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HISTORY OF
ALPHA CHI OMEGA
FRATERNITY

(1885-1921)



BY

FLORENCE A. ARMSTRONG
A. B. (SIMPSON) A. M. (RADCLIFFE)

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

179987.
4. S. 23.

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ALPHA CHI OMEGA FRATERNITY

TO ALL ALPHA CHI OMEGAS
WHO SEEK THE HEIGHTS
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR



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PREFACE

In the pages that follow will be unfolded the story from the beginning of a dignified and noble sisterhood, now large and flourishing—in the memory of some once small and limited; throughout all these years to be an Alpha Chi Omega has meant to “seek the heights”—falteringly perhaps at times, but ever seeking higher ground—in the life intellectual, in artistic attainment, in personal development.

The problems of the nineteenth century were not those of the twentieth. Obstructions faced and surmounted then were left behind for all time. Nevertheless, the present and the future hold problems, for the leader and the lay member, no less taxing than the questions of several college generations ago. The wider the sphere of a fraternity's life, the greater the power required of national leaders, to weld together and develop into distinction the larger number of units; the more constructive and responsive must be the loyalty of each collegiate and alumnae group; the keener and wiser must be the long look ahead. As our sisters increase in number, our hearts must enlarge to receive them, our minds to know and understand them; as the fraternity becomes more diversified with the growing complexity of universities, the bond fraternal simplifies our relations with our sisters by helping us to hold fast to the simple fundamentals—both of fraternity and life—loyalty, sincerity, generosity, aspiration, coöperation, and harmony.

In this story of the growth of Alpha Chi Omega, the author has been given the coöperation and assistance of many members. The HISTORY committees of each organized group with much patience and much skill supplied data regarding their own institutions and groups; to them especial thanks and expression of appreciation should be given. It is regretted that necessity compelled the elimination of the cuts of the members of these committees. To the *History* Board acknowledgment is cordially made: Ina Weyrauch, Λ , collected the material and wrote the sketches of over-seas workers; Alinda Montgomery, Z , revised the chapter on Grecian culture and collected some data; Gretchen Kane Elder, Σ , made constructive and valuable suggestions in the planning of the book, assisted in gathering data, and classified the honors of undergraduates, which had to be omitted at the last to save space; Myra H. Jones, then Alumnae Vice President, revised the three chapters on the alumnae work of the fraternity, performed some research at the Library of Congress, compiled several of the tables that appear in the book, made the excellent index, as well as helping and encouraging the author con-

stantly and generously during the heavy task of writing a large volume in the fringes of time remaining from a busy professional life; the National Council aided the work by means of their annual reports of the work of their offices; the *History* Advisory Committee, comprising Gladys Livingston Graff, Alta Allen Loud, and Myra H. Jones, assisted the author in deciding matters of policy and details of publication, reports of which appeared in *The Heraeum* of 1921 and will appear in *The Heraeum* of 1922 after the volume has reached the reader. To L. G. Balfour Company the author is indebted for the cut of fraternity novelty jewelry and desires to acknowledge this generous courtesy. To the publishers, the George Banta Publishing Company, the author is grateful for many helpful suggestions, and for their sincere endeavor to follow out the committee's plans.

The present volume will be found greatly changed from the 1916 *History*. The five years between the two volumes have not passed lightly over the fraternity; those years constitute an era of accelerated activity, of preoccupation with world affairs, of abnormal emotional strain, of economic pressure, in short, of war. The fraternity emerges from the period stronger and more earnest in its desire to serve and to ennoble its members. In the pages that follow, the author hopes the readers will find, as in the 1911 and the 1916 editions, useful data in convenient form; a clear narrative of the development of Alpha Chi Omega in its environment in the academic world among contemporary fraternities; information adequate to enable members or casual readers to evaluate the organization properly; and the body of tradition and high standards so dear to all the fraternity's builders in the past.

The fraternity's opportunities never were wider than today, its problems never more complex; its need for intelligent, high-minded leaders of wide and true vision has never been more imperative, nor has the interest among its members and their willingness to serve in positions of responsibility ever been more gratifying. The World War perhaps has shown many members their capacity for responsibility, as well as the unparalleled satisfaction that comes from constituting a vital factor in a worth-while cause.

It is principally for the member in college that the *History* is written. If these pages therefore add somewhat to the general understanding of the real meaning and place of the college fraternity, if they help a little to solve the many problems that arise in the rich and crowded days of an active chapter, and if they strengthen the determination to live and to perpetuate the noble principles and traditions of Alpha Chi Omega, personally and as groups, as active or as alumnae members, then this book will have accomplished its end.

Florence A. Armstrong.

Washington, D. C.
October 6, 1921.



HERA
Patron Goddess of Alpha Chi Omega

CHAPTER I

EDUCATIONAL AND FRATERNITY CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF THE FOUNDING OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA, 1885

Five national Greek-letter fraternities for women existed in 1885; Alpha Chi Omega became the sixth. Some information of the college and fraternity world at the time Alpha Chi Omega was founded may be illuminating. A new era was beginning in the education of woman-kind. "Interest in provision for the superior instruction of women shows no abatement," reports the American Commissioner of Education, in 1885, after investigation of conditions in the thirty-eight states of the Union, "although the year has not been characterized by any special action in reference to the subject. The importance of full provision for this work is indeed so fully recognized that the discussions which it excites no longer turn on that question, but on those which pertain to it as a part of superior education in general." The movement toward woman's higher education had been propelled, throughout the two decades just passed, by the need for women to take the places of the soldier-pedagogues of the Civil War. The East had established separate institutions for the training of women, and the standards of scholarship had not been injured. "It is my hope," Mathew Vassar had said, "to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of founding and perpetuating an institution which shall accomplish for young women what our colleges are accomplishing for young men." Vassar College was opened in 1865; a decade later Smith College was opened; Wellesley was established in 1870 (the date on which the first national Greek-letter fraternity for women was founded). The state of Massachusetts granted to Wellesley in 1877 the authority to grant degrees.

Doubt concerning the mental capacity of women had been allayed. Long treatises, however, inquired into the physical limitations of the feminine constitution. The Commissioner of Education pointed triumphantly to cases in Europe where women had endured collegiate labor with impunity. Some institutions had introduced physical exercises for women, and these he recommended to all colleges. The era of experimentation was drawing to its close. Steadily the standard of women's colleges improved. In 1885 Bryn Mawr was founded, and from the first had a high academic standard. Already much change had occurred since a youth had ventured his opinion in 1872 to Alice Freeman that "girls' colleges were a contrivance for enabling women to pretend that they had the same education as men."

In the western part of the United States women's education had more nearly kept pace with that of their brothers than in the eastern section. Accepting the advice of Horace Mann many western states made their state universities serve both their young men and their young women. The Universities of Iowa (1847), Kansas (1866), Minnesota (1868), and Nebraska (1871) were established for both sexes. About the same time Indiana (1868), Michigan (1870), Illinois (1870), California (1870), Missouri (1870), Ohio (1873), and Wisconsin (1874) opened their doors to women. One of these western universities was destined to exert a moulding influence upon the education of women in the older East. Alice Freeman went as a pioneer woman student to the University of Michigan, and there received her bachelor's degree. As president of Wellesley College (1881-1887) she "developed and dignified its departments * * * systematized instruction, and drew up a certificate (for admission from certain accredited schools), and then conducted examinations in Wellesley courses in such a way that there was a general rise in standards. A new atmosphere of exactitude, work, and insistence on what a college should mean, succeeding a sort of boarding-school looseness." She assisted in the organization of sixteen preparatory schools in many of which Wellesley graduates became teachers.

The systematization given Wellesley and the boarding-schools was needed in most of the many academies, female seminaries, and female colleges in the country. In the West the colleges themselves undertook to supply the deficiencies of the preparatory education of their students by giving preparatory courses. The country west of Missouri was still sparsely settled, and consequently transportation in the Middle West had improved but slowly. Most western young people had been educated, therefore, near their homes. Numberless academies, seminaries, and colleges had sprung up for this purpose. With the great improvement of railroad facilities, however (1885-1890), many students entered the state universities. These institutions have grown with marvelous rapidity in the past three decades.

The educational development of the western states, after the pioneer period in the Mississippi Valley, is one of the most extraordinary phenomena in American history. Alpha Chi Omega, most fortunately, was established at the psychological moment. She was spared struggling years of weakness, disfavor, and uncertainty in the education of women that would have been encountered two decades before. And she entered the educational world at the exact time when coeducation was a rising tide.

It was in the colleges admitting both men and women that the woman's fraternity, logically, had its rise. In De Pauw University, where the first national Greek-letter fraternity for women had been

established fifteen years earlier, Alpha Chi Omega was founded. The following table illustrates the early location of their first chapters by the national Greek-letter organizations prior to 1885.

Table 1.—National Greek-letter fraternities for women existing at the time Alpha Chi Omega was founded, 1885.

Name.	When founded.	Where founded.	Founded second chapter.	Number of chapters in 1885.
Α Φ	1872	Syracuse	1881	3
Δ Γ	1872	Univ. of Mississippi	1881	13
Γ Φ Β	1874	Syracuse	1882	3
Κ Α Θ	1870	Asbury (De Pauw)	1870	15
Κ Κ Γ	1870	Monmouth	1871	22

In the coeducational universities the fraternities had long been the most important feature in the social life of the men. These organizations had begun a century before as literary orders, like the "Speaking Club" at Harvard which was formed for debating purposes. Important libraries were collected by them, and they were considered to be of great intellectual value. But by the time that women's fraternities were founded the term "literary" had been long since outgrown. Development of the curricula of the universities themselves had rendered unnecessary pedagogical functions in students' groups. The fraternity had become social in its function, providing comfortable living quarters for its members in congenial company. The old phraseology slowly gave way among both men's and women's fraternities. The term "general" has supplanted gradually the confusing and incongruous term, "literary."

Some of the earlier generation still cling, however, to the old phrase. The notable development and scope of the modern university, in response to the needs of modern life, have broadened fraternities until now a chapter includes students of all undergraduate departments on equal footing, and have rendered impossible the appropriate use of any phrase other than general to designate its members. To the student of today the term "literary society" connotes a meaning far different from a twentieth century fraternity chapter.

Women's fraternities were modeled after the existing men's fraternities, and were formed to secure social position for women students in university life. By the time Alpha Chi Omega was organized, this original purpose included also the desire for mutual improvement, for social experience through congenial companionship, and in the case of our fraternity, for the advancement also of an art. The modern fraternity has "that close relationship, that clannish spirit and mutual helpfulness, that high regard for morality, which characterize an old and

respected family, proud of its history, and anxious that no member shall fall below the standards."

The colleges into which women's fraternities had entered in 1885, including ΣK (1874), I. C. ($\Pi B \Phi$, 1888), Philomathean (ΦM , 1904), and Adelphian ($A \Delta \Pi$, 1906), were the following institutions:

Table 2.—Colleges having women's fraternities in 1885.^a

College.	Fraternity.	College.	Fraternity.
Adrian College.....	KKΓ	St. Lawrence University.	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1887)
Akron University.....	$\Delta \Gamma$, KKT		KKT
Albion College.....	$\Delta \Gamma$	Simpson College.....	KAΘ (d. 1891)
Allegheny College.....	KAΘ		K K Γ (d. 1890), I. C.
Boston University.....	AΦ, KKT		I. C.
Butler College.....	KAΘ, KKT	South Iowa Normal School	
Carthage College.....	I. C.	Syracuse University.....	AΦ, ΓΦB, KKT
Cincinnati University....	KKT	Trinity University.....	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1887)
Colby College.....	ΣK	University of California..	KKT
Cornell University.....	$\Delta \Gamma$, KAΘ, KKT	University of Colorado...	$\Delta \Gamma$, I. C.
DePauw University.....	KAΘ, KKT	University of Illinois....	KAΘ (d. 1895)
Denver University.....	I. C.		KKT
Fulton Synodical College.	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1885)	University of Indiana....	KAΘ, KKT
Hanover College.....	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1881), KAΘ (d. 1889)	University of Iowa.....	KKT, I. C.
		University of Kansas....	KAΘ, KKT, I. C.
Hillsdale College.....	KKT		
Illinois Wesleyan Univ...	KAΘ (d. 1895), KKT	University of Michigan..	$\Delta \Gamma$, ΓΦB, KAΘ
		University of Minnesota.	$\Delta \Gamma$, KKT
Iowa State College.....	I. C.	University of Missouri...	KKT
Iowa Wesleyan College..	I. C.	University of Nebraska..	KKT
Knox College.....	I. C.	University of Vermont...	KAΘ
Lombard College.....	I. C.	University of Wisconsin..	$\Delta \Gamma$, ΓΦB, KKT
Louis School.....	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1889)	Wesleyan University....	KAΘ (d. 1887)
Mt. Union College.....	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1908)	Western Reserve.....	$\Delta \Gamma$ (d. 1888)
Northwestern University.	AΦ, $\Delta \Gamma$, KKT	Wooster College.....	KAΘ (d. 1913)
Ohio University.....	KAΘ (d. 1886)		KKT (d. 1913)
		York College.....	I. C.

^a Statistics in this table are based on 1920 edition of Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities.

^b The date signifies that the chapter became defunct at that time.

Of these forty-five institutions, but thirty-five proved to be permanent fraternity fields. Many of the early chapters became defunct in a few years (thirty-four, according to the data available). The fraternities which became later very strong were at this time in a state of flux. Of twenty-four chapters which Kappa Alpha Theta founded before 1890, she lost eleven. I. C., in 1885, legislated to restrict extension to colleges in the future, thus depriving herself of nine city chapters in that year. In 1888 I. C. adopted a Greek-letter name, Pi Beta Phi, and became a national Greek-letter college fraternity in the conventional sense of that

term. In 1885, the first number of the Kappa Alpha Theta *Journal* appeared (June), and the editors claimed "700 members, enrollment." At this time the fraternity just mentioned possessed fourteen active chapters. L. Pearle Green, National Secretary, estimated in 1916 that the early chapters had "an average membership of ten, or a total active membership of 140 in 1885." Alpha Phi and Gamma Phi Beta had but recently established their second chapters (1881 and 1882, respectively,) and so were just entering upon national problems at the time of the founding of Alpha Chi Omega. Kappa Kappa Gamma established thirty-one chapters before 1890, and lost nine of them. The first issue of their magazine, *The Golden Key*, appeared in May, 1882, and was published by chapters until 1904 when it was placed in the hands of an editor; in 1886 its name had become *The Key*. Delta Gamma, like her contemporaries, Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Kappa Gamma, was generous in her early bestowal of charters. Twenty-two chapters were established before 1890 of which twelve were lost, ten of them becoming defunct even before 1890. All three of these fraternities became very conservative in extension after the nineties. Alpha Chi Omega followed their later practice, it seems, for she was extremely cautious from the first in the granting of charters. As a result she possesses the distinction of having an unbroken chapter roll. Only two chapters have been temporarily inactive: Epsilon (1898 to 1905) and Eta (1899 to 1921).

The minutes of the early years are shot through with discussions of the granting of new chapters, but nothing was done hastily or in an ill-considered way. Perhaps the early members profited from the experience of their contemporaries; perhaps Dean Howe's advice, "to steer their course carefully, attend closely to their own affairs, and in good time all would work to their success," taught them discretion. At any rate, the foundation years were solid and permanent in their activity. We may regret the early ultra-conservatism; we may also rejoice for it.

Fraternity experience, then, before 1885, had demonstrated need for wisdom and for discretion in extension, and had proved the popularity and the real value of the fraternity system for women. Educational experience had shown the wide demand for higher learning and the necessity for state support for women's education. In such favoring conditions as these, in the section of the country most pregnant with potentiality, Alpha Chi Omega was destined to appear.



THE FOUNDERS

Olive Burnett Clark
Estelle Leonard

Anna Allen Smith
Bertha Deniston Cunningham
Amy Du Bois Rieth
(deceased)

Nellie Gamble Childs
Bessie Grooms Keenan
(deceased)

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA

At the time when Alpha Chi Omega was established, the fraternity system was ineradicably entrenched, though women's fraternities had not approached their present vigor of organization and national prestige. In 1885 but five national organizations for college women bearing Greek-letter names, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, had been established. I. C. had not yet become Pi Beta Phi in name nor had she yet restricted her chapters to the college field. For all practical purposes, however, she was, at this time, a college fraternity. Philomathean (later Phi Mu), and Adelphean (later Alpha Delta Pi) were still literary societies in a southern woman's college, and Sigma Kappa, at Colby, was not yet national. Altogether there had been established eighty-seven chapters of these nine organizations located in fifty-six institutions. The five national Greek-letter organizations in 1885, relatively weak though they were in numbers, compared to their present strength, and on an average but thirteen years of age, had placed seventy chapters in forty-six colleges. Thirty-six of these colleges proved to be permanent fraternity fields; into seventeen of them Alpha Chi Omega has entered (June, 1921).

The colleges entered by the women's fraternities were widely dispersed, and as remarked above, often contained but one women's fraternity.* The groups, on the average, were small compared with the present size of chapters. The total number of women students in fraternities, therefore, was relatively small. *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* estimates the entire number of alumnæ and undergraduate members in 1883 as 1,033. This table is, however, confused and incomplete. Estimating from various sources and including the members of I. C., Adelphean, and Philomathean, which Baird omitted, we conclude that there were, perhaps, four or five hundred active fraternity women in the American colleges in 1885.

There existed manifestly a need for more fraternities for women. In the social life of both men and women the fraternity system had grown important, but the percentage of women in fraternities was small. In the autumn of 1885, therefore, James Hamilton Howe, then Dean of the School of Music of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, conceived the belief that a new fraternity for women would be a genuine

* Seventeen (including I. C., nineteen) institutions contained more than one woman's fraternity in 1885. See Table 2.



ALPHA CHAPTER, 1885

Leota Fuqua Ruckle	Anna Ryan	Bertha Deniston Cunningham	Anna Allen Smith	Minnie Schaffer	Amy Du Bois Rieth
Mary Jones	Rose Meredith	Estelle Leonard	Nellie Gamble Childs	Elia Fartning	Lean Walker Smiley
Olive Burnett Clark	Sada West				

benefit both to the university and to the young women students. Filled with enthusiasm over this idea, he called together several representative students, and presented to them his plan for a new national fraternity for women. As a result, seven young women banded themselves together. As Dean Howe was not a member of a college fraternity, he consulted James G. Campbell (B Θ II) as to the proper procedure in forming a Greek-letter society. Assisted by the knowledge and experience of Mr. Campbell the group drafted a constitution and by-laws. After other preliminaries had been arranged, on October 15, 1885, Alpha Chi Omega came into an organized existence, with the following members enrolled as her founders: Anna Allen, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, Amy Du Bois, Nellie Gamble, Bessie Grooms, and Estelle Leonard. The new fraternity was very cordially received into the Greek world at De Pauw University, the other "Greeks" offering their hearty congratulations and pledging their support to the "baby sister." An "overwhelming ovation" was given by the students to the new society on their first appearance in a body at chapel in Meharry Hall. Four months later, February 26, 1886, Dean Howe formally introduced his protégés by a soirée musicale.

Dean Howe continued to maintain a deep interest in the new fraternity, and manifested his feeling in many tangible ways, doing everything that lay within his power for the advancement of Alpha Chi Omega. The fact that his interest never waned is illustrated by the following epistle, which was received in response to a request for a letter for publication in the *History* describing the founding of Alpha Chi Omega.

Because of mis-statements that have been made concerning the nature of Alpha Chi Omega in its early days, this letter is valuable. "It is fortunate," says Dean Howe, "that I have lived long enough to be on hand to give decisive evidence." His letter reads as follows:

Hotel Burlington,
Seattle, Washington,
September 6, 1916.

Miss Florence A. Armstrong,
Author of History of Alpha Chi Omega,
Macdowell Memorial Association,
Peterborough, N. H.

Dear Miss Armstrong:

I am glad to be able to comply with your request for a few affidavits as to the organization and early situations of Alpha Chi Omega.

The Alpha Chi Omega Sorority was not organized as a professional fraternity. At its organization in 1885, it was a regular university fraternity, upon the same basis as the Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and other fraternities of De Pauw University.

I was very careful that, from the first, every step should be taken in accordance with the accepted traditions and methods recognized by other fraternities. I employed a regular fraternity man, a Beta, to lay out a constitution and set of by-laws, such as were generally approved at that time. These, I understand, have been thoroughly revised and brought up to meet the requirements of modern times.

I watched over the young sorority, as one would over one's own child. It was my only child, and it is the only child I have at the present time. I can assure all present members that not a step was taken that was not in harmony with the rules and regulations incumbent upon our other regular university fraternities.

Members of other fraternities were not invited to become members, nor did the Alpha Chi Omegas ever accept invitations from other sororities. From the first, the membership was drawn freely from the Liberal Arts Department of the university, the only specification being that they should, in some degree, be connected with the School of Music, some courses of which received liberal arts credit from the university.

The School of Music was an incorporated and integral part of De Pauw University; and enrolled among its students many members of other fraternities and sororities. The only difference between the Alpha Chi Omega and other fraternities was, that music was the chief tradition of Alpha Chi Omega; and that some music culture, as well as literary culture, was expected of its members.

When I took charge of the De Pauw School of Music in 1884, I arranged courses leading to Certificate, Diploma, and Degree of Bachelor of Music. These were granted as the students passed certain grades or completed certain courses.

I believe our first degree of Mus. B. was granted to a Miss Kelly, a Kappa Kappa Gamma, in 1885. The members of the Alpha Chi Omega more often received degrees in other departments than in the School of Music.

We included about 150 students in the School of Music, around 1885. These numbers, under my incumbency, were increased to about 300 in 1891-92. The "hard times" of 1893-94 struck us, and the "World's Fair" coming at the same time, tended to curtail the attendance during the last two years of my deanship at De Pauw.

I trust that the above will assist in clearing matters that some may believe to have been open to question.

With kind regards to every member of Alpha Chi Omega, I close with the assurance that my services are at your call at any and all times.

My best wishes for the Alpha Chi Omega,

Very sincerely,

JAS. HAMILTON HOWE.

The seven founders of Alpha Chi Omega were all studying in the De Pauw School of Music, but the fraternity they established was not a "strictly musical" organization. On account of some misunderstanding on this point in the past, it may be wise to describe the nature of the university in which the fraternity was born. The relationship between the liberal arts courses and the musical courses was close, and the school of music was not, as is often the case in the larger universities of today, a separate college, somewhat removed from the life of the university, but it was a regular department of the undergraduate work of the university. An integral part of its work was in the courses of the liberal arts department, so that students in the music department were students also in the liberal arts department. There were, in addition to this fact, no arbitrary musical requirements for membership in Alpha Chi Omega beyond the one condition that a student be in some way connected with the School of Music.

The interests of those students who carried work in music, as a consequence, included both the liberal arts and the fine arts. Their friendships, growing out of daily association with students in the different courses of the university, included, as a matter of course, women in the various courses. Women whose courses lay mainly in the liberal arts carried frequently work in music also and were eligible to membership in Alpha Chi Omega in precisely the same way that women whose major work lay in music were considered eligible to membership in other fraternities. This reasonable basis of membership, including both musical-minded and literary-minded students, was not peculiar to Alpha Chi Omega. She simply accepted a plan already followed, but went one step further by insisting that all her members have some musical culture.

Thus Alpha Chi Omega emphasized the principle that music is at least as important a factor in a college woman's education as Latin or mathematics. In time, no doubt, all great institutions of learning will take the same position. For, in the words of William H. Alexander, "When Plato said that musical training is a more potent instrument than any other, because rhythm and harmony find their way into the secret places of the soul, on which they mightily fasten, imparting grace, and making graceful the soul of him who is rightly educated, he uttered a sentiment which each succeeding age has increasingly emphasized, until it stands as truth."

For a time Alpha Chi Omega debarred from her membership women who were not in some way connected with the musical department of the university; the so-called "literary" students, in order to be eligible in the early days, registered for some university course in music. But contrary to the false and repeated statements in *Baird's Manual*, at no time in her history has Alpha Chi Omega ever been a "professional"

fraternity. In 1889, indeed, a national "literary" fraternity extended to Alpha Chi Omega an invitation to merge the membership of the two organizations. Alpha Chi Omega never considered inviting to membership those who belonged to other fraternities, a practice which *Baird's Manual* cites as a prominent characteristic of professional fraternities.

In no way, in fact, was Alpha Chi Omega at her birth at all different from other general fraternities except in her insistence that members possess some musical culture. This requirement was too advanced for the time. For as early as 1891 Beta Chapter requested permission to initiate freshmen without requiring them to study music. No immediate change was made in the constitution, but the trend of the practice of chapters was toward freedom in the matter. The expansion of the fraternity into state universities, beginning in 1889, was the signal for a forced change in requirements for membership because of the highly specialized and separate character of the departments in a state university as described below.

Had there been even a tendency in the direction of professionalism, Alpha Chi Omega might have developed into a professional organization during a youthful period of four years in her life (1893-1897); during this brief period the constitution of the fraternity permitted the entering of any college, university, or music conservatory of high standard; under this very liberal policy one chapter was established—Zeta—at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. The well-balanced curriculum and high grade of instruction of New England had made its appeal to the fraternity and caused it to be regarded as a desirable field for extension. Of the liberal training given by this remarkable institution Alta Allen Loud, National President, once wrote in *The Lyre* that she was much impressed with the literary requirements exacted of the students. "Many of the students go there from other colleges . . .," she continued, "and when we recall the fact that one of Zeta's members served us six years in the capacity of treasurer and later as business manager of *The Lyre*, and that two of our editors have been chosen from her ranks, we feel like paying tribute to an institution that produces the artistic results that the New England Conservatory does and still develops the literary and all-round nature of its students."*

After the establishment of Zeta Chapter, however, the original law was reverted to which authorized the entering only of colleges and universities. Ultimately, all constitutional regulations regarding the distribution of courses among the various departments of a university were removed, so that all collegiate courses leading to a degree, whether in fine arts, liberal arts, science, or industrial arts, are on a par.

* *The Lyre*, November, 1910. Since the above was written two of the members of Zeta Chapter have served as National President of the fraternity.

Alpha Chi Omega, like other fraternities then, was founded on the basis of mutual helpfulness and of congenial fellowship. Her purpose, like that of others, was the advancement of the intellectual, social, and moral culture of her members, and in addition to the aims common to other fraternities, included specifically the furtherance of and cultivation in one of the fine arts. Her constitution, after numerous changes which began immediately after the first draft was made, now reads: "The objects of this fraternity are to encourage the spirit of true sisterhood, to develop through personal effort a high moral and mental standard, and to advance the appreciation and practice of the allied arts among its members." The first constitution read: "The object of this fraternity is as follows: To attain to the highest musical culture and to cultivate those principles that embody true womanhood."

The beloved Founders of the fraternity have seen the little group so precious to their own undergraduate days grow into an organization of power and scope; they have seen duplicated, thousands of times, the joy and development that come to young women from congenial companionship, loyal coöperation, and high ideals. Fraternity has been made possible to other generations of college women by means of the agency that the forward-looking seven created in 1885. The main facts in the life of each Founder have been included in the chapter entitled, "Some Interesting Members." No more loyal and enthusiastic Alpha Chis may be found than they, who bore the first burden and experienced the first benefits of the fraternity.



BETA CHARTER MEMBERS AND INSTALLATION OFFICERS

	Florine Deffendorf	Emma Crittenden
Jennie A. Worthington	Harriet Reynolds	
Mary Jones Tennant		Bertha Deniston
Elisabeth Smith		Flora Aldgate

CHAPTER III

EARLY YEARS

As is probably the case with all fraternities founded in the seventies or eighties, the early records of Alpha Chi Omega are rather meager; charter members did not realize to what proportions the organizations they were founding would grow in several college generations. The minutes of the meetings of the first few years although incomplete are intensely interesting and often quaint as compared with the records of recent sessions. Of some of the most significant of these early meetings, the minutes are quoted, entirely or in part; they tell vividly the story of those early business meetings which were held at least once a week, and often more frequently. Programs of a musical and literary nature were an important feature of these gatherings.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., October 15, 1885
Organization

The Dean of the School of Music, Prof. James H. Howe . . . called together a few young women students, for the purpose of forming a society for musical and social improvement, and of assisting in the furtherance of the cause of Art. After naming several objects for which the proposed society might work and rehearsing their benefits, a committee was chosen to meet and to formulate a plan for future development. The committee chosen to consult with the dean comprised Misses Estelle Leonard, Bertha Deniston, Nellie Gamble, and Amy Du Bois. Miss Estelle Leonard was chosen president of the proposed society and Bertha Deniston, secretary. This committee was ordered to meet on Monday evening at six o'clock. The meeting adjourned to October 22, at eight o'clock.

Bertha Deniston, Secretary.

De Pauw University, October 19, 1885
Report of the Formulating Committee

Meeting was called to order by President Estelle Leonard, Misses Bertha Deniston, Amy Du Bois, Nellie Gamble, and Professor Howe being present. Since the meeting of Thursday, October 15, 1885, members of the committee met together and talked over the subject of the proposed society, what it should embrace, the needs of such a society, and how the work should be carried on. It was voted that a Greek society be formed similar in character to the Greek fraternities of the College of Liberal Arts. Mr. J. G. Campbell (a member of such a fraternity) was called in to give the general information in regard to the management of fraternities. Mr. Campbell was asked to formulate a constitution and by-laws for the proposed fraternity, to be handed in at the next meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered to him for his kindness. Additions were made to the list of officers: Miss Amy Du Bois was elected treasurer, Miss Nellie Gamble, corresponding secretary. The name "Alpha Chi Omega," was presented and adopted. The colors chosen to represent the fraternity were red and bronze green. As there was no further business requiring attention, a motion to adjourn was in order, which was carried.

Bertha Deniston, Secretary.

Adoption of the Constitution, December 5, 1885

An irregular meeting was held and was called to order by the president, Miss Fuqua, the following members being present: Bertha Deniston, Nellie Gamble, Rose Meredith, Ella Farthing, Estelle Leonard, Bessie Grooms, and Ollie Burnett. The president made a few remarks as to the reason of the meeting. As the secretary was absent, the president appointed Miss Burnett to take her place. The secretary then read the constitution which was accepted. The next question brought before the house was in regard to the concert, and the secretary read the program; but as several of the members were to leave soon, it was decided to postpone the concert until the middle of the next term, when every member was to take part. Next the *De Pauw Monthly* was brought forward, and the article which appeared in regard to the fraternity was read by the secretary and discussed for a few minutes. Then it was decided to have it corrected in the next copy. The president then directed Miss Grooms, the corresponding secretary, to bring before the next meeting the letter she had been directed to write to a young woman in Kansas in regard to the starting of a Sister Chapter. Next in order was a motion to adjourn which was carried.

Amy Du Bois, Secretary.

Constitution Rewritten, February 5, 1886

Next in order the president, Estelle Leonard, appointed Suda West and Florence Thompson to rewrite the constitution and the form of initiation to be read at the next meeting. A motion was then put before the house that Florence Thompson write the words for a fraternity song and Estelle Leonard write the music. The motion was carried.

Amy Du Bois, Secretary.

Opening Ceremony, February 11, 1886

Meeting was called to order by the president, Nellie Gamble. The roll was called and the following members were present. . . . The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which a motion was made to have a regular form with which to begin the meetings, the form suggested comprising singing, scripture reading, and prayer. The motion was carried.

Amy Du Bois, Secretary.

First Fraternity Song, February 26, 1886

The new fraternity song which two of the members had been appointed to write, was then presented and accepted. Then there arose some discussion in regard to a name for the song and it was decided to call it *Alpha Prima*. Another song, the words of which were written by Mr. Campbell and the music by Mr. Howe, was then brought forward.

Amy Du Bois, Secretary.

Revised Constitution Adopted, April 9, 1886

The constitution having been rewritten was now read and adopted. The by-laws were also adopted unanimously.

Estelle Leonard, Secretary.

Initiation of Madame Julia Rivé-King, April 23, 1886

The usual order of the meeting was changed and a discussion held regarding the admittance to the fraternity of Mme. Rivé-King, America's famous pianist. Having signified to Professor Howe her willingness to be one of us, on the same afternoon Mme. Rivé-King was consulted in regard to her initiation. As she was to give a concert that evening in Meharry Hall, it was thought best to have a brief initiatory service immediately afterward, if agreeable to her.

Estelle Leonard, Secretary.



EARLY GROUP OF BETAS

First row, left to right—Lizzie Avery, Jean Whitcomb, Jenny Worthington, Marion Howlett, Cora Travis, Grace Brown.
 Second row—Gertrude Fairchild, Nettie Allen, Fannie Disserte, Lulu Keller, Clarissa Dickie, Emma Crittenden.
 Third row—June Kirk, Ethel Calkins, Kate Rooie, Pearl Frames, Blanche Bunday.



EARLY GROUP OF BETAS

First row, left to right—Nina Eggleston, Martha Reynolds, Elizabeth Fiske, Jennie Worthington, Jean Whitcomb, Marion Howlett, Cora Travis,
 Second row—Lulu Kellar, Adelaide McHattie, Hattie Lovejoy, Clarissa Dickie, Ja Netie Allen, Myrtle Watson,
 Third row—Kittie Eggleston, Kathryn Roode, Lillian Kirk, Rose Abernathy, Maudie Snell, Pearl Frambes.



CHARTER MEMBERS OF GAMMA, 1890

Maude Walker
Lottie Stine Casper

Mae Burdick

Mary Satterfield Osgood
Janet Marshall Weller

Mary Stanford
La Platt Sabin



CHARTER MEMBERS OF DELTA, 1891

Ruby Krick Evans

Fern Pickard Stevens

Elizabeth Tate Wilson

Antoinette Snyder Brown

Etta May Tinker

Zannie Tate Osgood

Ella Bredin Robinson

Report of the First Year of the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity

The Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity was founded October 15, 1885, at the School of Music, Greencastle, Indiana, by Prof. James H. Howe, Dean of the School. James G. Campbell should be mentioned for the assistance and suggestions which he gave. The object of this fraternity is as follows: "To attain to the highest musical culture and to cultivate those principles that embody true womanhood." Seven charter members were chosen: Estelle Leonard, Anna Allen, Amy Du Bois, Bessie Grooms, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, Nellie Gamble. Twenty-three meetings were held during the year. Programs were given at ten meetings. Six were called business meetings; the remaining seven were partly business meetings and some had no programs through carelessness. The subjects discussed were Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Hayden, Neilson, Lind, Patti. Several miscellaneous programs were given.

The year was a prosperous one; commencing with seven members, at the close of the year the fraternity numbered twenty-two. But one public entertainment was given during the year, a *soirée musicale* in Music Hall which was largely attended by the music lovers of the city and which was a credit to the fraternity.

Extension Plans, Saturday Evening, April 23, 1887

The business for the evening was to revise the constitution and to hear the report from Mr. LaRash, of Northwestern University, who is willing to help us form a chapter there and who has sent us the names of several young women music students there. Discussion. Motion carried that these young ladies be written to; also discussion of dues of new chapters and cost of charter. Suggested by Miss Jones that \$. . . be fixed as the price of our charter. Motion to that effect carried. Motion carried that this note be put into the constitution. Motion carried that the \$. . . go into the treasury of the Mother Chapter, subject to her judgment and inclination. Discussion whether to have a limited number of charter members or not to have a limited number. Decided to have not more than *seven* charter members.

Discussion as to who of the girls shall be sent to represent our fraternity at Evans-ton. Committee consisting of Misses Jones and Leonard, appointed to prepare a charter, said charter to be submitted to the criticism of the fraternity the next Friday evening.

Programs read by the chairman of that committee. Approved. Decided to have fraternity picture taken next Friday at one o'clock P. M.

(The minutes of meetings previous to May 6 show that correspondence had been carried on for some time with students at Albion College relative to the establishment there of a chapter of Alpha Chi Omega.)

Beta Chapter, Friday, May 6, 1887

A letter read from Albion, Michigan, saying they were ready for us to organize a chapter there, having five charter members waiting. Reading of the charters, two of them having been prepared; one by Miss Jones, one by Miss Leonard. No decision made. To be decided next meeting.

Friday, May 13, 1887

The program for this evening and next meeting withdrawn. Reading of charter. Discussion. Moved and seconded that Miss Jones revise the charter, adding the words, "the right to withdraw the charter." Letter read from Albion. Motion carried that Miss Jones and Miss Allen visit Albion, Thursday, May 26, 1887. Decided to hold fraternity meeting Friday and Saturday evenings next week. Misses Berry and Wilson appointed to look at books suitable to contain the constitution.

Miss Deniston appointed to copy the constitution; Miss Jones, the songs; Miss Allen the music of our fraternity songs.

Revision of Constitution, Saturday Night, May 21, 1887

The fraternity resumed the revision of the constitution, going back to Article I, Section 3. Question: What shall be our open motto? Moved and carried that a motto be presented by a committee of three to the fraternity next Monday evening at half-past six. Committee of three appointed for this purpose, Misses Meredith, Barry, and Jones. Motion carried that it shall require two-thirds vote of all the chapters to withdraw a charter. Reading of the charter prepared by Miss Jones. Discussion. Motion carried that the new charter members shall pledge themselves individually, to the chairman of the committee, who visits them, to support faithfully their chapter of Alpha Chi Omega.

Amendment to By-law II is as follows: Officers shall be installed at the first meeting of the next term according to the form adopted January 14, 1887. The motion carried that Sections 7 and 8 be struck out.

Section 9. Motion carried that the duties of the corresponding secretary be changed, part of the duties being transferred to the recording secretary.

Slight changes made in Sections 15 and 17. Slight changes made in Section 1 of Article III. After motion that we meet Tuesday at seven P. M. to hear all reports, adjourned.

Open Motto—Beta Chapter, Tuesday, May 24, 1887, 7 p. m.

Report from Miss Burnett in regard to the constitution book. Miss Barry bought it and Miss Burnett left it at an establishment to be stamped with A X Ω in large form.

Report from Motto Committee. Miss Jones said they had not decided on any one in particular, but would suggest a few to select from, as follows: "Strive for the highest." "Ye daughters of Music, come up higher!" "Musical culture, first and last!" Discussion. Motto chosen, "Ye daughters of Music, come up higher!" Secretary instructed to put this motto in its proper place in the constitution, which was done. Secretary also instructed to secure the Greek translation of this motto and to place it with the English in the constitution.

Miss Deniston elected to be the second delegate to Albion on account of Miss Allen's not being able to go. Miss Burnett was appointed to copy the constitution in the place of Miss Deniston. Miss Meredith appointed to copy the songs. Decided to have a meeting to look over the constitution before the girls leave. Time set: Thursday evening at 5 o'clock. The girls leave at 1 P. M., Friday, May 27. Motion carried that a fine be required for absence on Thursday and have no meeting on Friday.

By-laws taken up. Slight changes made in Section 1 of Article IV. A new section inserted after Section 3 of Article IV to this effect: "Non-active members shall be allowed to attend all fraternity meetings when they so desire, but shall not be put on duty nor be subject to fines."

A new section was inserted after Section 5 of Article IV to this effect: "No member of this fraternity may sever her connection with this fraternity without an honorable dismissal or expulsion."

Motion carried that Miss Shaffer purchase one-half dozen cards to be used as certificates of admission to our fraternity.

Reading of Initiation Ceremony. Motion carried that the explanation of grip, knock, and whistle be added to the constitution, which was done. Motion carried that initiation ceremony be added to the constitution.

Report on Installation of Beta Chapter, Thursday, May 26, 1887

Report of the organization of Beta Chapter in Albion College in Michigan, where six girls were initiated as charter members. Miss Jones gave a detailed account of the committee's visit to Albion and Ann Arbor. They were charmed with our new sisters and much pleased with the women met in Ann Arbor, but owing to the peculiar relationship of the School of Music to the college in that place, could not, under our constitution, form a chapter. Report accepted. Motion carried to average the expense among the members.

Scholarship Qualifications, February 2, 1888

Motion carried that hereafter no member be initiated without a certificate signed by the dean of the music school that said candidate is at least a regular freshman in the School of Music.

Initiation of Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, March 28, 1888

First meeting of term called to order by Miss Baker. Miss McReynolds inaugurated as president. Mme. Bloomfield having accepted our invitation to become an honorary member of the fraternity, it was decided to give her a reception on the occasion of her concert, April 3. Invitation Committee was appointed.

The first chapter roll contains, besides the names of the seven charter members, those of the following early initiates: Leota Fuqua, Anna Ryan, Leah Walker, Rose Meredith, Ella Farthing, Minnie Shaffer, Suda West, Florence Thompson, and Mrs. Earp.

A résumé of the first three years of Alpha Chapter by Mary Janet Wilson, Secretary, is quoted herewith from *The Lyre*, Vol. 1, June, 1894:

"The first year was one of enthusiastic work and at its close seventeen active members were registered, besides five teachers and artists who had been chosen as honorary members. A principal feature of the work had been the musical and literary programs given at the weekly meetings. The event of the year was the soirée musicale. The first songs, *Dear to the Heart of Alphas*, and *Alpha Prima* were written.

Dean Howe honored us by dedicating his new *System of Pianoforte Technique*, to Alpha Chi Omega.

At the beginning of the second year the attendance was considerably reduced, but it was soon increased by new members. The first anniversary was celebrated at the home of Miss Anna Allen of Greencastle. This social event, and a reception which was given some weeks later, were occasions long to be remembered by Alphas. A feature of the work of the year was the preparation for extending the organization to other institutions. No small amount of time was consumed in discussing rules, forms of charter, and in devising plans for making the work interesting and effective at home, as well as for its extension.

"Correspondence with students at Evanston seemed to promise the establishment of our Beta Chapter at Northwestern; but the fates had decreed otherwise. The correspondence with Evanston was still in

progress, when we learned that a band of students at Albion College was awaiting organization. Delegates were sent at once, and on June 4, we held a jubilee meeting to celebrate the establishment of Beta Chapter of the Sorority.

"It is not my purpose to prolong this short history of the Sorority through the remaining years of its existence. One of the most pleasant events of the third year was the initiation of Madame Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler to honorary membership. The girls were all delighted with the genuine interest she took in their work. The reception given in her honor was in every way a success."

The extension of a fraternity is a vital matter which requires a progressive, yet conservative policy, well-balanced judgment, and broad, loyal interest on the part of those already within the fraternity, especially of those in administrative offices.

The matter of the extension of Alpha Chi Omega was definitely considered when the fraternity was founded, and provision was made in the constitution for the establishment of sister chapters. According to the ruling adopted, the first three chapters were to be established by the consent of Alpha after which time, until the creation of the Grand Council, a two-thirds vote of the chapters was required in order to grant a charter, but with the advent of the governing body a new system was naturally adopted.

From the time when the organization had been duly completed, the members of the mother chapter were alert for a good field for the Beta Chapter. After considerable investigation they had expected to establish the second chapter at Northwestern University, but other correspondence with students at Albion College soon developed to such an extent that Bertha Deniston and Mary Jones were sent to Albion, Michigan, where they installed Beta Chapter May 27, 1887.

Mrs. Tennant (Mary Jones) writes of that installation:

When we reached Albion, though we were tired from our journey, the girls met us with great enthusiasm and we were immediately conducted to the home of Emma Crittenden, where the initiation ceremony was held at once in order that the girls might that very evening "surprise everybody" by wearing Alpha Chi Omega ribbons. I have always felt that things were conducted with unseemly haste, but we were young and unsophisticated. That evening, immediately after the ceremony, we all attended a large college reception where the initiates received the hearty congratulations of their friends. The next day we indulged in drives and in other pleasures.

From that time the two chapters worked together with the idea of extension, and Beta reopened the correspondence with Professor Locke, of Northwestern University, which action resulted in the establishment of Gamma Chapter in that university November 12, 1890, by Alta Roberts,

A, and Jean Whitcomb, B. Of this installation Mary Satterfield Osgood, Γ, writes:

Early one cloudy morning in November, 1890, Jean Whitcomb, delegate from the Grand Chapter then at Albion, Michigan, arrived in Evanston, presumably as my guest.

She was made welcome, and the lyre she had worn as a means of recognition was immediately removed for fear others might guess the secret of her mission before the consummation of our plans. Later, Alta Roberts of Alpha appeared on the scene. Word of their arrival was quickly passed among the girls, who had long been looking forward to this time, and all was suppressed excitement and expectation pending the initiation.

This event for six of the girls took place on the evening of the same day, Saturday, November 12, 1890, in the attic of Willard Hall. Miss Whitcomb and Miss Roberts made the occasion very impressive and beautiful. The seventh girl, Mary Stanford, sang regularly in a church in Racine, Wisconsin, and was necessarily out of town on Saturday evening, so on her return Monday morning, November 14, she, too, was initiated, and we six had the pleasure of participating in our first Alpha Chi Omega initiation. This initiation took place at her home, and thus was launched Gamma Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega.

Wishing to make known our existence, and to make our first public appearance together, we went from Mary Stanford's home to the college, where we attended noon-day chapel in a body. Our coming created sufficient stir to assure us our secret had not until now become known.

In the evening Mrs. Stanford, who was always our beloved and confidential friend, made us welcome guests at her beautiful home on Lake Avenue, where, in honor of our new organization, and as a surprise to Mary, she gave us our initial banquet. It was a beautiful and happy affair. Marguerites and smilax and the colors scarlet and olive green, decorated the table. The evening was delightfully spent with music and gaiety.

Gamma immediately shared the responsibility of extension work by suggesting, within a month after her installation, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., as a prospective home for a chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. The investigation was carried on by Mary Satterfield, Γ, through correspondence with her cousins, Zannie and Elizabeth Tate, both of whom were students in Allegheny College, with the result that Delta Chapter was installed in Allegheny College, January 29, 1891, by Libbie Price, A, and Mary Satterfield, Γ. The birth of Delta Chapter is thus described by Antionette Snyder Brown:

The real story of Delta Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega had its setting in the old college town of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and dates from a meeting of musical students in January, 1891, at the home of Zannie and Elizabeth Tate to meet Libbie Price and Mary Satterfield.

It is not to be supposed that this meeting was entirely impromptu. It had been known for a long time among those who formed this inner circle that fateful letters had been passing between Miss Tate and Miss Satterfield; and mysterious, quiet discussions had been going on among the members of this group, but no hint of what it meant had filtered to the outer world.

Miss Price and Miss Satterfield were both charming girls, and we who were invited to meet them seemed to pass their inspection. On that very morning, in a gracious

and dignified way, we seven girls were initiated into the mysteries of Alpha Chi Omega, and Delta Chapter began its eventful life.

After the ceremony, a delightful luncheon was served by the Misses Tate, the first of many Alpha Chi functions in their hospitable home. It then remained to proclaim our existence to the other fraternities. The next morning, in a body, we attended chapel at Allegheny College. Whether we were to be received as Greeks, indeed, or were to be held aloof as a presumptuous lot of barbarians, we knew not. It proved, however, that the Greeks rose to the occasion and at once accepted us as a part of the Greek world.

The establishment of Beta, Gamma, and Delta Chapters, only, are described here because they belong to practically the first five years of the life of Alpha Chi Omega. The establishment of the later chapters has been covered in the section of this book entitled, Present Scope.

CHAPTER IV

EXPANSION INTO STATE UNIVERSITIES AS A GENERAL FRATERNITY WITH MUSICAL TRADITIONS

In 1898 Alpha Chi Omega entered the University of Michigan, probably the strongest of the state universities at that time, both in its work for the women and for the men students. At the same time she stepped into a new phase of her life, into greater virility and power commensurate with the prestige, scholarly attainments, generous equipment, and vigorous idealism of the western state university. Henceforward, with but four exceptions (Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Vermont Universities, and Brenau College) Alpha Chi Omega has placed new chapters only in the progressive educational institutions west of the Alleghanies, as follows:

Θ, Michigan, 1898; I, Illinois, 1899; K, Wisconsin, 1903; Λ, Syracuse, 1906; M, Simpson, N, Colorado, Ξ, Nebraska, 1907; O, Baker, 1908; Π, California, 1909; P, Washington, 1910; Σ, Iowa, 1911; T, Brenau, 1912; Υ, Millikin, 1913; Φ, Kansas, 1914; X, Oregon State College, 1915; Ψ, Oklahoma, Ω, Washington State College, 1916; ΑΒ, Purdue, ΑΓ, New Mexico, ΑΔ, Cincinnati, ΑΕ, Pennsylvania, 1919; ΑΖ, Washington (St. Louis), ΑΗ, Mount Union, 1920; ΑΘ, Drake, ΑΙ, Vermont, ΑΚ, Oregon, and ΑΛ, Minnesota, 1921.

As nothing in American political history parallels the tremendous development of the Mississippi Valley and its phenomenal effects upon national life, so nothing in American educational history equals the development and success of the western state institutions. And no chapter in the history of fraternities for women is so bright or so important as that which portrays their entrance and their happy growth in these universities and colleges.

Out of 27 institutions entered by Alpha Chi Omega during the 23 year period, 1898-1921, ten were state-supported universities. In the west (at Oberlin) co-education had been tested early and proved a success; Horace Mann's theory that the public should educate its young men and young women in the same institution to avoid duplication of expense, and to insure sufficiency of funds for development on a large scale, had been triumphantly tested, also, by the time that Alpha Chi Omega first entered a state university. Another thing smoothed the way for Alpha Chi Omega: traditions of masculine superiority and of skepticism concerning the mental capacity or the social desirability of college women, had not entrenched themselves in these wide-awake western

institutions nearly as deeply as in the eastern universities for men. It was natural and sane, in the eyes of the West, to continue, during the few years of college education, the social relation that existed between the sexes in the public school, an association which would inevitably be renewed, at any rate, after college days. The rapid improvement of transportation facilities in the last quarter of the nineteenth century fortunately removed the pressure upon a young woman to study at an adjacent though inferior academy. It was no longer a hardship to travel to the seat of one's state university, nor an impossibility to visit one's home two or three times a year during holidays.

Still another condition existed to contribute to the prosperity of the women's fraternities at the western colleges—the genuine need for just such organizations. The fraternity system had become recognized long before in college traditions, as the basis of the social life of leading college men. The men had grouped themselves pleasantly into fraternities and clubs. Their clubhouses were their living centers. The universities were too extensive and life in them too complex by the close of the nineteenth century, however, to permit the women to find their places readily and happily in the multitude of students. Social adjustments with both the men and the women students, as well as mental adjustments to the curriculum, required that women students should obtain the advice and close companionship of other and more experienced fellow-students. This boon could be secured only by selection and organization. Such selection is omnipresent in educational centers as in all human associations. Exuberance of youthfulness, capacity for friendship and the need for it, and the limitations placed upon social intercourse by the exigencies of serious study make grouping into close intimacy desirable.

Emphasized by the pathetic inadequacy of the dormitory equipment of most institutions, the benefits to be derived from organized group life attracted many of the finest women students into fraternity circles. The students' point of view in this matter was expressed clearly, years ago, by a young woman of one of the great universities, in *The Lyre* (Volume IX, page 123). "The chapter house," said she, "with its abundance of character-developing discipline, is by far the most sheltered and desirable home for girls that there is at Illinois and many of the other universities where there are no dormitories for girls. I, who have lived in it as a sister, love it second only to my own home." Except for fraternities and clubs no such wholesome living conditions were possible, as late as 1916, for more than about eight and one-third per cent of the women at the following group of institutions: Syracuse University, University of Iowa, University of Nebraska, Albion College, University of Illinois, Baker University, De Pauw University, University of California, University of Wisconsin, James Millikin University, and Simpson College.

The University of California, for instance, with 2,500 women students in 1916 had no university hall of residence; University of Illinois, with 1,200 women, was planning its first dormitory, to accommodate 200. The University of Wisconsin, with from 1,500 to 2,000 women, had living accommodations for 266. Iowa, with about 1,000 women, could house 170. Of the 11,500 women estimated in these twelve institutions in 1916, their Alma Maters found it possible to provide halls of residence for only 1,011 of them. These twelve colleges were selected as representative of living conditions. Other universities possessed similarly inadequate housing for their women students. Since 1916, some progress, though not marked, has been made in the erection of halls of residence for women.

The time was ripe in every way for Alpha Chi Omega to enter the well-tested field of the western state university. The origin of Alpha Chi Omega had been in the Mississippi Valley, where her first three chapters had been placed in denominational colleges of high ideals and high standards—DePauw University, Albion College, and Northwestern University. She was already firmly entrenched in the region. From the Mississippi Valley she had extended to Pennsylvania; from Pennsylvania to California; from California to Massachusetts; from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania again, and thence back to the Mississippi Valley where the second chapter in the State of Michigan was installed at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on November 19, 1898.

Because of the varied opportunities in state universities the members of the first three chapters therein, Theta, Iota, and Kappa, carried greatly diversified courses—music, literary courses, library training, and scientific courses of several kinds. A large proportion of the members of Theta Chapter have been registered in the liberal arts departments. The university chapters, in the midst of college communities where the liberal arts received far greater emphasis and support than the fine arts, laid less stress upon musicianship than had the earlier chapters which had been located in colleges more distinctly cultural than the great universities. Literary and scientific interests were on a par, in the state university chapters, with the musical interests in academic work, and in frequent instances exceeded them; although all members of Alpha Chi Omega shared in an appreciation of music as an art.

On the whole, the liberal and fine arts courses pursued by the chapters were harmoniously balanced during the period 1896–1906. In the period preceding, at least four of the seven chapters (Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta) maintained more interest in the study of music than in literature and science. In 1906 the pendulum had swung, it seems, to the other limit, and the major work of undergraduate members was decided in literature and science, rather than in the fine arts.

In the following year (1899) the second chapter in the state of Illinois

was founded at the University of Illinois, Urbana. Alpha Chi Omega was the fourth women's fraternity to enter Illinois, having been preceded by Kappa Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi, and Kappa Kappa Gamma. The chapter was installed at the home of the president of the university whose daughter was a charter member of the group. Four years later the third of these greatest of state universities was entered with the installation of Kappa Chapter at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

We mentioned that in the decade, 1896-1906, the interests of chapters were balanced harmoniously between the liberal and the fine arts; but the parity was merely theoretical toward the close of the period. The tendency was unmistakably, even then, in favor of the liberal arts in every chapter except two, Gamma and Zeta. It was only with the exercise of considerable official leniency and by continued flexibility in administration that the division of active interests, long before the year 1906, could be pronounced an equipoise. There was no prejudice toward the study of music on the part of university women; the value and beauty of the arts in juxtaposition, however, was appreciated. Music students were rushed enthusiastically and as a matter of course by the various fraternities.

The explanation of the decrease in members who studied music as a part of their university curriculum lies no doubt in the fact that little emphasis was placed on the music department by the university; state appropriations were devoted to more "useful" ends.

In the convention of 1908, national action recognized that the constitution of the fraternity should be amended to meet more nearly the actual condition existing throughout the country. The requirement, consequently, was changed so that no longer two-thirds of the members of each chapter were expected either to be connected with the school of music or to have finished at some time in the past a definite amount of serious music study. In the future but half of the members, it was required, should be doing or should have completed at some time a certain amount of serious music study. Since and for some time preceding this legislation, Alpha Chi Omega has been predominately a liberal arts fraternity. In 1915 convention action, recognizing again by legislation the actual condition of the educational field, legislated the removal of all stated requirements as to division of membership between the liberal arts and the fine arts.

Without the faintest danger of misunderstanding from any quarter as a result of the 1915 constitutional revision, Alpha Chi Omega calls herself a general fraternity with musical traditions. And so she should have been designated, in the light of the actual facts, from the date of her origin.

CHAPTER V

COLLEGES IN WHICH ALPHA CHI OMEGA HAS CHAPTERS

No group in America perhaps retained more notably the effects of the European upheaval than the institutions of higher learning. The demands put on the colleges by the war stretched their capacity and revealed their flexibility, unified their alumni, and proved again what every crisis must declare—the unparalleled advantage and value of the disciplined mind. Since the publication of the 1916 edition of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*, phenomenal changes in the educational field have forced themselves on the attention of us all. Certain progress in our colleges then we must indicate, and certain effects of the war on student life must be noted and in a small way analyzed.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD

The most obvious difference between the colleges and universities of the United States in 1920 and in 1914 lies in increased attendance, notwithstanding the increased cost of higher education. The average increase for all the colleges and universities in the Middle West, according to the *Harvard Bulletin*, stands at 90.8 per cent; in the Far West, 126.2 per cent; in co-educational colleges, 89.2 per cent. Before the war, the average rate of growth amounted to 50 per cent in ten years. The state university responded most vigorously to the bounding demand to be educated, increasing from 1913 to 1920 to the extent of 98.5 per cent. Some educators have become alarmed at the enthusiasm of the American youth to go to college, and have asked the question: "Where shall we be in 1950?" A table published by the *Literary Digest* in October, 1920, notes the possibilities of growth. Among these colleges appear sixteen of particular interest to Alpha Chi Omega as homes of our chapters, and several others in which the fraternity is concerned as extension fields of promise.

A conservative estimate of the cost of a college education—a four-year course—is \$4,000. Many students enter graduate study of some kind; in fact of the total number of the alumnae of Barnard College almost half have pursued graduate or professional courses, so that the capital invested in the college students of today represents very large sums, and no doubt much sacrifice. Of this financial burden, however, one hears less at present than of the intolerable financial pressure on the colleges; and alumni have responded loyally and effectively to the call of their Alma Mater for more funds, in spectacular endowment campaigns. The aggregate amount sought in endowment drives at one

time was estimated at \$180,000,000. Harvard, Yale, Smith, Wellesley and other eastern colleges have met the needs of their budgets by arduous campaigns. The equipment of the colleges and the salaries of the professors benefited thereby. A number of colleges in which Alpha Chi Omega is represented have endowment campaigns under way and in a few years more will be able to function more ably and to expand, as a result.

Table 3.—Growth of 35 large universities, public and private, excluding summer and extension students, 1914–1920, estimated for 1950.

Based upon returns from 210 colleges and universities to Institute for Public Service, Julius H. Barnes, chairman

<i>Publicly Supported.</i>	<i>Register</i>	<i>Increase Over</i>	<i>Predicted</i>
	<i>1919–1920</i>	<i>1913–1914</i>	<i>Numbers in</i> <i>1950</i>
University of California.....	11,893	6,213	42,958
College of the City of New York.....	9,071	6,767	42,871
University of Michigan.....	8,560	3,040	23,760
University of Illinois.....	8,549	3,425	25,674
University of Minnesota.....	8,275	4,537	30,955
University of Wisconsin.....	7,294	2,608	20,334
Ohio State University.....	7,023	3,194	22,983
University of Washington.....	5,958	3,148	21,698
University of Nebraska.....	5,286	2,147	16,026
University of Louisiana.....	4,933	2,264	16,253
University of Texas.....	4,418	1,927	14,053
University of Missouri.....	4,222	855	8,497
Pennsylvania State College.....	4,194	1,454	11,464
Iowa State College.....	4,034	1,575	11,909
University of Kansas.....	5,589	1,252	9,850
University of Cincinnati.....	3,513	1,512	11,070
Oregon State College.....	3,442	1,863	12,757
Kansas State College.....	2,961	304	4,480
University of Oklahoma.....	2,608	1,600	10,610
University of Colorado.....	2,096	835	6,270
Washington State College.....	2,037	868	6,380
<i>Privately Supported.</i>			
Columbia.....	9,144	2,210	20,194
Temple.....	6,490	2,965	21,315
Northwestern.....	6,585	2,457	18,870
Pennsylvania.....	6,449	2,705	19,974
Boston.....	6,082	4,677	29,472
Cornell.....	5,765	750	9,515
Harvard.....	5,373	1,007	10,408
George Washington.....	3,798	2,188	14,738
Southern California.....	3,012	705	6,540
Georgetown.....	2,139	650	5,389
Tulane.....	2,602	1,145	8,330
Johns Hopkins.....	2,014	977	6,901
Smith.....	2,011	373	3,876

INCREASE OF EMPHASIS ON THE FINE ARTS

Persons in touch with collegiate communities over a period of years, or who have been careful readers of *The Lyre*, must have observed with pleasure the growing emphasis in our colleges on dramatics and on the fine arts. As Alpha Chi Omega's interest covers aesthetic as well as liberal and scientific fields of development, we can hardly pass by this phase of college life.

California presents annually in the lovely Greek Theater an English Club play and the Senior Extravaganza; in the Faculty Glade on the campus is given annually the Parthenia, a masque, written, costumed, and staged by the women. From *The Lyre* and from experience Alpha Chis know that the most celebrated actors perform in the Greek Theater. Several of Pi's members have attained there distinction in acting and in play writing. Syracuse students possess a beautiful outdoor stage near the Castle for outdoor plays; Wisconsin's open-air theater built on the western slope of a hill is used for plays and for interpretive dancing entertainments. At Northwestern emphasis has always been placed on dramatics by fostering the efforts of the Campus Players, the Junior Players, the "Hermit and Crow" which produces annually an original musical comedy, and of the literary societies in their annual presentation of a Shakesperian play. The School of Oratory often presents plays. At Allegheny, under the direction of Prof. Baker of Harvard College, a great pageant was given in 1915 to celebrate the centenary of the college; two dramatic clubs, one composed of women and one of men, each present an annual play. At Southern California the College of Oratory stimulates and directs dramatic effort, and an honorary dramatic society, "Lance and Lute," fosters excellence in histrionic art, like the "Masques" at Michigan, the aim of which is to promote the writing and production of plays. Wisconsin supports three dramatic societies, "Red Domino," "Twelfth Night," and "Edwin Booth;" these groups combine to give an annual production. Class plays also are important events at Wisconsin. "Boar's Head" is the dramatic society at Syracuse, and produces each year a play at one of the large theaters of the city; "Tambourine and Bones" gives successful musical comedies; the English Club also presents several short plays each year. The Kansas Dramatic Club has 80 to 90 members and presents two plays a year at the Bowensock Theatre and a series of one act plays at the Little Theater.

The University Players Stock Company at Nebraska produces significant drama, one play each month. "Quill and Bauble," a woman's society at Pennsylvania, produces original plays written by undergraduate women; men's dramatic societies also flourish. The two dramatic societies of Purdue, the Little Theater Players and the Harle-

quin Club each give one production a year; the Junior Class play is given on the evening preceding the Junior prom. Opportunities for training in acting at Washington University, St. Louis, are offered by "Thyrus," the dramatic club. The Little Theater Association at New Mexico presents good plays throughout the year, and a musical comedy written by a student adds to the wholesome recreation of the university. The Association consists of both town and college members; the dramatic club comprises students alone. Dramatics hold a very important place in New Mexico. Mt. Union gives several plays each year under the direction of the college Dramatic Club. Our mother chapter reports progress in raising funds at De Pauw for the erection of a Little Theater for college plays, of which "Duzer Du," the dramatic club, gives three or four a year. The next decade will probably see other western colleges follow in De Pauw's steps in erecting a home for college dramatics.

It might be mentioned that at Radcliffe a Little Theater was incorporated in the design of Agassiz House (a hall for club meetings and social affairs of all kinds) and the stage has proved of greatest advantage in the development of college dramatics. The Radcliffe Theater serves both the women of the college and the men of Harvard who join in the "47 Workshop Club" to produce before an invited audience original plays of its members under the direction of Professor Baker.

An accompanying table shows a meager outline of the emphasis the colleges place on the Fine Arts. Opinions as to the appropriateness of the Fine Arts on the campus vary as much as do sentiments regarding Engineering and Home Economics in the colleges. If higher institutions ought to be so planned that they fit young men and young women for life in America, as America is today, then the colleges have taken the proper steps in offering variety in opportunity to their registrants. Quite aside from the enormous increase in college attendance, we believe that, taking American colleges on the whole, greater specialization exists today than existed a decade ago. We have listened to diatribes against electives in college curricula; now we hear anathemas cast at the graduate trained in applied science and not in abstract thought. For that reason we desire to show in these few pages that Alpha Chis today have at their doors thoroughly proficient and highly specialized instruction in the Fine Arts, as well as in Liberal Arts, in abstract or applied Science, or in professional courses in Liberal Arts or Science, such as law and medicine. Alpha Chis do not all study household arts or home economics today any more than they study exclusively languages, science, or social sciences; our young women respond also today to opportunities in the Fine Arts in the colleges, and the universities find themselves able to support not only courses, but entire departments and entire colleges in

the Fine Arts. Surely we may feel unafraid that the American of tomorrow will think only of material things when we see some of today's students devoting all their time to the Fine Arts, many students devoting some of their college life to Fine Arts courses, and all students living in more or less close touch with the aesthetic during their college days.

Table 4.—Opportunities for study of the Fine Arts where Alpha Chi Omega has chapters.

College.	Status of the fine arts.	Courses in aesthetic dancing.	Spring pageant.
Albion	Music School.		
Allegheny	No courses.	Yes	
Baker	Music School.	Yes	Yes
Brenau	Art Dept.; Music School; Oratory School.		
Bucknell	Music School.	No	
California	Fine Arts Dept., 5,000 students.	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Music School.	Yes	Biennially
De Pauw	Music School.	Yes	Yes
Drake	Fine Arts School.		
Illinois	Music School; Fine Arts Dept.		
Iowa	Dept. Graphic and Plastic Art, 300 students. Music School.	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Fine Arts School; Music, Art.	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Music School.	Yes	Yes
Millikin	Fine Arts School.	Yes	Yes
Mt. Union	Music School.		
Nebraska	Fine Arts School; Music, Art.	Yes	
New England	College of Music.	No	No
Northwestern	Music School; Oratory School; Courses in Fine Arts.	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Fine Arts School, 400 students.	Yes	Yes
Oregon A. C.	Courses in Fine Arts.	Yes	
Oregon	Music School; Courses in Fine Arts.	Yes	
Pennsylvania	Courses in Fine Arts; Music School.	Yes	Campus Jubilee
Purdue	None.	No	Yes
Simpeon	Music School.	Yes	Yes
Southern Califor- nia	College of Music; Fine Arts Courses.	Yes	Yes
Syracuse	Fine Arts College: Music, Painting, Art, Design, 400 students.	Yes	Yes
Washington State College	School of Music and Applied Design.	Yes	Dancing recital
Washington Univ. (St. Louis)	Fine Arts School.	Yes	A play
Washington State Univ.	Fine Arts College.	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Courses in Fine Arts, Music School.	Yes	Yes

American life needs a curriculum that develops strength in our students; but let us not forget that it needs also to develop beauty and cultivate for it genuine love and understanding. Consequently the thoughtful American may rejoice at California's 5,000 young men and women enrolled in 1920 in the university's Fine Arts courses; and in the enthusiastic attention accorded the study of the drama and the interpretation of plays—good plays, too, that appear on the campus. Creative ability receives encouragement in writing plays; histrionic talent has its opportunity for development; mental keenness, grace, poise, are culti-

vated; wholesome recreation is given to players and audience alike. Whatever may be the meaning of the widespread present interest in the drama throughout our colleges and of the intensive undergraduate support of dramatics and little theaters, assuredly the token is a good sign and worthy of being carried further into community life everywhere.

The aesthetic awakens more and more interest in faculties as student response has made itself felt with unmistakeable force. If Table 4 is referred to again it will be seen that not only are Fine Arts courses given in nearly all of our colleges, but in very few of them also is aesthetic dancing not reported. Some committees failed to report on this point, so in 1920 still other colleges doubtless offer such training.

Among the colleges and universities giving Fine Arts work appear all classes of institutions, the small endowed college, the state college, the state university, the endowed university. A casual observation of the table published shows three methods of giving the instruction in Fine Arts: (1) By offering Fine Arts courses connected with the Arts and Science college; (2) by developing a Fine Arts department; and (3) by establishing a separate Fine Arts college. From the colleges that Alpha Chi attend it may be of interest to select one institution representing each type, for the purpose of illustration.

The University of Wisconsin's Fine Arts work has come to the attention of Alpha Chi frequently on account of the contribution made in its development by Gertrude Johnson, assistant professor in the Department of Speech, and Margaret H'Doubler, assistant professor in Physical Education, both Alpha Chi Omegas. Wisconsin has a small School of Music, in its beginning. Its significant instruction in Fine Arts appears in its Department of Speech and Department of Physical Education, both parts of the School of Education. The Department of Speech interests itself effectively in college dramatics, and the university students as well lay great emphasis on dramatics. Teachers from all parts of the country hasten to Wisconsin in the summer to learn how to direct "amateur theatricals," and numbers of universities, colleges, high schools, and schools of expression have put into use Miss Johnson's books, *Choosing a Play*, and *Modern Literature for Oral Interpretation*.

Particularly well known throughout the United States is the aesthetic dancing of Wisconsin's department of Physical Education. Miss H'Doubler has originated and introduced a new type of dancing that is considered "more distinctly educational, developmental, and creative than any taught elsewhere in the country. . . . Professor H'Doubler has made her entire approach a matter of study and educational research. Far from killing the creative spirit, this has apparently fostered it, as witnessed by the results achieved with some 400 registered for dancing" in 1919. Many educators have gone to Wisconsin to visit Miss

H'Doubler's classes and to study her work; and she has been called upon frequently to demonstrate her methods at various universities, at State Teacher's Associations, and in city schools. The remarkable work in aesthetic dancing taught in Wisconsin's courses constitutes an art, and its influence has only begun to make itself felt. With its advent into secondary or elementary schools, one can scarcely venture to prophesy the beneficial effects on education, and on life.

As the second type of instruction we may note the work of the University of Iowa, where we find not only a Music School, well developed, and aesthetic dancing, but also an Art Department in the College of Arts and Sciences, as at Brenau and California. This department offers an A.B. degree with Art as a major subject; an A.M. degree is being planned for. The course comprises drawing from still life, cast drawing, and sketching, water color, oil, pastel work, mechanical drafting, design, with emphasis on commercial and poster design, painting and drawing from life, portrait painting, figure painting, and pictorial composition. A required course, Art Appreciation, is offered in the first and second years. Advanced work is offered in design, in composition, and in painting from life; this work receives university credit, and will count toward a subsequent and prospective master's degree in Art. A course in Home Economic Art is also offered, comprising the four-year course, drawing, painting, design, sketching and mechanical drafting, the course being especially fitted for teachers of home economics and domestic art. Miss Edna Patzig, Alpha Chi Omega, teaches this course, and the courses in mechanical drafting. The University of Iowa offers, no doubt, other courses here and there of aesthetic value and opportunity. An Alpha Chi, for example, in 1920-1921, nears the completion of her work for the doctor's degree in the psychology of music, at Iowa, under the noted psychologist, Dean Seashore.

For a fully developed College of Fine Arts representing separate schools and colleges as found at Kansas, Millikin, Nebraska, Oklahoma, University of Washington, and Washington University (St. Louis) we may select the John Crouse College of Fine Arts at Syracuse. From its prominent position on the campus overlooking the city, the tall spires of the beautiful Fine Arts college can be seen for miles. A museum and an art gallery increase the usefulness of the college. Regular courses of instruction lead to the bachelor's degree in Architecture, Painting, Music, Letters (*Belles Lettres*) and Oratory. The John Crouse College student receives no credit from the College of Arts and Sciences, but completes the work for a degree in Crouse College and receives the degree solely upon the recommendation of that college. On the other hand, students in other colleges receive no credit for work done at Crouse College, which is as entirely separate from the rest of the university

in that matter as if there were no connection with the university. The college had 400 regular students in 1920 and nearly as many special students. Alpha Chi Omega occasionally selects young women of talent from this college; Ethel F. Hoffman, A, received during the war the award of the Hiram Gee fellowship in painting for study in Rome. The individuality of the various Fine Arts colleges differs, very probably, and no other college attended by our members resembles Crouse College minutely.

From these three examples of instruction in Fine Arts in our colleges today may be gained perhaps a clearer conception of the high grade of purely cultural and artistic instruction available in our midst, serving in some degree as a counterpoise to the weight now being laid on technical courses.

GROWTH OF DEPARTMENTS OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Another notable tendency in education occupies much attention in the public mind: The eagerness with which the "practical" is being sought by college students. Women as well as men throng departments and schools of the university that promise them the mastery of some useful occupation as well as a fair degree of cultural background. Perhaps students who enroll for courses in foreign commerce, engineering, finance, corporation management, home economics, agriculture, may not know what path leads to a liberal education, and to good citizenship. Not so long ago the study of biology and most of the -ologies (except theology) was considered irreverent and unprofitable to him who would become a cultivated man. It may be that the students of our universities today who insist upon the training that makes possible an early adjustment after college to the conditions in which the rest of their brief life is to be spent—it may be that they see aright. The United States Commissioner of Education said in 1920 that leaders of educational thought have accepted the validity of the conservative claims of vocational education. "The task of public education in America," he says, "is to make young men and young women into intelligent, responsible, and efficient citizens." An indispensable part of this task he considers is to make them skilled in some line of economic endeavor. It would seem to be an adjustment of a wholesome sort. For many years past a small percentage of students have been able to gain at public expense the advanced training requisite for the practice of the law, medicine, and such professions. To quote again Commissioner Claxton: "Some way must and will be found to train youth for economic independence and productivity without sacrifice of the essential general education requisite for responsible citizenship and the intelligent discharge of social duties."

In about a third of the colleges in which Alpha Chi Omega has chapters, separate schools of home economics have been established, and

in many others, departments of domestic economy have been developed. Many Alpha Chis have thus gained excellent training in a useful and remunerative line of service; more Alpha Chis, however, are studying law and medicine than ever before; some are venturing into the fascinating fields of commerce, some into finance and business, large numbers into social service, and yet we do not lack for artists nor for pedagogues in our ranks. May we not ascribe the emphasis on vocational courses to the needs of our present social life and to the exigencies of our economic conditions? An interesting "vocational survey of Alpha Chi Omega" in *The Lyre* for January, 1921, shows, in detail, that of 1,220 Alpha Chis who returned cards of inquiry, 366 follow teaching as a profession, 39 are artists, 178 follow other professions, and 542 describe themselves as "homemakers." Thus we find a well balanced alumnae membership.

POSITION OF WOMEN ON THE CAMPUS

A casual survey of the position of women on the American campus shows a marked advance since the date of the founding of Alpha Chi Omega; it indicates also that entire equality of men and women exists there not yet. (See Table 6). The organization of women in intelligently directed and loyally supported fraternity chapters contributes directly to the improvement of the status of women; intelligent participation in student government aids the cause; the various excellent women's leagues that bind women together as a unit on certain basic questions and enable them to understand each other and to present a united front in matters bearing on their own welfare as women students—all these agencies training women in team work and giving them scope for the exercise of it—lead us nearer the goal of equal opportunity for men and women in education. In some universities, women were admitted on equal terms with men at the beginning, as may be seen in Tables 6 and 7, and in such cases less prejudice developed to be later overcome. In Pennsylvania, however, the most extreme case of discrimination, women receive the bachelor's degree in Education only, although the outlook is bright for other degrees soon. In some universities where Alpha Chi has chapters, a tendency appears for the men to direct the most significant activities on the campus, as their brothers manipulate the wider field of government, without much reference to the women, and without coöperation with them. Here and there we note a college where "the best of everything" goes to the men as a matter of course, and the women receive what is left, particularly in gymnasium accommodations and privileges. Discriminations against women will appear no doubt as long as they exist in the outside world of affairs; but the college women who are winning a position on the campus more and more nearly approaching equality with college men are contributing more than they know to the improvement of the status

of women in the professional and industrial world, for the college man of today who learns to recognize the real ability and force of women in college will accept them more readily tomorrow in the business field as a peer, not an inferior.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES

The rapid multiplication of honorary fraternities constitutes one of the most marked of the recent changes in the student field. Their very numbers might seem to defeat their purpose of stimulating fine scholarship and distinguished accomplishment; on the other hand, were we to compare the number of students competing in a large university for Theta Sigma Phi in 1921 with those competing in earlier days for Phi

Table 5.—Honorary fraternities admitting women in colleges where Alpha Chi Omega has chapters. (June, 1921.)

Name of institution.	ΦBK	ΣΣ	ΦΚΦ	ΑΩΑ	ΟΝ	ΜΦΕ	ΚΔΠ	ΘΣΦ	ΠΛΘ	ΔΨΚ	ΒΓΣ
Albion.....											
Allegheny.....	x										
Baker.....											
Brenau.....						x					
Bucknell.....						x					
California.....	x	x		x							x
Cincinnati.....	x			x			x				
Colorado.....	x	x					x				
De Pauw.....	x										
Drake.....						x					
Illinois.....	x	x		x	x		x	x			x
Iowa.....	x	x						x			
Kansas.....	x	x			x	x		x	x		
Michigan.....	x	x		x		x					
Millikin.....											
Mt. Union.....						x					
Nebraska.....	x	x		x	x	x		x			
New England.....						x					
New Mexico.....			x								
Northwestern.....	x	x		x		x					
Oklahoma.....	x						x	x		x	
Oregon State College.....					x					x	
Oregon State University.....						x		x			
Pennsylvania.....	xa	xa		x					x		
Purdue.....		x			x		x				x
Simpson.....						x					
Southern California.....										x	
Syracuse.....	x	x	x	x		x			x		
Vermont.....	x										
Washington State College.....			x		x	x					
Washington State University.....	x	x				x		x	x		x
Washington (St. Louis).....	x	x		x						x	
Wisconsin.....	x	x	x		x			x			x

Φ Β Κ (Liberal arts)

Σ Σ (Scientific)

Φ Κ Φ (High rank in any department)

Α Ω Α (Medical)

Ο Ν (Home economics—women)

Μ Φ Ε (Musical—women)

Κ Δ Π (Pedagogic)

Θ Σ Φ (Journalistic—women)

Π Λ Θ (Education)

Δ Ψ Κ (Gymnastic—women)

Β Γ Σ (Commerce)

*Only those women are eligible who hold advanced nonprofessional degrees.

Table 6.—*State Colleges, and other colleges in which AXΩ has chapters.*

Description	Oregon	Purdue	Washington	Albion	Allegheny	Baker	Brenau	Bucknell	De Pauw	Millikin	Mt. Union	New Eng-land	Simpson
Control.....	State	State	State	M. E.	Non-Sect.	M. E.	Non-sect.	Baptist	M. E.	Pres.	M. E.	Non-sect.	M. E.
Date of founding.....	1868	1862	1892	1835	1815	1858	1878	1846	1837	1903	1846	1870	1854
Date women admitted.....				1849	1870		Womenonly				1846	1870	1854
Total number students.....	3,034b	2,511b	1,662b		356d	362d		793	737d	906	376	3576	577d
Number of women.....	741b	237b	583b		165d	217d	420	319	447d	623	180	3076	408d
Professors and instructors.....	421	185b	130b	38	34	21d	40	32	47	62	27	84	37
Women on faculty.....	29b	20b	29b	8	4	12d	15	11	17	29	8	12	.....
A. A. U. W. (A. C. A.).....	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Pending
Dean of women.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Dormitories for women.....	?	Yes	?	In process	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Endowment.....	202,664b	444,500b	943,208	420,000	1,000,000	619,633	[campaign]	800,000 [campaign]	1,504,604	250,000 [campaign]	369,332	.....	580,000
Student government													
All students.....	Yes	Pending	Yes	Yes	At times	Yes	In part		M. S. G. A.				Yes
Women separate.....	No		No	No	Yes				W. S. G. A.				No

^aStatistics on this point taken mostly from World's Almanac, 1921.

^bFrom 1918-1919 Bulletin No. 87, U. S. Bureau of Education.

^cFrom 1920-1921 Statistics supplied by chapter.

^dFrom 1917-1918 Bulletin No. 3, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Table 7.—Universities in which AXΩ has chapters.

Description	California	Cincinnati	Colorado	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Michigan	Nebraska	New Mexico	Northwestern	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	S. Cal.	Syracuse	Wash. U. St. Louis	Washington	Wisconsin
Control.....	State	City	State	State	State	State	State	State	State	M. E.	State	Non-sect.	Non-sect.	State & non-sect.	Non-sect.	State	State
Date of founding.....	1855	1874	1875	1869	1847	1866	1837	1869	1891	1851	1892	1740	1890	1870	1857	1881	1848
Date women admitted.....	1870	1874	.....	1870	1847	1866	.....	.....	.....	1872	1892	.....	1890?	1870	.....	.....	.....
Total number of students ^a	11,197	3,565	3,254	9,208	4,933	4,444 b	9,401	4,564 b	400	.....	2,505 b	10,120	.....	4,854	.....	2,996 b	8,000
Number of women.....	3,464 b	.....	587 b	1,785 b	1,681 b	1,834 b	1,537 b	1,837 b	116 b	.....	951 b	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,622 b	2,666
Professors and instructors ^a	875 b	351	245	891	440	311	438 b	500	35	470	250	896	300	440	286	225	900 c
Women on faculty ^b	80	.....	32	143	44	71	5	70	7	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	172 c
A. A. U. W. (A. C. A.).....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dean of Women.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dormitories for women.....	No	No	?	Yes	Yes	?	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	?	Yes
Endowment or annual appropriation.....	.....	2,779,800	.....	.....	.....	1,100,000	1,300,000	.....	.....	8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	1,774,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	.....	.....
Student Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	.....	M.S.G.A.	Partly	.....
All students.....	Yes	Yes	.....	Honor System	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women separate.....	.....	.....	Yes	Women's League	.....	S. G. A.	.....	S. G. A.	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	Women's League	W.S.G.A.	.....	S. G. A.

^a Statistics on this point taken mostly from World's Almanac, 1921.

^b From 1918-1919 Bulletin No. 87, U. S. Bureau of Education.

^c From 1920-1921 Statistics supplied by chapter.

^d From 1917-1918 Bulletin No. 3, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Beta Kappa, we might find that the competition relatively remains pretty brisk. Unless the honorary fraternity is to make of itself a less significant institution, however, very careful direction and correlation will be required in the next decade. The accompanying data (Table 5) presents the leading intercollegiate orders, in colleges where Alpha Chi Omega has chapters, to which women are admitted. The table would have been almost endlessly extended by including honor societies not intercollegiate.

The increase of honorary fraternities has been along the line of the growth of large technical schools such as journalism, commerce, education, home economics, although there also appears one for forensics, and one for music. These societies have appeared in answer to a real need for honorary societies to recognize superior excellence in fields not included by Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF OUR COLLEGES

One can not study the colleges where Alpha Chi Omega has placed her chapters without admiring their magnitude, the excellent work of their administrators and their faculties; the rare opportunities to survey the treasured wisdom and the attainments of the human race from the beginning; the delightful social life and the chance to know well many worth while men and women of one's own generation; the training in various sports accessible; the beautiful environment; and the aesthetic culture at hand in the fine arts courses and in the dramatic and musical events of the college. Little cause for wonder is there that so many thousands of American youth expect to go to college.

In preparing this history of Alpha Chi Omega, the author invited each chapter to enumerate the strong points and the weak points of its institution. One commentator sent the information that no weak points were obvious in that college; the others replied with definite analyses of their academic community. Their criticisms agree very well with those of expert educators, and indicate over-expansion, shortage of funds which means loss of able professors, too much inexperienced and immature instruction, too great emphasis on practical subjects or the applied sciences, inadequate housing for women, and too little expert advice for new students in formulating their four-year plan. Some colleges employ a well-equipped woman whom they call the student adviser, and the result has been extremely successful; but the plan, so far as I know, has not extended to the colleges discussed in this book. The proper headship of fraternity and other student houses, of course, is an ever-present problem in all colleges.

As alumnae, or as prospective alumnae, all members of Alpha Chi owe it to their Alma Mater to study its weakness as well as its strength, and to assist by criticism and support in improving it. For the woman

now in college, an intelligent understanding of the weak spots in her institution will enable her better to discriminate to her own advantage in selecting courses. (See Tables 6, 7, and 8).

Table 8.—Colleges on eligible lists of educational associations.

Name of college.	Association of University women (A. C. A.).	Association of American Colleges.	Association of American Universities.	North Central Association of Colleges.
Albion.....		x		x
Allegheny.....	x	x	x	
Baker.....		x		x
Brenau.....				
Bucknell ^a	x			
California.....	x		x	
Cincinnati.....	x	x	x	x
Colorado.....	x		x	x
De Pauw.....	x	x	x	x
Illinois.....	x		x	x
Iowa.....	x		x	x
Kansas.....	x		x	x
Michigan.....	x		x	x
Millikin.....	x	x		x
Mt. Union.....		x		x
Nebraska.....	x		x	x
New England.....				
New Mexico.....				
Northwestern.....	x	x	x	x
Oklahoma.....	x		x	x
Oregon Agricultural College.....				
Pennsylvania.....	x	x	x	
Purdue.....	x		x	x
Simpson.....		x		x
So. California.....		x		
Syracuse.....	x		x	
Washington State College.....			x	
Washington State Univ.....	x		x	
Washington (St. Louis).....	x		x	
Wisconsin.....	x		x	x
Drake.....	x	?	x	?
Oregon.....	x		x	
Vermont.....	x		x	

^aWhen the Southern Association of the Collegiate Alumnae of which Bucknell was a member was absorbed by the A. C. A., Bucknell's graduates were granted membership in the American Association of University Women (formerly A. C. A.).

It is generally considered that the college student of the present asserts a good deal of freedom in disposing of creeds and religious formulae, with an air of nonchalance very alarming to the church and painful to the parent. This characteristic may be a wholesome sign, provided the student recognizes this freedom for what it really is, and continues to guard carefully her personal religion, as her individual anchor in a world that grows increasingly perturbed. The college student has the opportunity of a lifetime to test her own ideas of religion, through courses in science and in history, to follow the development and concepts of man from the beginning, and ultimately to discard what

religious ideas she can not hold, and to treasure the more carefully the faith of a free mind.

Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, insists that the American college should lay more emphasis on accuracy and thoroughness in scholarship. Besides an understanding of international relationships, President Burton also points out the need, at the present critical situation in America, for the educated person to understand the labor movement and to be in a position to interpret the various proposals for an industrial democracy. "The student of the new day," he says, "must be brought as fully and completely as possible into a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the distinctive movements and regnant ideas of our time." The aim of the college should be to "help in the process of becoming virile, wholesome human beings, thoroughly alive and all aglow with the passion for service."

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FRATERNITY TO THE COLLEGE

The fraternity system has developed with such a steady growth that today no coeducational institution seems complete without it. Faculties used to be skeptical as to the benefits to the college or the student of the large degree of associative life and self government that results from the presence of chapter houses as part of the college environment. These fundamental questions however have long since been answered unmis-takeably. The advantage of fraternities to the college can not be lost sight of—the added prestige brought by good national fraternities, the perpetual interest of alumnae in the college that the fraternity fosters, and the unfailing response of the fraternity groups to faculty dreams of progress for the institution.

The main aspect of official sentiment, in the most distinguished sources, is approval and appreciation. Women's fraternities still meet occasionally in the dean of women from an Eastern woman's college a cool friend or an open antagonist; this objection to women's fraternities grows out of the limited experience of women in Eastern segregated colleges who have had no previous intimate knowledge of the complex life of the coeducational university. If she is open-minded the dean from the Eastern woman's college gradually relinquishes her purpose to remake the customs of the university into traditions similar to those of a woman's college, as she learns to know at first hand the extreme value of the very system that evolution has provided for the university. The wise fraternity assists the dean in learning fraternities by helping her to a close acquaintance with the system, and by coöperating warmly in all feasible plans.

The well governed fraternity aids systematically and strongly in the development and maintenance of high scholarship standards among its

members. Alpha Chi Omega's definite policy in this matter manifests itself in the following methods analyzed by Miss Griffith for an N. P. C. magazine:

1. To require for initiation a scholarship grade equal to 80 per cent of perfect work in 12 hours of college work, the grade being determined for each institution in coöperation with college authorities.
2. Not to repledge a pledge who fails to make her scholarship grade for two semesters, unless there are extenuating circumstances.
3. Not to initiate girls who are not taking a regular course leading to a degree or a regular course in fine arts.
4. Not to initiate girls who come to college without any intention of remaining to receive degrees.
5. Not to initiate a girl within six weeks of the close of college.
6. To secure scholarship grades of each member of the chapter from college authorities at least once each semester, these grades being furnished to the local alumna adviser.
7. To secure scholarship grades each fall for each member of the chapter on the N. P. C. scholarship blank, these grades being furnished the National Inspector.
8. To present a scholarship cup to the chapter showing the greatest improvement each year.
9. To encourage the giving of scholarship cups to individual members by the local chapters.
10. To encourage study tables where delinquent members may be helped by members of the chapter or forced to study regular hours.
11. To limit the number of college activities in which a member is engaged if her scholarship is below par.

In a few words the contribution of the fraternity to the college may be mentioned in outline as follows: It provides in chapter houses the socializing influence of college home life; it offers organized support of college activities, stimulus to scholarship, broadening outlook to its members by close association with a number of fellow students as well as a casual acquaintance with many; the fraternity also brings its members into touch with other colleges; it teaches the invaluable lesson of real coöperation, and enables members to adjust themselves more readily to any environment; it makes permanent and keeps fresh the interest of alumnae in the college, a contribution that at no time in the history of colleges is so vitally important to their welfare as today.

Lastly, and less obviously, the best of the traditions of the fraternity make for immensely better college citizenship. As the things of the spirit constitute the most important element in our lives and are the least discussed, so with a college fraternity: Its high idealism, its democracy, its lessons of sympathy, patience, and loyalty to individual associates, its insistence on loyalty to the group, on guarding the good repute of the group, and on the necessity of making the very most of one's individual capacity—all these fine concepts properly cultivated in the fraternity chapters make the campus a better place in which to live.

CHAPTER VI

MATERIAL POSSESSIONS OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA

A summary of the financial statements of the National Treasurer and of the chairman of the House-building Committee compiled in 1921 shows that the wealth of the fraternity is \$259,407 or about \$8,000 per chapter. As chapters, however, are making energetic plans for the acquisition of dignified, comfortable chapter houses, and no reports are available on the possessions of Alpha Chapter and of chapters established after Alpha Eta, these figures will be subject to early and considerable revision. The following tabulated statistics denote the different aspects of the possessions of the fraternity.

Table 9 — Analysis of material possessions of Alpha Chi Omega.

<i>Property Owned.</i>		
Chapter houses and lots:		
Alpha (no report)		
Beta (Albion College) lodge.....	\$ 4,000	
Theta (University of Michigan) house and lot.....	27,500	
Iota (University of Illinois) house and lot.....	25,000	
Kappa (University of Wisconsin) house and lot.....	24,700	
Lambda (Syracuse University) house and lot.....	23,000	
Omicron (Baker University) lot.....	2,400	
Pi (University of California) house and lot.....	25,650	
Phi (University of Kansas) lot.....	3,000	
Chi (Oregon State College) lot.....	2,000	
Omega (Washington State College) lot.....	3,750	
Furnishings of chapter houses and rooms.....	60,785	
		\$201,785
<i>Permanent Funds.</i>		
National Reserve Fund.....	16,000	
Lyre Reserve Funds.....	15,000	
Scholarship Fund.....	6,000	
		37,000
<i>Chapter House Funds.</i>		
Cash.....	10,022	
Alumnæ pledges (not owed for houses).....	9,600	
		19,622
<i>Equipment.</i>		
Equipment of National Officers.....	1,000	
		1,000
Total value of assets in funds, property, and equipment owned by Alpha Chi Omega.....		\$259,407

The main items of the above table allocate the principal material possession of Alpha Chi Omega to three forms: Permanent funds, property owned, and chapter building funds.

The permanent funds are three: The Reserve Fund, *The Lyre* Reserve Fund, and the Scholarship Fund. All these funds have been established since 1910. The convention which celebrated the passing of the quarter century mark crystallized by legislation the long-felt desire of the fraternity for a scholarship fund to stimulate and reward scholarly attainments of members. The fund was well begun, at this time, by pledges from individual members. At the next convention the committee to which the care of the new fund had been delegated recommended that its purpose be changed. In their opinion a general fund could be used with greater returns to the development of the fraternity as a whole than a scholarship fund, the returns from which were of individual character. A scholarship fund, it was suggested, might well be established later, perhaps by the following convention.

The recommendation was adopted with enthusiasm, and the fraternity loyally supported the determination of the committee to reach the \$5,000 mark by the time of the next convention (1915). The first few thousand dollars, the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Loud, predicted would be the most difficult part of the fund to raise. The 1921 report to the National Council showed over \$15,000 in the fund.

Individual pledges were made, and Mu Chapter offered her share of the proceeds of a recital by Maud Powell to be given the next season as a specific pledge of coöperation. Thirteen of the active chapters gave one hundred dollars each; four gave fifty dollars or more; each of the twelve alumnae chapters gave twenty-five dollars or more; eight alumnae clubs gave ten dollars each, and three gave smaller amounts. The calendars, symphony postcards, and convention labels were published for the benefit of the fund. Other sources were found for increasing the fund so that the goal set for 1915 convention was reached and passed. The report of the Reserve Fund Committee set the sum of \$8,000 as the goal for the fund for the 1917 convention. This sum was reached and passed.

The fund has been managed most ably by the chairman, Mrs. Loud, and has yielded a good rate of interest by investment. The amount of the fund has been at the disposal of the fraternity since the \$5,000 was reached and has been used carefully and wisely as loans to chapters for house building or for house furnishing. Fifteen chapters have been aided in some way by such loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The terms upon which the fund has made loans to chapters for building purposes are reasonable and encourage the chapters to enter upon the large task of house ownership. A more complete description of these terms will be found in the chapter on House Ownership.

The ultimate end of the Reserve Fund is for an endowment for the development of the fraternity; the desire for a Scholarship Fund therefore was not abated, as its helpfulness to the individual member was thoroughly understood. After the successful launching of the Reserve Fund the attention of the fraternity was turned toward the possibilities for the long desired Scholarship Fund. A committee which had been appointed previously recommended the establishment of such a fund to the 1915 Convention. Personal gifts were made by members of the convention. The adoption of a sole official jeweler resulted in a slight profit on every badge purchased and this amount, payable semi-annually, was turned into the Scholarship Fund. A portion of the proceeds from *Alumnæ Notes* was appropriated likewise for the fund. After one year the *Alumnæ Association* was enabled to make the following report of the Scholarship Fund receipts:

Profits on sale of fraternity badges.....	\$228.00
Proceeds from <i>alumnæ notes</i>	228.22
<i>Daily Convention Transcript</i>	42.36
Personal Pledges.....	52.50

Total fund in 1916.....\$551.08

In 1921 the Scholarship Fund reached \$6,000 and had granted 36 loans.

The third of the permanent funds is in the form of an endowment for the magazine, *The Lyre* Reserve Fund. Its growth and purpose are described at length in the section concerning *The Lyre* and will not be repeated in this connection. Like the other funds it is the result of hard work and persistent economy, and is pregnant with large good to the fraternity in the future.

The property owned by the fraternity is the main body of her wealth. Chapter house ownership began when the fraternity was eight years old. In 1895 Beta built the substantial brick lodge which she still uses for all fraternity purposes. The financial interests of all the other chapters were, for a period, directed toward house furnishing and general fraternity responsibilities rather than toward house-building. In consequence, while the chapters accrued considerable wealth in possessions, not until 1910 did they report house-building funds, and not until 1916 were any more chapters in actual possession of their own homes.

At the present time, Theta (University of Michigan), Iota (University of Illinois), Kappa (University of Wisconsin), Lambda (Syracuse University) and Pi (University of California) own comfortable and dignified homes in keeping with the needs of a fraternity. Other chapters, Phi (Kansas), Omicron (Baker) (now owns a small house), Alpha (De Pauw University), Epsilon (Southern California), Xi (University of Ne-

braska), and Rho (University of Washington) are well on the road to house-ownership; several other chapters are working toward the same end.

All chapters of Alpha Chi Omega reside in fraternity houses except in the cases (B, Γ, Δ, Z, H, ΑΔ, ΑΕ, ΑΖ, ΑΗ), where chapter houses are debarred or are temporarily impracticable. All possess valuable furnishings and all will own their homes as soon as it is possible to do so. The large sums exacted for rental for fraternity houses makes ownership of homes a good investment as well as a great satisfaction. The matter has developed in an unhurried way so that the dangers might be avoided which attend hasty house-building, such as the deterioration of standards of membership, over-emphasis on material interest which gives a bad perspective in the college period, and the financial over-burdening of under graduates. Now that Alpha Chi Omega has reached the stage when house-ownership is a safe and sane proposition, the renting of fraternity houses is fast giving way to the purchase or the building of beautiful homes.

Every chapter has its building fund which is increased annually by the proceeds of the Alumnae Notes; in the few instances where chapter houses are not practicable, these funds are allowed to be appropriated for the equipment of the chapter's fraternity rooms.

The financial projects of the future include a Memorial Hall in honor of the founders to be erected at Greencastle, Indiana, as a home for the mother chapter, and as a "treasure hall" for the archives of the fraternity; ten new chapter houses; the increase of the endowment funds; the maintenance of a fraternity vocational bureau; and national altruistic work in the form of vocational scholarships for children.

Table 10.—Material possessions of twelve women's fraternities.

Fraternity.	Total wealth.	Average per chapter.	Date founded.	Number chapters.
K K Γ.....	\$135,000	\$3,068	1870	44
Δ Γ.....	165,000	5,500	1874	30
Π Β Φ.....	211,000	3,516	1867	60
K Α Θ.....	122,000	2,837	1870	43
Α Φ.....	97,000	4,619	1872	21
Γ Φ Β.....	118,000	5,130	1874	23
X Ω.....	61,000	1,452	1895	42
Α Ξ Δ.....	75,000	2,777	1893	27
Δ Δ Δ.....	115,000	1,885	1888	61
Α Γ Δ.....	60,000	3,157	1904	19
Σ K.....	20,000	1,052	1874	19
Α Ο Η.....	38,000	1,583	1897	24

By the preceding table, compiled from *Baird's Manual* for 1920, some idea of the relative ranking of Alpha Chi Omega in the subject of material possessions may be gained. The basis for Baird's figures is different from and more restricted than that used in our compilation of the possessions of Alpha Chi Omega. Some relative conception, however, though imperfect, is thus to be attained of the self-respecting financial condition of Alpha Chi Omega.



CHAPTER VII

PRESENT SCOPE

Alpha Chi Omega has chapters in thirty-four carefully selected educational institutions in America, well distributed over the continent.

A list of all chapters (and alumnæ groups), with date of establishment, name of institution, and location follows.

Table 11—College chapters of Alpha Chi Omega, with location, and date of founding.

Chapter.	Institution.	Location.	Date of founding.
Alpha	De Pauw University	Greencastle, Ind.	Oct. 15, 1885
Beta	Albion College	Albion, Mich.	May 27, 1887
Gamma	Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	Nov. 14, 1890
Delta	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	Jan. 29, 1891
Epsilon	University of Southern California	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 16, 1895
Zeta	New England Conservatory of Music	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 15, 1895
Eta	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	June 16, 1898
Theta	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Nov. 19, 1898
Iota	University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Dec. 8, 1899
Kappa	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Dec. 18, 1903
Lambda	Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1906
Mu	Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	May 13, 1907
Nu	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	Sept. 6, 1907
Xi	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Nov., 1907
Omicron	Baker University	Baldwin, Kans.	Sept. 17, 1908
Pi	University of California	Berkeley, Calif.	May 7, 1909
Rho	University of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	Oct. 14, 1910
Sigma	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	June 10, 1911
Tau	Brenau College	Gainesville, Ga.	Nov. 24, 1911
Upsilon	James Millikin University	Decatur, Ill.	May 9, 1913
Phi	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kans.	Sept. 15, 1914
Chi	Oregon Agricultural College	Corvallis, Ore.	Feb. 25, 1915
Psi	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	Jan. 14, 1916
Omega	Washington State College	Pullman, Wash.	Sept. 22, 1916
Alpha Beta	Purdue University	La Fayette, Ind.	Apr. 27, 1918
Alpha Gamma	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	June 6, 1918
Alpha Delta	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 25, 1919
Alpha Epsilon	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 10, 1919
Alpha Zeta	Washington University	St. Louis, Mo.	June 7, 1920
Alpha Eta	Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio	June 11, 1920
Alpha Theta	Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	June 10, 1921
Alpha Iota	University of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	June 14, 1921
Alpha Kappa	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	June 23, 1921
Alpha Lambda	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 30, 1921

Alumnæ chapters and clubs, location, and date of founding.

Chapter or Club.	Location.	When founded.
ALUMNÆ CHAPTERS.		
Alpha Alpha	Chicago, Ill.	May, 1906
Beta Beta	Indianapolis, Ind.	January, 1906 (?)
Gamma Gamma	New York, N. Y.	November, 1907
Delta Delta	Los Angeles, Cal.	September, 1908
Epsilon Epsilon	Detroit, Mich.	May, 1909
Zeta Zeta	Boston, Mass.	November, 1909
Eta Eta	Madison, Wis.	June, 1911
Theta Theta	Berkeley, Cal.	June, 1913
Iota Iota	Seattle, Wash.	March, 1913 (?)
Kappa Kappa	Lincoln, Nebr.	January, 1914
Lambda Lambda	Grand Rapids, Mich.	February, 1914
Mu Mu	Kansas City, Mo.	September, 1914
Nu Nu	Denver, Colo.	April, 1916
ALUMNÆ CLUBS.		
Albion	Albion, Mich.	May, 1914
Alliance	Alliance, Ohio	September, 1920
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Spring of 1915
Atlanta	Atlanta, Ga.	November, 1915
Bellingham,	Bellingham, Wash.	August, 1920
Boulder	Boulder, Colo.	December, 1915
Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	March, 1917
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	May, 1919
Cleveland	Cleveland, Ohio	May, 1914
Decatur	Decatur, Ill.	September, 1914
Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	October, 1914
District of Columbia	Washington, D. C.	April, 1915
Eastern Oklahoma	Muskogee, Okla.	November, 1914
Evansville	Evansville, Ind.	October, 1920
Fresno	Fresno, Calif.	April, 1921
Galesburg	Galesburg, Ill.	March, 1916
Grays Harbor	Aberdeen, Wash.	January, 1917
Greencastle	Greencastle, Ind.	January, 1916
Greensburg	Greensburg, Ind.	November, 1915
Indianola	Indianola, Iowa	November, 1916
Iowa City	Iowa City, Iowa	November, 1916
Lawrence	Lawrence, Kans.	April, 1919
Meadville	Meadville, Pa.	March, 1915
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Wis.	September, 1915
Monticello	Monticello, Ind.	January, 1921
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City, Okla.	June, 1921
Oil City	Oil City, Pa.	November, 1915
Omaha	Omaha, Nebr.	May, 1915
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	February, 1921
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	November, 1915
Portland	Portland, Ore.	April, 1915
Pueblo	Pueblo, Colo.	December, 1915

Chapter or Club.	Location.	When founded.
Salem	Salem, Ore.	February, 1921
St. Louis	St. Louis, Mo.	September, 1914
Spokane	Spokane, Wash.	January, 1921
Syracuse	Syracuse, N. Y.	May, 1920
Terre Haute	Terre Haute, Ind.	February, 1916
Tri-Cities	Davenport, Rock Island, Moline	November, 1918
Twin Cities	St. Paul-Minneapolis	October, 1916

Expansion has been conservative and unhurried. Rather than place chapters unwisely or prematurely, the fraternity has refused scores of invitations to enter institutions of which either the petitioning group or the curriculum did not meet the comprehensive requirements of the extension policy. At the 1919 Convention, for instance, there were reported, of thirty-four requests for chapters received since the 1915 Convention, but six new chapters established. Alpha Chi Omega, as a result of this conservatism, has no defunct chapters; two chapters, Epsilon and Eta were inactive for a time, then reestablished. Internal organization, moreover, is well ordered and effective, that the fraternity may be able to guide and develop, in the best possible manner, old and new chapters alike. In the first thirty-one years of her life, the nomenclature of the undergraduate chapters of Alpha Chi Omega appropriated the whole of the Greek alphabet, and has since covered about twenty-five per cent of it on a second round, with double letters, as Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma; yet we feel that she stands merely at the beginning of the greatest phase of her existence.

Excellence in academic work has been stressed by the fraternity as of great importance. High scholarship has been sought for consistently. Many chapters rank first, second, and third in scholarship averages among the women's fraternities of their respective colleges. All chapters do creditable intellectual work as a rule; many achieve brilliant records. For names of the members of various chapters who have served as Council members, see Appendix.

ALPHA CHAPTER

Alpha Chapter, located at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, was founded October 15, 1885. There were seven charter members: Anna Allen, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, Amy DuBois, Nellie Gamble, Bessie Grooms, Estelle Leonard. Although she received a proposition to become a part of another national fraternity in 1889, Alpha bravely shouldered the heavy burdens of her position as the mother chapter of a new fraternity. Her history for several years is the history of the organization. In 1889 Alpha entered the chapter house at 408 Elm Street which she still occupies. She was the third women's

fraternity to enter De Pauw, Kappa Alpha Theta having been founded there in 1870, and Kappa Kappa Gamma having preceded Alpha Chi Omega by ten years. The attainments of the individuals of Alpha and of other chapters may best be traced elsewhere in the records of distinguished members. Alpha had a total membership of 440 in 1920. She has the record of entertaining the national conventions of 1891, 1897, 1906, and shared in the entertainment of the 1919 Convention.



ALPHA'S CHAPTER HOUSE, DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

Besides the early national officers in its roll, the chapter has two Province Presidents, Helen Wood Barnum and Beatrice Herron Brown. The chapter has entered on its large task and privilege of erecting a memorial to the founders of the fraternity in the form of the Alpha Memorial house which will serve as a home for the chapter, as a safe and spacious hall for the fraternity archives, and also will contain a guest room for visiting Alpha Chis and officers. The National Chapter voted funds and support to the enterprise; the members of the Convention, as their tribute to the retiring national president decided to establish the Alta Allen Loud room and to offer every member of the fraternity the opportunity to coöperate in expressing the fraternity's appreciation in this beautiful way to Mrs. Loud, who though not a founder of Alpha Chi Omega, stands out as its greatest builder. The finished house will cost \$25,000. It is expected that the house will be erected in 1922. Founders' Day celebration,

alumnae reunion, and the state banquet at Indianapolis are annual Alpha festivities of importance. In 1921 Alpha Chapter published Volume I, Number 1, of the *Alphalpha*, an illustrated eight-page newspaper for the alumnae letter. Alpha Chapter and the fraternity at large have suffered great loss in the passing of two founders, Amy Du Bois Reith, in 1915, and Bessie Grooms Keenan, 1920; also of Maud Powell, 1920.

BETA CHAPTER

Beta Chapter was established on May 27, 1887, by Mary Jones and Bertha Deniston from Alpha. The charter members were Flora Adgate, Emma Crittenden, Florinne Defendorf, Harriet Reynolds, Elizabeth Smith, and Jennie Worthington. The meetings of the chapter were held at the homes of members until September, 1888, when a hall on the third floor of one of the college buildings was granted to the chapter for a fraternity hall. This served as a meeting place until October, 1895, when a new five-room brick lodge was erected. This lodge is still owned and used by the chapter for fraternity functions and meetings. The college authorities prohibit fraternity women from living in chapter



BETA'S LODGE, ALBION COLLEGE, ALBION, MICHIGAN

houses, and it is feared the chapter will never be permitted to own a house for living quarters. In 1887 Beta gave an entertainment with Pi Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta. The next year but one, however, she began her series of annual concerts, which have been a unique feature in Beta's history. Until 1908 an admission fee was charged, and the proceeds used for furnishings for the lodge. In 1915, by faculty consent, admission was asked again, for the benefit of the local Y. W. C. A., and in 1919 and 1920 for the support of the chapter's French orphan. Beta was the second fraternity to enter Albion College.



BEATRICE G. AUSTIN, *Beta*

IRENE WARD AUSTIN, *Beta*

Alpha Chi Mother and Daughtler

Beta's philanthropy for several years was directed partly toward the Starr Commonwealth, a home for so-called incorrigible boys, founded



HORTENSE OSMUN MILLER, *Beta* AND
HORTENSE OSMUN MILLER, *Theta*
Alpha Chi Mother and Daughtler



JA NETTE A. CUSHMAN, *Beta* AND
DOROTHY M. CUSHMAN, *Beta* AND *Pi*
Alpha Chi Mother and Daughtler

near Albion by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd A. Starr (Harriet Armstrong, B), and the little boys from this school were entertained at times on Hera Day; in coöperation with the Albion Alumnæ Club, Beta contributes Hera Day offerings to the support of an Alpha Chi Omega room in the local hospital. The chapter has also taken an interest in local families that needed assistance and particularly in children from a settlement in the town. The unstinted war service of the chapter and of all groups will be found in detail in the chapter on war work, page 297. Beta Chapter has furnished three National Presidents, Ja Nette Allen Cushman, Kate Calkins Drake, and Alta Allen Loud, a National Inspector and National Panhellenic delegate, Nella Ramsdell Fall, a National Treasurer, Esther Barney Wilson, and two Province Presidents, Myrtle Hartswell Bowman and Esther Barney Wilson, to the fraternity. The total membership was 285 in 1920.

GAMMA CHAPTER

Gamma Chapter was established at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, November 14, 1890, by Alta Roberts, A, and Jean Whitcomb, B. The charter members were Lizzine Stine, Mae Burdick, Mary Stanford, Mary Satterfield, Mary Walker, Lulu Platt, and Jeannette Marshall. Gamma had initiated 235 members in 1920. Since no women's fraternity houses for many years were permitted at Northwestern, Gamma Chapter held the weekly meetings in different rooms in the Woman's Building until April 1, 1895, when a room was rented in the Hotel Monnett. For several years the chapter has had a room on the fourth floor of Willard Hall, where other fraternity rooms are likewise situated. A joint committee from Gamma and Alpha Alpha are laying careful plans for owning one of the women's fraternity houses that Northwestern University proposes to erect upon a quadrangle during the next five years. These houses will be practically uniform in design, and, it is said, will be "unsurpassed" in beauty and adequacy. Because of the absence of women's fraternity houses at Northwestern, Gamma has been forced to look for social life in other ways. Rushing parties in the autumn, held at the homes of active and alumnæ members, supply a delightful bit of social life to the chapter as a whole. Another enjoyable time is assured Gamma's members every Friday afternoon when they gather at the home of some Alpha Chi Omega for a weekly "cozy" in the delightful home atmosphere which is so often lacking in a college dormitory.

The Gamma girls enjoy greatly the joint parties with Alpha Alpha, which take the form of get-togethers at the time of initiation, luncheons, and Christmas parties. A plan has been devised for getting the pledges acquainted with the men of the freshman class; this plan is to hold a

series of Sunday afternoon teas and to invite the freshmen of each fraternity in turn to spend Sunday afternoon with the pledges and a few active girls. A formal dance in the winter and an informal dance in the spring, to which representatives from the various women's fraternities are invited, are two of Gamma's more elaborate social events.

The annual banquet given by the juniors of the chapter to the seniors has been a custom for many years, and the last fraternity meeting of the year is marked by the presentation of gifts to the seniors and of an especial token to the outgoing president. The active members make it a custom to assist in every way possible at the annual picnic given for the children from Northwestern University Settlement. In 1920 two Gamma girls were in charge of the entire group of two hundred children, and were assisted by many Gamma members. The beauties of Lake Michigan are utilized by the chapter when an annual beach party is held on the shores of the lake. This party usually occurs after the five o'clock fraternity meeting—just when the lake is at its best. The usual beach supper is followed by songs of the fraternity and university.

A recent custom which is becoming a chapter tradition is the engraving upon an honor plaque of the name of the girl who has done most for the chapter during the year. Thus far (1920) Catherine MacPherson, Kathryn Purcell, and Elizabeth MacPherson, have received this distinction.

DELTA CHAPTER

Delta Chapter, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, was founded January 29, 1891, by Mary Satterfield, Γ, and Libbie Price, A. Mrs. Zannie Tate Osgood says: "I am sure no girls since could have had better or happier times than we did. I was the first girl in Meadville to know about the founding of a new chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. My cousin, Mary Satterfield, Γ, wrote to me asking me to found a chapter at Allegheny College and the Meadville Conservatory of Music which were affiliated at that time." After the work of organization and initiation came the welcome from the other Greeks and the college who welcomed the new chapter at chapel with the Chautauqua salute, and later by receptions and teas.

For the first two years the chapter held its meetings in a small room in the Conservatory building, but in 1894 the third floor of the same building was secured by the chapter and turned into a very unique room, which was occupied by the chapter for seven years.

In the fall of 1901 a room was secured in the Mosier building on Chestnut Street, where the chapter met until 1906, when a suite of rooms was fitted up on Highland Avenue, and since the fall of 1908 the chapter

has occupied a beautiful suite of rooms in Hulings Hall. In her first 29 years of existence Delta initiated 239 members. Delta carries out every year several social traditions. The birthday of the chapter as well as that of the national organization is celebrated. The chapter entertains at an informal spring party. A Christmas party is given in honor of the pledges each year before going home for the Christmas vacation. In philanthropic work, Delta observes Hera Day by visiting the Old Ladies' Home and the County Farm, and assists the Associated Charities financially. The girls take flowers to the hospitals and read to the patients. During commencement week all the fraternities have alumni banquets. In August a mid-vacation reunion of members has been generally held since 1907 at Conneaut Lake.

EPSILON CHAPTER

Epsilon Chapter was established at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, June 16, 1895, as a result of correspondence started through the efforts of two Sigma Chis, who recommended the university as a promising field for a chapter of Alpha Chi Omega and at the same time directed the members of a local club how to organize and to petition for the national charter. The charter members were: Louise Davis, Lulu Johns, Cornelia Keep, Flora Parker, and Bertie Phelps. After 1898, the university, owing to financial difficulties, did not flourish for some years. Delta Gamma and Kappa Alpha Theta withdrew their charters. In 1898, Epsilon, after initiating fourteen members in the three years of her activity, became dormant, remaining so until the fall of 1905. During this time, however, meetings with musical and literary programs were held, and the town members did not drift apart. In October, 1905, several students, eager to organize a fraternity, consulted Dean Walter F. Skeele, who, knowing that Alpha Chi Omega had existed there, advised them to interview Louise Davis Van Cleve. The result was that after an investigation by the Grand Council, Epsilon Chapter was reestablished October 30, 1905, six alumnae initiating the following members: Maude Hawley, Carrie McMillan, Carrie Trowbridge, Essie Neff, Erna Reese, and Flora Barron, the service being conducted by Mrs. Van Cleve.

The chapter has flourished with the splendid development of the university. In 1909 Epsilon entered a chapter house which had always been looked forward to by her members. The enthusiasm which marked its establishment has never waned in spite of the difficulties which attend the maintenance of a chapter house in a city university. In 1918, however, the chapter house with its accompanying pleasures was given up on account of the pressing times, and the money was devoted

to worthy purposes. In the autumn of 1919 Epsilon again obtained a chapter house, the appreciation of which was greatly enhanced by the sacrifice of the year before. Epsilon's philanthropy consists of an annual contribution to the upkeep of the Alpha Chi Omega bed in the Children's Hospital, Christmas work for the needy, usually a gift to the Lark Ellen Home for poor boys, and varied minor services, such as the gift in 1917 of jellies and jams to the Newsboy's Home.



EPSILON CHAPTER HOUSE, 1920, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Chapter meetings are held every Monday night at seven-fifteen in the living-room of the chapter home. The first quarter hour of these meetings is devoted to a short talk given by a different member each week on national fraternity matters, or current topics of interest about the university. Epsilon makes it a custom to have as dinner guests two alumnae every other Monday night. On the first Sunday evening of the month open house for the town girls is held. After pledging, which occurs two weeks after the opening of the semester, the pledges entertain the

active chapter in some clever and unique way. They also entertain the pledges of the other women's fraternities on the campus at tea. The chapter gives one large reception to which the faculty and the fraternities on the campus are invited. Two formal and several informal dances are given throughout the year, and teas for special guests, mothers, and patronesses are also given. At Christmas time alumnæ and active members give a shower for the house. The chapter is entertained each spring at a house party at the mountain cabin of one of the faculty members. The crowning social event of the year is the alumnæ banquet usually given at one of the clubs of the city, to which come active and alumnæ Alpha Chi Omegas from the city and its environs. As Los Angeles is a very cosmopolitan city, as many as twenty chapters have been represented at the banquets. At this occasion the seniors are presented with Alpha Chi Omega rings as a gift from the chapter. The membership of the chapter in 1920 totaled 164. Ann Shepard has served as Province President.

ZETA CHAPTER

Zeta Chapter was installed in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1895. The chapter was not a local, and the charter was obtained through the efforts of Barbara Strickler, I, who was studying in the Conservatory at that time, and of Belle Sigourney. The installing delegates were Mary Janet Wilson and Mildred Rutledge, both of Alpha. The charter members were Jessie Belle Wood, Nelle Durand Evans, Helen W. Laffin, Bertha Thompson Buchanan, Elsie Louise Ellis, Susan Anne Lewis, and Belle Maurose Sigourney.

During the year Zeta gives several formal and informal affairs, and numerous teas. In the autumn of each year a pledge "show" is given by members initiated at that time and in the preceding year. On the last Sunday of the approximate months of December, January, February, and March, concerts are given at Settlement house, at hospitals, and homes. In the spring a luncheon is given for the active and alumnæ members, and for patronesses. The chapter gives an annual public musical in Jordan Hall, the members taking entire charge. The faculty, other fraternities, and friends, are guests. Zeta has given to the fraternity, among other national officers, two National Presidents, Evangeline Bridge Stevenson, and Gladys Livingston Graff; two National Editors, Edith Manchester, and Florence Reed Haseltine; and three Province Presidents, Anne McLeary, Mima Montgomery, and Gladys L. Graff.

Hera Day is observed in the same way every year by Zeta Chapter. Each girl does entertaining at the Home for Aged Men and Women, at

the Children's Hospital, at the Seamans Friend Society, or at the North Bennett Street Settlement House. Usually two or more girls go together, perhaps one to sing, one to play the piano, and another to play some instrument.

For the first time in its history, Zeta began in 1920 to work toward chapter house ownership. In 1920 Zeta had initiated 238 members. Her membership is remarkably cosmopolitan, being drawn from all sections of America. Three of her members—Sara Helen Littlejohn, 1914, Martha Baird, 1917, and Naomi Bevard, 1919—have won the greatest honor in the conservatory, the award of the Mason Hamlin grand piano in a competitive concert. Many distinguished musicians, as will be seen later, have come from Zeta's ranks. Although she is the only chapter which is distinctly musical, Zeta's interests are unified with those of the other chapters in a truly fraternal spirit. Her distinguished service in the war reflected her enterprise and talent.

ETA CHAPTER

Eta Chapter was established at Bucknell University, Lewisburg Pennsylvania. June 16, 1898, the ceremonies being conducted by Mildred Rutledge, A. Unfortunately, the chapter had but a short existence owing to a faculty ruling for sophomore pledging, which was passed soon after Eta's installation and with which the new chapter found it difficult to comply. This ruling and other difficulties caused the chapter to become inactive June, 1899; in the hope that the chapter might be revived the charter was left until March, 1904, when it was recalled. Until 1921 the chapter was considered defunct, although the National Council followed the growth of the university with sincere desire to revive at some suitable time the lost Eta. In the year 1920 correspondence with surviving members of Eta chapter and with the dean of women at Bucknell resulted in visits of inspection by national officers at three different periods, and in petitions from two groups. After a year of striving a strong group of young women were granted the restoration of Eta's charter, and the chapter was reestablished on April 1, 1921.

The members who received the charter in 1898 were: Bell Bartol, Amy Gilbert, Jessie Steiner, Mary Wood, Ida List.

The chapter members of Eta re-installed, 1921 were:

Anna R. Carey, Beatrice Fetterman, Matilda Bell, Clara Casner, Freda Mackereth, Ruth Brown, Eva Bunnell, Rhea Burgett, Lillian Derr, Hulda Heim, Reba Mackenthun, Carlotta Courad, Mildred Hayden, Elizabeth Hurst, Vivian Livingstone, Martha Shafer, Isabelle Webster.

THETA CHAPTER

Theta Chapter was installed at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 19, 1898, through the influence of Hortense Osmun Miller, B, a resident of Ann Arbor. The installing delegates were Ethel Calkins, Jennie Dickinson, and Mrs. Miller, assisted by Ada Dickie, Lina Baum, and Kate Calkins, all of Beta Chapter. The charter members were: Winifred Bartholomew, Lydia Condon, Alberta Daniels, Virginia Fiske, Flora Koch, Rachael McKensie, and Florence Spence. The total membership in 1920 was 212. In the fall of 1899 Theta occupied as her first home a house on Monroe Street. The beginning of the next



LIVING-ROOM OF THETA CHAPTER HOUSE

year, a house was rented on Forest Avenue near the campus. A house was next taken on Wilmot Street, and in 1902 another change was made to Tappan Street, where the chapter remained only one year. In the fall of 1903 they moved back to Wilmot Street, where they remained until 1905. A delightful home was then secured on the corner of Lawrence and Ingalls Streets, which was the home of the chapter until June, 1916, when it was given up for the new house. Theta was among the first chapters to erect a home of her own. The house is located on the corner of Cambridge Road and Olivia Avenue, one of the best and most beautiful residence sections in Ann Arbor. Theta's handsome brick



THETA CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

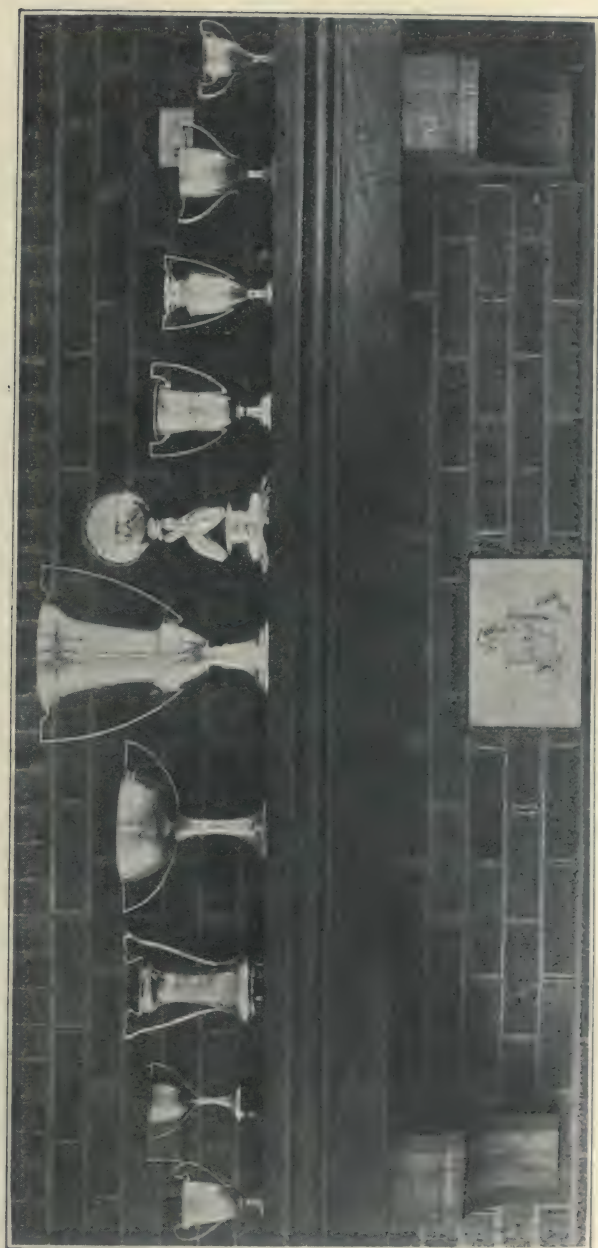
house is well fitted for a fraternity home; all the rooms are of good size, with plenty of window space, meaning fresh air and sunshine. The house has capacity for twenty-five girls.

Theta holds meetings every Monday evening during the college year at 7:15 o'clock in the large chapter room in the basement of the house. During the year Theta gives two formal and several informal affairs. Each autumn an informal dance is given in honor of the freshman members; in 1919 this dance took place on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. Theta also holds an annual Christmas party at which active members, alumnae, and children of alumnae are present. All dress as children and each receives a gift from the Christmas tree. One or more children of a poor family are clothed by the girls, and share the good time of the evening, and the gifts from the tree. Wednesday night of each week is known as faculty night, a few of the professors and their wives being entertained at dinner, thus giving the girls opportunity to know the faculty outside of the classroom. At Sunday night all pledges and members living outside the house enjoy a few hours with the girls. Besides teas and dances given in honor of alumnae and friends, each girl who wishes to announce her engagement gives an announcement dinner to the active members. In the new home there is a special room known as the "alumnae room" where Theta's alumnae are always welcome to spend a night with the house girls. A senior breakfast is held each year, often on the boulevard, and serves almost as a reunion between alumnae and active members. Songs are sung and the breakfast is cooked over a great bonfire. The seniors present the house with a gift, usually some suitable household article. Such a gift is also given by the newly initiated members each year. The chapter sends a spoon to each new Theta baby, as soon as the announcement is received.

Theta observed Hera Day at one time by doing something for the poor children of the city and by giving a musical entertainment at the Old Ladies' Home of Ann Arbor. For several years Theta girls assisted the Ladies' Hospital Association in their annual "Tag Day," the proceeds of which went toward the upkeep of the Children's Hospital. For two years, 1918-1920, Theta celebrated Hera Day by giving financial assistance to the work of Dr. Sargent in China. The chapter initiated 248 members to 1920.

IOTA CHAPTER

Iota Chapter was installed at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, on December 8, 1899. On December 7 five delegates from Alpha—Wilhelmina Lank, Raeburn Cowger, Gertrude Wamsley, Claudie Hill, and Mary Janet Wilson—came from De Pauw to install the new chapter. On that night a reception was held for them at the home of Charlotte L.



IOTA'S TROPHIES

Draper, whose father was president of the university. The next night installation was held at the home of Mrs. Daniels. The charter members were: Alison Marion Fernie, Kate Neal Kinley, Eunice Dean Daniels, Emma Quinby Fuller, Clara Gere, Charlotte L. Draper, Edna Louise Collins.

For the first few years Iota did not have a house, but in 1902 a house was rented at 307½ Green Street, Champaign. In the fall a move was made to 309 Green Street, and in 1904 the chapter again moved, this time to 507 Green Street, where it remained until 1906. A home was built in that year for the chapter at 309 E. John Street, Champaign, after the plans drawn by Imo Baker. The chapter occupied this house until the autumn of 1917, when the new house was ready for its occupants. Life in her beautiful new home seemed to stimulate Iota's mental life, for immediate improvement in scholarship appeared, and continued. She rose to first place in the university in 1918 and has held first or second place, alternating each semester, to date of writing. Iota's place on the campus is indicated by her holding at the same time in one year six presidencies of different campus organizations. The interests of Iota's members are varied and far reaching, and in almost every activity the chapter has given leaders. Seven trophy cups adorning her mantle tell a pleasant story of triumphs.

The social affairs vary from year to year. During the rushing season in the fall the chapter entertains every day, either at the chapter house or at the homes of town girls and patronesses. The university has limited evening social affairs for each organization to two a semester. A fall dance and a Christmas dance are usually held the first semester and a formal function in March or early April. "Open House" for men is held once each semester, the first one being the Sunday after pledge day. A formal senior banquet in the spring is given in honor of the seniors. Once a semester Iota entertains the other sororities and the faculty at tea, and almost every week she has patronesses, faculty, and friends as dinner guests.

Iota Chapter edits an excellent chapter newspaper called the *Eyeota* which bears the words *Published as best we can, whenever we can*. Its purpose is to acquaint the alumnæ with what the chapter is doing, and the only "subscription price is the interest and loyalty of the alumnæ." This publication shows journalistic skill, dignity, cleverness and good spirit. It was not issued from 1917 to 1919, but publication was resumed in 1920, announced by a few stanzas in the following measure:

Though many things these recent years
Have been extinguished quite,
It takes much more than carnal war
To put me out of sight.



NORTH END OF IOTA'S LIVING-ROOM



IOTA CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILLINOIS

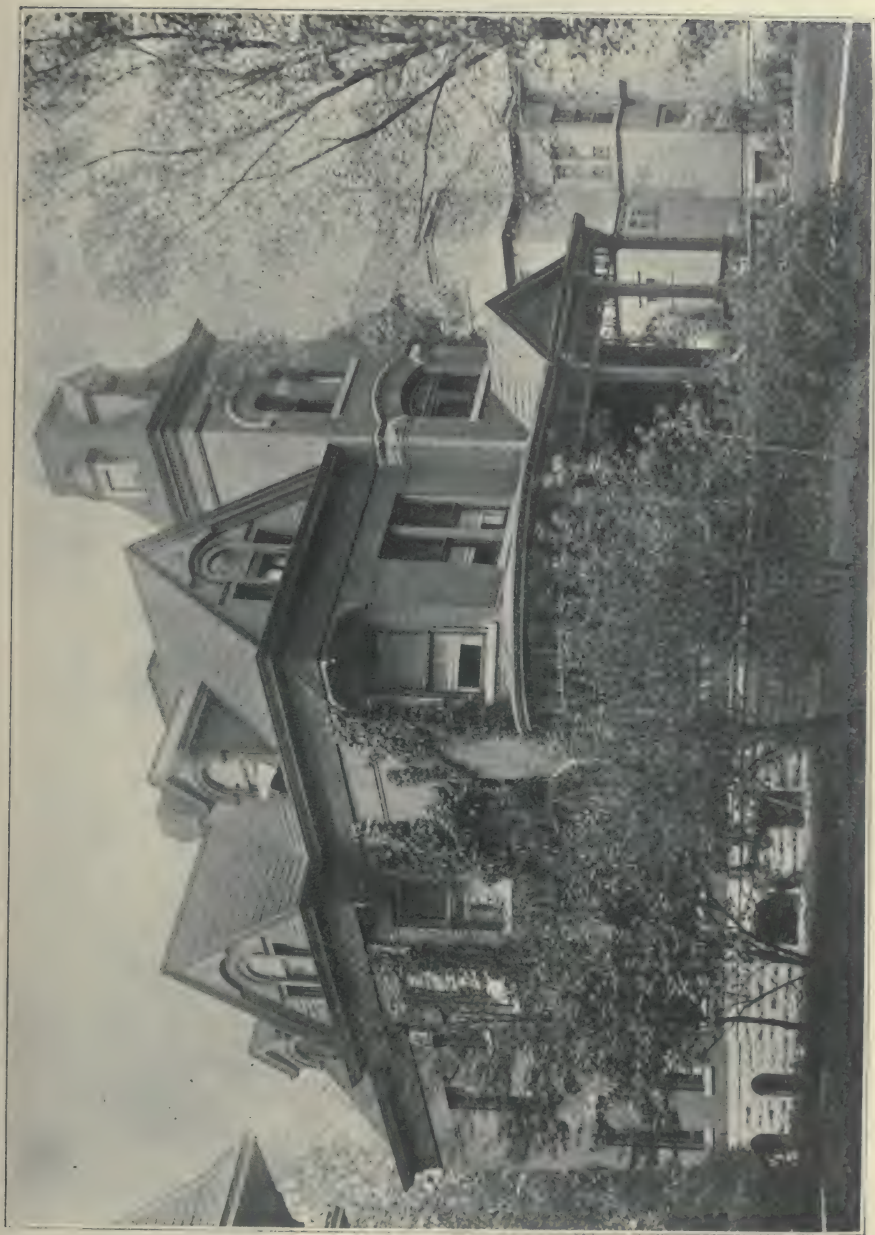


KAPPA'S TROPHIES

Every year Iota celebrates Hera Day in the way that seems most needed at the time. Hera Day, 1920, was observed by Iota girls by giving aid in whatever way they could to the poorest persons in Champaign and Urbana. The names of needy families were obtained from the United Charities. The girls took baskets of food and clothing to their homes and wherever it was possible, took their children to the "movies" and bought them candy and ice cream afterwards. Some of the families received aid at different times during the year from the girls. In past years the Cunningham home for orphans was the seat of many of Iota's activities on March 1. Girls who can not give personal service on Hera Day find it convenient to send a check to the Champaign United Charities. The chapter celebrates every birthday occurring during the college year among the active girls with a dinner accompanied by birthday cake and wishes. Every year in the early part of May the girls in the active chapter breakfast at Crystal Lake. The usual picnic breakfast is enjoyed around a big bonfire. An exciting ball game usually follows. Founders' Day is celebrated by entertaining resident alumnae at a formal banquet at the chapter house. The banquet is followed by a program planned to be of particular interest to the alumnae. The alumnae in 1910 presented the chapter with a scholarship cup upon which is engraved each year the name of the freshman who has the highest scholastic average. The total membership of Iota in 1920 was 218.

KAPPA CHAPTER

Kappa Chapter was established at Madison, Wisconsin, at the University of Wisconsin, on December 18, 1903, by Mabel Dunn, Γ. The charter members were: Elizabeth Patten, Edna Swenson, Leora Fryette, Julia McGrew, Elizabeth Davis, and Esther Concklin. For the first few years the chapter held its meetings at the homes of the members. In the fall of 1907 Kappa moved into its first fraternity house at 702 State Street. As this place did not prove satisfactory, the chapter moved into a desirable home at 430 Sterling Court, a short street near the campus, which contained the fraternity houses of five other women's fraternities. In 1916 the chapter purchased a dignified and spacious home at 146 Langdon Street, a wide and prominent street "running parallel and immediate to the beautiful Lake Mendota." The grounds, extending to the shores of the lake, enhance greatly the attractiveness of Kappa's new home. The chapter has a large number of athletic honors, and has been much interested and consistently prominent in university dramatics. In June, 1912, Kappa was hostess to the national convention. Like most university chapters, Kappa has a well-regulated social life. There are usually seven dances given during the year, one of which is formal. A number of receptions and teas are given each year, including one for mothers, chaperones, and frater-



KAPPA CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN

nities. In the autumn open house is held in honor of the new girls, to which men from all the fraternities in the university are invited. At Christmas time a party at the house for active members and town alumnæ contributes to the cheer of the cheerless, for the gifts and the tree are carried off the next day by the Associated Charities. An annual reunion is held at commencement time. There are many Alpha Chi Omegas in Wisconsin, and the reunion becomes each year more of an event. On Monday evening pledges, town girls, and house residents gather for lunch and a social hour, after which both active members and pledges have their respective meetings. Hera Day has been celebrated by sending flowers to the hospitals in the city until 1915-16. During March and April of that year members of Kappa spent part of each Saturday afternoon at the day nursery teaching the poor children to sew. In the three years following, the chapter aided charity organizations in the city. In 1920 Hera Day was observed by a gift of money for Near East Relief.

Kappa Chapter has given the fraternity one National Council member, Lillian G. Zimmerman, who served as National Treasurer and National Alumnæ Vice-President; and a Province President, Louise Hudson. Kappa initiated 168 members during her first seventeen years of life.

LAMBDA CHAPTER

Lambda Chapter was installed at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, December 18, 1906, by Mary Jones Tennant, Inspector. The charter members were: Olive C. Morris, Nellie Rogers Minott, Frances Louise Waldo, Jessie Beatrix Lansing, and Adelaide Durston, following the initiation of whom seven other girls were initiated. Lambda had added to the membership of Alpha Chi Omega in 1920, 166 young women. A house was rented in September, 1907, at 606 Ostrom Avenue. May 1, 1908, the chapter moved to 405 University Avenue. This house was occupied until September, 1911, when the chapter moved to 727 University Avenue. From there they moved in 1915 to 402 Walnut Place. In 1916 the plans of many months bore fruit in the purchase of a charming chapter home at 123 College Place in a good fraternity district. Lambda entertains each year with a formal dancing party. During the semester informal dances are given at the chapter house. Each class entertains the chapter annually with original plays or with indoor picnics. The seniors give a Christmas party. The juniors assume full charge of the alumnæ banquet in June. Financial support has been given by the chapter to the university settlement which is doing effective work in Syracuse. Several members teach gymnasium, sewing, and cooking-classes in the settlement. Hera Day has been observed in a number of



LAMBDA'S CHAPTER HOUSE, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

ways. For several years about twenty-five or thirty children from the Onondaga Orphans' Home between the ages of five and ten were invited to a party at the chapter house. The children played games and enjoyed a delightful supper after which they received favors. On leaving each one was given a red carnation. In 1920 Lambda gave a party for twenty-five girls at the State Institution for the Feeble-minded. In 1921 part of the chapter sewed for children in the hospital, sent them flowers, and entertained them. The rest of the chapter gave a party at the chapter house for forty orphan girls.

Lambda has held a prominent place in athletics as well as in other university activities. The tennis championship of university women rested for several years in Lambda's ranks and was again won in 1920. Lambda, in the perfection of her alumnae organization, for a time led all other chapters. Lambda has contributed two National Council members to the fraternity: Mary Emma Griffith, National Secretary and National Secretary-Editor, and Myra H. Jones, National Treasurer and National Alumnae Vice-President.

MU CHAPTER

Mu Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega was organized as a local fraternity Alpha Alpha Gamma, in October, 1905. She petitioned for a charter of Alpha Chi Omega, which was granted in April, 1907. On May 13 Mu was installed by Alta Allen Loud, Grand President, and Marcia Clark Howell, Grand Vice-President, assisted by Elizabeth Patrick, Γ.

Since women's fraternities have not been permitted to own fraternity houses at Simpson College, Mu Chapter so far owns no house but plans to buy or build as soon as feasible. For several years, however, a number of the girls filled all the rooms at the home of Mrs. S. A. Silliman, a mother of two of Mu's charter members, thus keeping closely associated with each other. During the war Mu rented the Alpha Tau Omega house, and since that time has continued to have a real chapter house.

In the years that Mu has lived in Alpha Chi Omega, much has been accomplished and many college and national fraternity honors have come to her. Of her fifteen charter members—Florence A. Armstrong, Emma Jane Brown, Myrtle Bussey, Ellen Conrey, Lena Dalrymple, Lora Hagler, Nell E. Harris, Carrie McFadon, Ethel MacFadon, Bessie Reed, Ada Schimelfenig, Margaret Schimelfenig, Effie Silliman, Mayme Silliman, and Lois Smith—three have won national fraternity distinction: Nell E. Harris, serving as Business Manager of *The Lyre*; Lois Smith Crann as Business Manager of *The Lyre*, National Inspector, and Chairman of National Panhellenic Congress; and Florence A. Armstrong, for nine years National Editor and also chairman of the Editors' Conference of the National Panhellenic Congress.

Mu usually holds first rank at Simpson in scholarship, and high rank in all college activities—literary, athletic, forensic, religious, and social. She has developed a remarkable number of leaders in the chapter. Mu never fails to have outstanding girls in every college activity, particularly in literary, forensic, and musical fields. The social restrictions accompanying the smaller denominational institutions intensify the efforts expended along intellectual and athletic lines. Several of the graduates from Mu Chapter have followed graduate work at the large Middle Western universities and at universities and women's colleges in the East. The limited numbers—an average of 500—make close acquaintance common on the campus. Social affairs are ingenious and recreative.



MU CHAPTER HOUSE, SIMPSON COLLEGE, INDIANOLA, IOWA

Rushing parties, and an annual formal banquet, teas for various occasions, an annual Christmas party, and the traditional house party at the close of the college year are the important functions. In 1921 after Christmas vacation Mu seniors entertained all Simpson seniors at a much appreciated party. A high grade School of Music provides the chapter with an excellent opportunity for musical culture. Mu had initiated 157 members in 1920.

NU CHAPTER

Nu Chapter was installed at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, September 6, 1907, Mabel Harriet Siller, T, Grand Historian,

acting as installing delegate after having made a previous investigation of the petitioners. The charter members were: Irene Hall, Ethel Brown, Jessie Rodgers, Frances Foote, Helen Rice, Willa Wales, Bertha Howard, Flora Goldsworthy, and Mollie Rank. Alpha Chi Omega was the fifth fraternity to enter the University of Colorado. From the beginning, Nu has lived in a chapter house having occupied several houses; her present home is at 1058-13th St.

Hera Day is generally observed at Nu by the giving of clothing and food to some needy family. One year a ten-year old girl was brought to the chapter house and the girls devoted the day to the making of



NU CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLORADO

woolen and gingham dresses for her. Fruit and money were sent to her invalid father. In 1920 two convalescent chairs were given to the Children's Ward in a hospital which was then being furnished. Each year some of the girls have visited the sick in various parts of the city.

Nu Chapter is well represented in athletic, musical and social activities. She usually has a member on the Athletic Board. Attractive dances and teas, picnics in the picturesque mountains near Boulder, and

a share in the annual university Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. fair constitute the most important part of Nu's social events. She has a keen interest in the activities of the institution, and has developed much along all lines during the thirteen years of her existence. She had initiated 128 members in 1920.

XI CHAPTER

Xi Chapter at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, was established Thanksgiving Day, 1907. Laura Howe, Z, National Treasurer and Mable Siller, National Historian, assisted by Mrs. P. C. Sommerville, Γ, and Grace Slaughter Gamble, Γ, installed the chapter. The eleven charter members, Vera Upton, Emma Farrow, Harriet Bardwell, May



XI CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Bardwell, Lilah David, Beulah Goodson, Linna Timmerman, Nina Beaver, Alice Leshner, Irene Little and Beulah Buckley, met at the Lincoln Hotel, where the ceremony took place. Panhellenic immediately invited the chapter to become a member of that body and later gave a dance in its honor. Including Alpha Chi Omega, Panhellenic was represented by nine national sororities at that time. There are now fourteen members.

Xi Chapter has from the first taken a prominent place in university affairs. The chapter usually ranks either first, second, or third in scholarship among the women's fraternities in the university. It is nearly always represented on the Y. W. C. A. cabinet, Women's Self Governing Association, Senior Advisory Board, Student Council and Black Masque (Senior Honorary Society). In 1920-1921 all of the officers of the W. S. G. A. were elected by the student body from Xi Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. Xi is also represented as a rule in the Student Council, the *Daily Nebraskan* and *Corn-Husker* staffs, and in the May Queen crowning festivities on Ivy Day.

Since 1909, the alumnae have had charge of the banquet and it is now always understood that they preside over the occasion. It is usually held in May, and it is a time for alumnae and actives to meet one another as well as a time for a happy reunion of old friends. The annual banquet serves to keep alive that interest and coöperation between alumnae and undergraduate members which is so necessary for the life of a chapter. In 1910-1911 *The Lyre* Loving Cup was conferred on Xi Chapter. Since 1913, the home of Xi Chapter has been at 1410 Que Street and it will probably remain there until some time in the near future when the chapter hopes to build a chapter house of its own. Payments are already being made upon a lot for the house. Annually, Xi Chapter has a Christmas party for its own members, observes Mother's Day, has one formal and one informal party outside of the house, and the usual house parties and rushing parties in the autumn. Xi has contributed two Province Presidents to the fraternity, Alice Lesher Mauck and Dale Pugh Hascall. 178 members had been initiated to 1920.

OMICRON CHAPTER

Omicron Chapter was installed September 17, 1908, at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, being formed from a nineteen year old local organization, Nu Alpha. The investigation of the petitioners was conducted by Alta Allen Loud, Grand President. The installing delegates were Mary Jones Tennant, Inspector, and Kate Calkins, Beta, formerly Grand President. All the active girls of Nu Alpha were initiated on the evening of the 17th, together with several Nu Alpha alumnae. The charter members were: Birdean Motter Ely, Marie Moorhead Ebright, Aletha Kelley, Laura Nicholson, Edna Pearce, Bonnidell Sisson, Minerva Bragg, Eula Smith, Grace Davenport, Edith Bideau, Zula Green, Stella Morton, Mae Dennis, Beulah Kinzer, Iva Riley Farrer, Alice Reid Bacon.

Since 1909 Omicron lived in the same house, until in January, 1920, it was destroyed by fire. For the rest of the college year another house



PI CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

was rented. In the fall of 1920 Omicron moved into her own home, a small home which accommodates only nine girls. To house the other members of the chapter, another house nearby, "The Annex," was rented for the year. As soon as building conditions become more favorable it is planned to remodel and enlarge Omicron's house. The management and financing of Omicron's house is in charge of a board of trustees chosen from the alumnae.

University rules entitle each fraternity to two informal parties and one formal party during the college year. The Christmas party is held, according to tradition, on the first Tuesday evening after the return of the students from the holidays. The formal function is held in the spring. For mothers, patronesses, and friends, a Kensington is given. Omicron celebrates Hera Day by taking fruit and flowers to the sick and "shut-ins." In the fall of 1914 Omicron received the Alpha Chi Omega Loving Cup for highest ranking in fraternity relations. Two of Omicron's charter members have served the fraternity as national officers, Birdean Motter Ely, National Secretary, and Bonnidell Sisson Roberts, Province President. Omicron Chapter (1920) has a total membership of 193.

PI CHAPTER

On May 7, 1909, at the University of California, Berkeley, California, La Solana House Club became Pi Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. The installation was made by Mabel Harriet Siller, then Grand Historian, assisted by Carrie Trowbridge, and Anne Shepard, both of Epsilon, Delta Delta delegates. The inspection of the petitioners and of the field had been made by Alta Allen Loud, Grand President, assisted by resident alumnae. On May 7, the initiation ceremony took place, conducted by Miss Siller. In this she was assisted by the other installing delegates, and by Lida Bosler Hunter, A, Theo White, Δ, Lucretia Drown, B, and Nellie Green Wheeler, Olive Berryman, and Rowena Hall, E. On the afternoon of May 8, a reception was given for the faculty, and members of other fraternities, and in the evening the installation banquet was held in the chapter house.

Pi Chapter had eighteen charter members—Beatrice Bocarde, Edith Brown, Dorothy Burdorf, Rue Clifford, Marguerite Creighton, Fern Enos, Ethel Loudon Gillis, Marion Hitchcock, Byrd Howell, Leone Lane Kelley, Bess Kentner, Eda Long, Clare Norton, Gertrude Rice, Mary Stafford, Alice Streets, Elsie Williams, and Elizabeth Wright.

During the first few years of the chapter's existence, the members lived at 1711 Euclid Avenue. In spite of various enlargements which were made later, the house proved to be entirely too small for the chapter's needs. In August, 1912, therefore, the chapter moved to a large

frame house at 2421 Le Conte Avenue, about five minutes walk from the college campus. As the chapter grew, the Le Conte Avenue house became too small, and a beautiful private home, set in extensive grounds, was purchased and remodelled for Pi's own chapter house at 2627 Virginia Street. The fondest, and at times it seemed the remotest, hope of the girls was realized, when in August, 1920, they settled into their own home, with rents and leases things of the past. The new home is far superior to anything that the chapter could have built, and the



UPPER SECTION OF PI CHAPTER'S GARDEN

two beautiful gardens, one formal and one natural, are things that took the former owners years of individual care and thought to develop.

Pi Chapter's entertaining is now one of its greatest pleasures, and many delightful parties, as well as the annual formal tea, are held in the garden. As for the Japanese Tea, without which the college year would be incomplete, it could have no more perfect setting than this same garden, which is electric lighted, and furnished with five charming old iron Japanese lanterns, hidden among the ferns. The setting for the three or four dances of the year also could not be improved upon as the

house is so arranged that it is possible to dance over the entire lower floor of the house and out onto the wide veranda.

Pi's altruistic work is varied. The chapter adopted two French war orphans, assisted the Travelers' Aid, and provided a college home in the chapter house for two French honor students holding Carnegie Foundation Scholarships at the University of California. The chapter gives service or financial aid as need arises in the fraternity or the university from time to time. For three successive years Pi entertained children from an orphanage in Oakland on Hera Day, and one year made toys and scrapbooks for a day nursery. Other delightful deeds mark the arrival of March 1 in Berkeley. Perhaps one of the things which gave Pi girls most pleasure was making possible the ultimate cure of a little cripple whose parents were unable to supply the necessary money. Pi Chapter has provided the fraternity with a National Deputy Inspector, Leigh Stafford Foulds. The total membership of Pi Chapter in 1920 was 173.

RHO CHAPTER

On October 14, 1910, Delta Nu was installed as Rho Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega at the chapter house. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Alta Allen Loud assisted by Ada Dickie Hamblin, B;



RHO CHAPTER'S LIVING-ROOM

Louise Stone, Z; Bess Kentner, II; Gaea Wood, I; Pauline Drake, I; Ernestine Heslop, N; Susan Hovey Fitch, Θ; and Florence Clemens Kemp, Θ.

The charter members were: Vera Cogswell; Edith Greenberg; Marjorie Harkins; Hazel Hawks; Edith Hindman; Ethel Jones; Theodora Maltbie; Gertrude Niedergesaess; Gretchen O'Donnell; Emily Rogers, Jennie Rogers; and Bess Storch.

Rho's first chapter house was a large three-storied structure of brick and Spanish plaster, planned and built for the chapter just before their



RHO CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASH.

installation into the fraternity. In 1919 the chapter moved into a new home at 4543-18th Avenue Northeast, which the chapter planned and which is considered one of the most attractively furnished fraternity houses at Washington. It is a large three-storied wooden structure. The chapter is making plans to own its home.

One formal and three informal dancing parties are given during the college year. It is also a custom for the chapter to give an informal dancing party for the pledges in the fall and also for the freshmen of

the house to give a dance for the rest of the chapter during the winter quarter. The social affairs held in the autumn are devoted to rushing parties such as teas, luncheons, and dinners.

The chapter observes several traditions during the college year. An annual Founders' Day banquet is always given. At Christmas time the sophomores give a Christmas party. During the spring the seniors give a house party. During the spring quarter of the college year the university observes Homecoming Week, when the water carnivals and sports and junior week-end affairs take place. The chapter invites all its alumnae to spend this week-end and holds the alumnae banquet at the chapter house. During the last week in May the chapter gives its senior breakfast at which a loving cup is presented to the girl who has attained the highest scholarship, has shown the best fraternity spirit, and has been most active in college activities. In the autumn a reception is held for the house mother; receptions are also given for visiting national officers. Patrons' and patroness' dinners are given and also faculty dinners, by which the girls may become acquainted personally with professors and their wives.

Hera Day was observed more closely by Rho chapter from 1916 to 1920 than previously. Their service comprised making of layettes for babies in charitable institutions, in giving fruit and clothing to children's homes, donations of money and clothing to the Japanese Settlement House, the adoption of two French war orphans, and the gift of a bed to the Orthopedic Hospital. The membership of Rho in 1920 totaled 141.

SIGMA CHAPTER

Sigma Chapter was installed at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, on June 10, 1911, the fifth women's fraternity to enter the university. The charter members were: Marie Bateman, Nina Shaffer, Ina Scherrebeck, Grace Overholdt, Myrtle Moore, Mae Williamson, and Bertha Reichert. Winifred Van Buskirk Mount, National Treasurer; Myrtle McKean Dennis, National Inspector; and Florence A. Armstrong, National Editor, who had organized the group, performed the installation. The first chapter house was situated on Iowa Avenue, a beautiful street full of flowers and foliage. A large sleeping porch, and, back of the house, a stream crossed by a rustic bridge, added to the pleasure of the site. In 1919, after two years of planning, the chapter moved into the roomy, beautiful house formerly occupied by Professor Aurner, whose wife is Dean of Women and a patroness of Alpha Chi. The house was remodelled according to the chapter's specifications. It is located in a district of fraternity houses at some distance from the campus. The chapter expects to build or purchase a home at the termination of their five-year lease.



SIGMA CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA



VIEW OF NORTH END OF LIVING-ROOM—SIGMA'S CHAPTER HOUSE

Sigma had the distinction of standing at the front of the fraternity ranks in scholarship throughout the first two years of her existence. In 1918-1919 Sigma again attained high scholarship rank and received the award of the Scholarship Cup at the 1919 Convention.

Hera Day has been observed by Sigma in much the same way every year. Perkins ward, of the University Hospital, for poor children has been visited on March 1 annually and material help given; also members have gone on Hera Day to the children's hospital over the river with gifts of fruit and candy. Sigma's members have taught elementary school subjects, sewing, drawing, and painting to these children throughout the year, and have provided music for the old ladies in a home on Hera Day. In 1920 Sigma had initiated 108 members.



HOME OF TAU CHAPTER, BRENAU COLLEGE, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

TAU CHAPTER

Tau Chapter was installed November 24, 1911, at Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, being formed from Kappa Chapter of Eta Upsilon Gamma. The investigation of the petitioning chapter was conducted by Winifred Van Buskirk Mount, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Leroy Childs (Nell Schuyler), Θ , Ethel McCoy, Λ , Josephine Blanchard, Θ , and Mary Thankful Everett, Z , assisted in the installation.

The charter members were: Montine Alford, Sara Lee Alford, Jewel Bond, Mary Carson, Mary Dortch, Aileen Deaver, Margaret Brown

Holder, Opal Overpack, Iler King, Faye McGee, Willie Kate Travis, Virginia Hinton, Willie Hamilton, Constance Miller, Nan Osborne, Emma Partlow, Nell Quinn, Janie Russell, Laura Horton. The total membership of Tau Chapter in 1920 was 133. From the installation of the chapter until the fall of 1915 Tau occupied a house at 65 Spring Street. In September, 1915, the house was changed to 75 East Washington.

Tau Chapter has had a most desirable record in scholarship from her installation; since 1916 to the date of writing, Tau has held steadily to the first rank in scholarship among Brenau fraternities. Each year Tau's membership holds two or three major offices in college activities. The chapter is proud of its influence in Panhellenic in which Alpha Chi Omega is known to stand for maintenance of the rules and for straightforwardness in rushing and fairness in all inter-fraternity relations. During the war and until 1921 Tau supported three French orphans and bought Liberty Bonds. From 1916 to 1919 Tau held the Panhellenic Loving Cup and won also the Council Trophy Cup 1917-18.

Tau Chapter gives an annual dance and reception of a formal nature to which the faculty, other fraternities, and friends are invited. A chapter reunion is held on the week-end of November 24, during which various entertainments are given, the most important being the banquet of the last night. Numerous teas, picnics, and informal evenings occur during the year.

For several years Tau Chapter has observed Hera Day in a simple but useful way. In the mountains of North Georgia there is a little school known as "Nacoochee Valley Institute." The people of this section are of very limited means, and in great need of the real necessities of life. Each year a box is sent to them from the chapter. In this are put such articles as the girls will contribute, clothing generally. The girls enjoy getting the box ready because they know the joy and pleasure their small gifts will bring.

About a week after pledge day the chapter gives its patronesses a musical tea to meet the pledges, and only the pledges take part in the program. Just before the Christmas holidays, the chapter has a Christmas tree and each girl presents the chapter with a book. Tau's members have been the leaders in practically all of the college activities since its installation. The only chapter in the far South, Tau has much in common with the Northern chapters, and is intensely loyal to all national undertakings. Tau much desires however to have some sister chapters in the Southland.

After the usual summer house party, there are permitted three parties for rushing in the fall; the last is a formal banquet with prospective pledges. Informal teas on Sunday afternoons at the chapter house

have been an excellent means to gain solidarity and influence. According to Panhellenic rules each fraternity has the privilege of giving one large party each semester. Tau's party, a dance and banquet, is given annually in the spring. An informal annual affair is the May breakfast, and on May 9 comes the chapter anniversary banquet.

UPSILON CHAPTER

On the afternoon of May 13, 1908, eight girls, spurred by faculty influence, met and made of themselves an organization which should fill the need of a third sorority in James Millikin University. This group called Phi Pi existed locally until May 9, 1913, when it became a part of the national organization of Alpha Chi Omega. The National Council combined a Council meeting with the installation of Upsilon Chapter, and therefore almost the entire council assisted in the ceremonies—Alta Allen Loud, National President; Birdean Motter Ely, National Secretary; Lillian Zimmerman, National Treasurer; Florence A. Armstrong, Editor of *Lyre*; Lois Smith Crann, National Inspector, assisted by Bonnidell Sisson Roberts, President of the Central Province; Alice Watson Dixon, President of the Eastern Province; and Myrtle Hatswell Bowman, B, in charge of the music. They were assisted by twenty-five members from Iota and eight from Gamma. Eight chapters were represented in the ceremony.

The other fraternities at Millikin entertained the new chapter and its visitors very hospitably during the week.

The charter members were: Effie Morgan, Laura Kriege, Helen Moffett, Alice Hicks, Anna McNabb, Margaret McNabb, Rowena Hudson, Estelle Du Hadway, Blanche Redmon, Sadie White, Florence Kriege, Elsie Springstun, Julia Owings, Laura Weilepp, Marie Hays, Ruth Seifried, Ora Bellamy, Celia Still, Louise Naber, Clara Randolph, Hilda Smith, Helen Hopple, Blossom Redmon, Dee Worrell, Irene Staley, Mary Scott, Elizabeth Putnam, Mildred Cushing, Hazel Grady, Helen Heald.

Upsilon's home during the year 1912-13 was the somewhat overflowing house in West Wood Street. The associations of the glad young days are built round that house; the chapter moved in the fall of 1913 to a larger place just off the campus in 1158 West North Street. In 1917 the chapter changed its quarters to West Main Street just across from the campus and in 1918 again in March into larger quarters at 125 Cobb Avenue.

Meetings are held at seven o'clock on Thursday evenings at the chapter house. Each month a buffet supper is given in connection with the special program to which the pledges and the Decatur Alumnae Club of Alpha Chi Omega are invited. A faculty ruling requires all but one

monthly meeting to be held in the afternoon. In college activities Upsilon chapter is particularly prominent in dramatics and in athletics. The pageant for the University's Founders' Day celebration in 1920 was written by two Alpha Chis—Ruth Osmonson and Evelyn Cole. The chapter had the highest rank in scholarship in 1918, 1919 and 1920, and second rank in 1907.

Of their altruistic work Upsilon writes: "That one of our customs which has endeared itself most to us is the one which represents our annual 'newsie' Christmas party. One would say that it replaced a dance with us, but for the fact that it fills a place many times larger than a



UPSILON CHAPTER HOUSE, JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY, DECATUR, ILLINOIS

dance could ever fill. We commandeer enough automobiles to carry our invited guests, whose number is usually in scores, and enough Alpha Chi Omega fathers, husbands, brothers, and friends, to drive the automobiles. When we have supplied ourselves with an entirely alarming stock of refreshments, we bring the young horde to our house. They produce a vast noise, are fed, are amused, are presented with miraculous gifts by Mrs. Santa Claus, they write their names in our guestbook, and depart yelling and enraptured. Certainly we shall never find a custom closer to our hearts than our 'newsie' party." On October 15, Upsilon

has a Founders' Day celebration with a cake and candles and a prepared program. Upsilon Chapter had initiated 106 members in 1920.

PHI CHAPTER

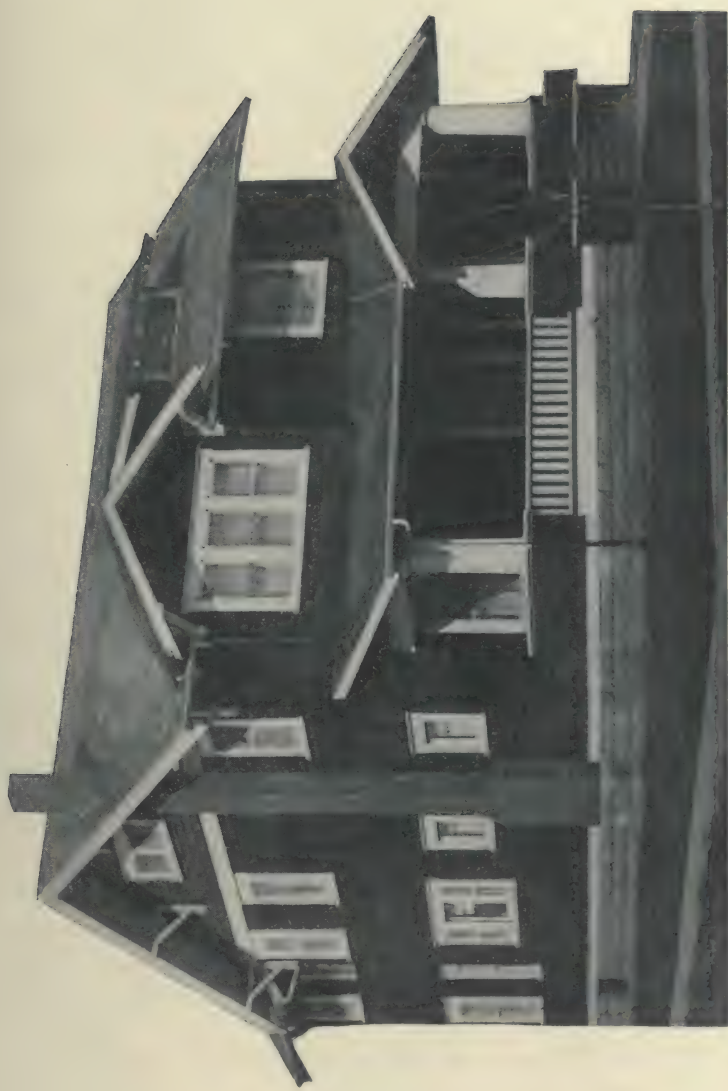
Phi Chapter is located at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. The chapter was established September 15, 1914, with the following charter members: Marion Blake, Bessie Baird, Eva Stone, Marie Nelson, Hedwig Wolke, Aileen Anderson, Marjorie Kennedy, Tryne Latta, Myrna Van Zandt, Winona McCoskry, Helen Stout, Elsie Fleeson, Josephine Jacqua, Claribel Lupton, and Virginia Weldon. The installing officers, Lillian G. Zimmerman, from the Council; Marie Moorehead Ebright, and Jennie Oechsli Haggart, O, were assisted by Omicron Chapter. This chapter has since initiated 84 members into Alpha Chi Omega (1920).

The chapter is now living in a spacious house and has ample room for all its social affairs. The house is a rented one, but has been especially built for fraternity puposes. Phi has purchased a lot in a desirable location and plans are under way for the construction of a permanent home. Of the chapter's activities on the campus, the history committee writes in 1920:

Since the last edition of the history, 1916, Phi has made rapid progress toward becoming a real factor in our national fraternity. In the Women's Athletic Association, which is perhaps the largest and most popular organization on the campus, we have one governing officer, before this year we held the presidency, and *every* girl in the chapter is a member. Most of Phi's members are good athletes. The chapter is well represented in aesthetic dancing. We have a representative on W. S. G. A., the president of Y. W. C. A. with three girls on first cabinet and numerous others serving on committees; four Alpha Chis are members of the Dramatic Club and one of them is an officer; Delta Phi Delta, honorary painting fraternity, claims our art students; one of our upperclassmen in music is an active member of Mu Phi Epsilon; several of our girls majoring in Home Economics belong to Omicron Nu, honorary economics fraternity; Theta Sigma Phi, national journalism fraternity, has had a large number of girls who wore the Lyre, and one of them became a national officer of it; every year we have had at least one senior elected to Phi Beta Kappa. One of our seniors, Irene Tihen, who has steadily brought honors to us during her college career, was elected May Queen by her class. In nearly every club and society formed in the various departments of the University Alpha Chi Omega is actively represented.

Mothers' Day is observed every year early in May; all out-of-town mothers are invited for the week-end and ample entertainment is provided for by all the girls. A spring custom is that of giving a week-end house party for a group of high school girls over the state who may attend the University the next year. Some time before initiation after the first semester, the pledges give the actives an entertainment. The nature of the program is left entirely to the pledges and is kept secret until the time of the event.

No established custom of celebrating Hera Day has been developed by Phi but she has in some way contributed each year to the homage due our patron goddess. In the years 1917-1918 the girls observed Hera Day by presenting some of their more talented



CHI CHAPTER HOUSE, OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, OREGON

members in a musicale to which friends were invited; and contributions from each member and pledge helped to maintain a bed in Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Mo. In 1919 the true spirit prevailed to a greater extent than in previous years and Hera Day work netted very profitable returns. Every member of Phi devoted as much of the day as possible to selling tags for the Belgian Relief in the business district. In the spring of 1920 the Presbyterian Charity Hospital at Lawrence was nearing completion and on March 1, a call was sent out for aid in sending out letters to the parents of all Presbyterian students of the University of Kansas. Phi gladly accepted this bit of work as a Hera Day offering and each member worked diligently.

The very spirited war work of the chapter is described in the section on the fraternity's war service.

CHI CHAPTER

Chi Chapter was founded at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, on February 25, 1915. The installing officers were Alta Allen Loud and Leigh Stafford Foulds, assisted by Myrtle Harrison and Edith Hindman, P; Beatrix Andrews Hopkins, E; and Myrtle Wilcox Gilbert, O. She has the honor to be the first national fraternity chapter established at Oregon Agricultural College. The charter members were: Lystra Tagg, Verna Tagg, Elvia Tagg, Dorothy Passmore, Louise Williamson, Cora Ueland, Mildred Crout, Elizabeth Howitt, Faith Hanthorn, Edith Catherwood, Vesta Kerr Reynolds, Ruth Morrison, Bertha Davis, Leonora H. Kerr, Ada Reed, and Miriam Thayer. Not until early in the fall of 1915 was Chi's chapter house opened, for by faculty ruling a fraternity group must be organized for a year before a chapter house may be occupied.

Chi Chapter held first place in scholarship for the first four years after women's fraternities entered the college. The chapter leads in campus activities, and emphasizes democracy, physical, social and scholastic attainment and harmonious chapter life.

The social functions have been unique in their simplicity and informality. On alternate Sunday evenings the chapter has served tea to faculty members and to students. Dinner parties have been numerous, but simple. There have been "hikes," picnics, and country dinners in the beautiful foothills of the Coast Range Mountains. Hera Day was observed in 1920 by a gift to the College Student Loan Fund. Occasional formal parties are given.

The total membership of Chi Chapter, active and alumnae in 1920, was 94.

PSI CHAPTER

Psi Chapter was installed at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, January 14, 1916. The installing officers were Maude Staiger Steiner, Extension Vice-President; El Fleda Coleman Jackson, Extension

Officer for Oklahoma, and Jennie Oechsli Haggart, Extension Officer for Kansas; assisted by Mrs. R. E. Bennett, Mrs. R. J. Roberts, Mrs. Charles Odell, Miss Marion Blake, Mrs. F. D. Brooks, and Miss Bess Snell. The charter members were fifteen, as follows: Gladys and Dorys Hollenbeck, Vivian Sturgeon, Alice Dunn, Ruth Snell, Lucy Clark, Jessie Stiles, Rosa McComic, Carmen Hampton, Mildred McClellan, Elizabeth Richardson, Ruby Russell, Dona Falkenbury, Mrs. Frederick Holmberg, Minnaletha Jones.

Psi girls have a large attractive home which was built especially for them. On the first floor are a reception hall, music-room, living-room, and dining-room which can be thrown together for entertaining and



PSI CHAPTER HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

dancing. In addition to these rooms are a chapter room, two bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, and bath. On the second floor are eight bedrooms, a large sleeping porch across the west end, and a balcony on the east.

Psi's observance of Hera Day has varied from year to year. In 1916 and 1917 programs were given at the Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane. Clothes were donated to needy families the two following years. In 1920 the chapter made a gift of money to the Norman Provident Association. Psi contributed to the war work of the fraternity by supporting two French orphans for two years. Psi has added 68 members to the fraternity (1920).

In 1918-1919 Psi held the cup awarded for highest scholastic ranking in the university. In other years it has ranked second, third, and fourth in scholarship on the campus.

OMEGA CHAPTER

Omega Chapter was established at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, September 22, 1916.

The installing officer was Alta Allen Loud who was assisted by Edith Hindman, P, of Seattle, Extension Officer for Washington; Alice Rey-



OMEGA CHAPTER HOUSE, WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

nolds Fischer, Ø, Elizabeth Steine Casper, Γ, Cora Irene Leiby, T, and Ethel Jones, P, Emily Rogers, P, Hazel Learned Sherrick, P, and Alberta Cavender, X.

The charter members were the following nineteen young women of whom the first four were alumnae: Beryl Campbell of Walla Walla; Iva Davidson, of Reardon; Lydia Champlin of Tacoma; and Winnie Shields, of Milton; Jennie McCormack, Irene Palmer, Helen Holroyd, Leila Nordby, Beryl Wadsworth, Emma McCormick, Rachel Schumann, Dorothy Alvord, Anne Palmer, Doris Lay, Elizabeth Henry, Grace Stonecipher, Gertrude Stephens, Beulah Kelley, and Mary Setzer.

On October 12, 1908, nine girls met in Room 42 of Stevens Hall and organized the local chapter which was known for eight years as

Alpha Theta Sigma. Shortly after organization the chapter moved to an attractive bungalow on College Hill where they were installed in 1916 as Omega Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega. Since then they have moved into a large house one block from the campus and have purchased a very desirable piece of property on which to build a permanent home.

Omega Chapter has grown steadily in strength and prestige. In 1920 the chapter had more members and officers of honorary organizations, both local and national, than any other group, and has also ranked high in scholarship. In the second semester of the year 1919-1920, the first year in which they graded the fraternities according to scholarship, Omega held second place.

In 1919-1920 Omega had the privilege of sharing her home with a French student attending Washington State College, from Thanksgiving until the close of the semester. During the second semester she had her meals with the Omega girls until her graduation in the spring. Omega had a total membership of 80 in 1920. The chapter has contributed one Province President to the fraternity, Josephine Heily Parry.

ALPHA BETA CHAPTER

Alpha Beta Chapter was established at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, April 26, 1918. In the spring of 1916 the beginnings were made of a local fraternity with the object of petitioning for a charter of Alpha Chi Omega. On Hera Day, 1918, the La Fayette alumnae of Alpha Chi Omega pledged the Alpha Betas, and on April 26, 1918, the installation occurred. The installing officers were: Maud Staiger Steiner, Θ , National Extension Vice-President; Lillian G. Zimmerman, K, Alumnae Vice-President, assisted by Helen Wood Barnum, Beatrice Herron, Meta Horner Malsbury, and Maude Mason Stoner, A. The charter members were: Nelle Parker Jones, Katherine Mavity, Myrtle Boyer, Inez Deardorff, Mary Clark, Paulina Scott, Uldine Clarkson, Elizabeth Meyer, Vera Kent, Effie Thompson, Irene Carlisle, Hortense Barnett, La Greta Lowman, Thelma Shelburne, Iva Christie, Monelle Baker, Charlotte Peckinpugh, Marion Titsworth, Virginia Stemm, Pauline Lewis, Vada Laudaman and Lucille Dorner.

The chapter lives in a large three-story house which they have leased for a term of three years. It is located about three blocks from the campus. Alpha Beta had brought 73 members into Alpha Chi Omega in 1920.

During the year Alpha Beta gives one formal dance. In the fall an informal dance is given in honor of the freshman members, as well as several other informal dances on different occasions throughout the year. Alpha Chi also holds an annual Christmas party at which active members

and alumnae are present. Every fall "Open House" for men is held. A formal senior banquet in the spring is given in honor of the seniors. Alpha Beta entertains the other sororities at a tea once a year, and almost every week she invites patronesses, faculty, and friends as dinner guests. In the spring Alpha Beta has a house party, which is of great help as chapters are allowed but one large party during the fall rushing season.



ALPHA BETA CHAPTER HOUSE, PURDUE UNIVERSITY, WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Hera Day was celebrated in 1919 by visiting the Soldiers' Home in the afternoon. The different houses were visited. Homemade candy and fruit were distributed at the different houses. In 1920, the chapter visited the Children's Orphan Home taking them pop corn and home-made candy and spent the afternoon singing and telling stories to the children.

ALPHA GAMMA CHAPTER

Alpha Gamma Chapter was installed at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 6, 1918. Myrna Van Zandt

Bennett, the National Extension Vice-President, was the national officer in charge of the installation, assisted by El Fleda Coleman Jackson, Γ , Eastern Province President, Marion Blake, Φ , Lillian Christensen, Ψ , Ethel Tyler Huning, E , Lucile Johnston Steele, B , and Suzanne Porter Nutt, Δ .

The charter members of the chapter were Fern Reeves, Vera Kiech, Helen Latamore, Daphne Cobb, Hortense Switzer, Gladys Hayden, Allene Bixler, Alberta Hawthorne, Louise Wilkinson, Rebecca Graham, Josephine Monsley Weese, Mayme Hart, Pearl Hayerford, Eunice Latamore, and Flora E. Chess.

Two women's fraternities preceded Alpha Chi Omega into the university: Phi Mu (1911), and Kappa Kappa Gamma (1918). Cordial relations with these two fraternities were in evidence from the beginning.



ALPHA GAMMA LODGE, 1920, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE,
NEW MEXICO

A member of Alpha Gamma thus describes the campus: "The style of architecture physically, poetically, and historically harmonizes with the surrounding country. Upon ascending University Heights and viewing the Administration Building in the midst of green trees, the observer likens it to an old Spanish mission, for the buildings are modeled after the Indian pueblo style. The chapter had a lodge during their first year, and all business and social affairs took place there. Later the chapter lived in a chapter house, which like the lodge conforms to the picturesque qualities of Albuquerque."

ALPHA DELTA CHAPTER

Alpha Delta Chapter was installed at the University of Cincinnati from the local Theta Phi Sigma during the last week in April, 1919. On Monday, April 21, Nellie Dobbins Dresser of Alpha arrived in Cincinnati, and in the evening pledged twenty-seven members. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings fraternity examinations were given.

On April 25, the installation took place and the following 27 young women became members of Alpha Chi Omega: Appolona Adams, Helen Arnold, Ruth Berting, Amy Diefenbach, Grace Flannagan, Julia Hammler, Loretta Hanlon, Aline Hesterberg, Velma Hoffman, Christine Hoschaw, Helen Kahler, Florence Kane, Charlotte Kehm, Katheryn Lindner, Mary McDowell, Edna Merz, Ruth Norris, Mary O'Connell, Elvira Paul, Mary Anne Ries, Francis Runch, Gladys Schultz, Inez Tracy, Elizabeth Tucker, Alice Wasmer, Bess Waldman and Gertrude Waldman.

The installation was in charge of Maude Staiger Steiner, National Extension Vice-President, who was assisted by Helen W. Barnum, Eastern Province President, and the following members of the fraternity: Olive Burnett Clark, A, Indianapolis; Mary E. Bruce, Θ, Eva Sutton, A, Elizabeth Meyers, A B, and Nellie Dobbins Dresser, A, La Fayette; Beatrice Herron, A, Angola; Helen Keys, Θ, Vera C. Didlake, A, and Mabel Davis, Z, Cincinnati; Gladys Amerine, A, Greencastle. A feature of the installation banquet was the presence of Olive Burnett Clark, one of the founders of the fraternity, who gave an interesting account of the founding of Alpha Chi Omega.

As most of the members live in the city the chapter does not maintain a house, and house ownership is not probable in the near future for this chapter.

Alpha Delta holds high rank in scholarship, and in 1919-1920 was awarded the Panhellenic cup for first position. The chapter takes a prominent part in the university life and has its share of offices. Alpha Delta has a total of 34 members (1920).

ALPHA EPSILON CHAPTER

Conditions at the University of Pennsylvania prior to the year 1914 were so unfavorable to women students that comparatively few enrolled for undergraduate work leading to a degree. Two national fraternities easily provided for those who came. With the opening of the School of Education in 1914, however, a great influx of women began; and the co-ed ceased to be a curiosity on the campus and became a factor of some importance in college life. Delta Delta Delta and Kappa Kappa Gamma no longer were able to supply social life and a college home to

all desirable comers. It was a natural consequence, therefore, that the year of 1916-1917 should see the birth of a number of new local sororities. In that year were formed the organizations that were soon to become Alpha Omicron Pi, Chi Omega, Zeta Tau Alpha, Kappa Alpha Theta and Alpha Chi Omega.

In May 1917, nine Pennsylvania women began to plan carefully Zeta Chi. Throughout the following vacation they held meetings, worked out a strong constitution, and procured the necessary furnishings for their new sorority home. When in the fall of 1917 they introduced to the campus Zeta Chi, it was fully organized and ready to compete in the season's rushing.

In 1918, investigation had led its members to consent unanimously to the petitioning of Alpha Chi Omega for a chapter. "The first letter of general inquiry to Alpha Chi Omega," writes the committee, "met with an answer so gracious, yet so exacting in requirements that Zeta Chi awoke to a new enthusiasm and a new realization of what membership in Alpha Chi Omega would mean." Early in 1919, Mrs. Fall paid a visit of inspection, and on April 26, 1919, Elizabeth Dunn Prins pledged Alpha Epsilon Chapter. The group comprised twenty-two members: Helen Angelucci, Helen Bailey, Laura Bee, Marie Dougherty, Elsa Erb, Anne Forster, Dorothy Forster, Margaret Frankeberger, Miriam Grammes, Rhea Helder, Ruth Lassen, Rita Lenders, Beulah McGorvin, Edith Miller, Mary Purcell, Mary Ratigan, Elsie Stevens, Eleanor Thompson, Sara Waller, Lillian Webster, Angela Weiss, and Marion Wixson.

On May 9, followed what every Alpha Chi alumna present agreed was the most impressive installation she had ever witnessed. Sixteen alumnae were present including three present and two former members of the National Council: Mary-Emma Griffith, Secretary, Florence A. Armstrong, Editor, Nella R. Fall, Inspector, Myra H. Jones, former Treasurer, and Fay Barnaby Kent, former Vice-President. Others who assisted in the ritual were Annie May Cook, Z; Louise Chase, Δ, Custodian of the Badge; Miriam Kennedy, Grace Griffith, Evalyn Peterson, Δ; Mabel Keech, B; Suzanne Mulford Ham, Γ; Lucile Lippitt and Elizabeth McAllister Donnelly, Δ. The installation music was in charge of Fay Barnaby Kent, who had arranged in 1910 the old Greek melodies that are used in our service; she was assisted by Alta Moyer Taylor and Theo White, Δ; and Violet Truell Evans, Z.

While Alpha Epsilon was active on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania as a local fraternity for two years, she earned many honors. The chapter has continued its good records and has an assured standing in the university for high scholarship, and the greatest honors available in campus activity. "Best of all," says the chronicler, "Alpha Epsilon enjoys . . . the good will of the entire university."

The chapter possesses fraternity quarters in a well-equipped room containing a piano, a library, and adequate furnishings that later will be used in their permanent home, "when Pennsylvania becomes really a dormitory college for women." The chapter celebrated its first Hera Day in raising funds by means of a theatre benefit for the adoption of a French orphan and for a contribution to the Alpha Memorial House. In 1920 the chapter numbered 28 initiates.

ALPHA ZETA CHAPTER

On June 8, 1920, at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, Alpha Zeta Chapter was installed by Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, Extension Vice-President, assisted by the following members of the fraternity: Esther Barney Wilson, Central Province President, El Fleda Coleman Jackson, Γ; Ruth M. Miller, S. Augusta Taylor, Lillian Gleissner, and Ella M. Bainum, Φ; Cora Ault, O; Marguerite Grimmer, Dorothy May Smith, and Gladys Meserve Ranney, I, and Flora Campbell Upshaw, N.

The charter members numbered 22: Luella Quinn, Marion Meyer-sieck, Gertrude Kipp, Annabel Remnitz, Jeannette Brinkman, Maud Guhman, Inez Schageman, Hazel Farmer, Gertrude Lucas, Adele Scherrer, Elfrieda Uthoff, Harriet Gibson, Martha Gibson, Hilda Herklotz, Gladys Jones, Delphine Davenport, Janice Fenton, Helen Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth Smith, Ruth Ward, Aphrodite Jannopaulo, Caroline Mellow.

Of Pi Mu Alpha, *The Lyre* says: The local was organized in March, 1916, but its existence could not be made known until the other existing local had been initiated into Gamma Phi Beta in January, 1917. Pi Mu Alpha then took its place in the fraternity rank. In accordance with custom it furnished a suite of rooms in McMillan Hall, the women's dormitory, and accepted Panhellenic's invitation to membership.

Then the history is a record of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, relief funds, benefits and Liberty Loan campaigns, for fraternity women took the lead in all war activities. Certainly it is to the discredit of no organization that patriotic activities overshadowed merely local ones in those war days.

When it no longer seemed selfish to consider personal interests, Pi Mu Alpha busied itself with the selection of a national fraternity toward which to aim, a national of which its members and the university might be proud, and Alpha Chi Omega was finally chosen. Correspondence was begun; a visit from Mrs. Bennett came, and then Pi Mu Alpha worked and planned with its national goal constantly in mind. It came into Alpha Chi Omega with seven *alumnæ*, fifteen active members and two pledges.

Perhaps it would be fitting to mention some of the members who stand out prominently. There is Aphrodite Jannopaulo, who will be one of the first women to graduate from the Medical School; Gertrude Kipp who finished in Law, and Caroline Mellow who is in the School of Commerce and Finance. One of the members was eligible to Phi Beta Kappa 1919, and in 1920, Hazel Farmer. Three, Annabel Remnitz, Marion Meyersieck and Inez Schageman graduated with special honors, and three others, Gertrude Lucas, Adele Scherrer and Elfrieda Uthoff made their thousand-point W in athletics and became members of Delta Psi Kappa, the national athletic honorary. The group is well represented in the May Day plays, in short, in all student activities. Here the history closes, or rather opens into something bigger as Pi Mu Alpha becomes Alpha Zeta of Alpha Chi Omega.

ALPHA ETA CHAPTER

In the spring of 1916 nine girls met at Mt. Union College and discussed plans for a local sorority. Permission from the faculty to organize such a sorority was granted and in the fall Phi Delta Pi was organized with nine girls. At the end of rushing season nine new girls were pledged. A discussion of various national sororities resulted in the choice of Alpha Chi Omega and correspondence was at once begun. In the spring of 1918 Nella Ramsdell Fall visited the local. A later visit made by Mary-Emma Griffith in February, 1920, resulted in the granting of a charter to Phi Delta Pi and on June 11, 1920, it became Alpha Eta of Alpha Chi Omega. The installing officers were Gretchen Gooch Troster, National Inspector, and Helen Woods Barnum, Eastern Province President, who were assisted by the following Alpha Chis: Katherine Stewart Armington, E, Lilian Elliot Valentine, B, Margaret Megirt Barkley, Julia Jones, and Helen Munhall, Δ, from the Cleveland Alumnae Club; Ruth Nebinger, Martha Nebinger, Lillian Nelson, Irene Wood, Esta Ebaugh, Δ, and Harriet Watson, T, from the Pittsburgh Alumnae Club; Ethel Moore Miller, Δ, from the Meadville Alumnae Club; Coral McMillin, Ida and Helen Galbreath, from Delta Chapter.

The charter members were the following thirty-two young women, eleven of whom were alumnae: Velma Olga Workman, Mildred Walker, Grace Sanderson, Mabel Hisey, Stella Stackhouse, Evangeline Liggett-Bowers, Mary Elliott-Janson, Lydia Elinor Kirk, Marjorie E. James, Edith McBride-Purviance, Carrie M. Clark, Mary Ellen Pluchel, Inez V. Summers, Mary E. Yogel, Mary Pauline Borton, Leah L. Keyser, Clara E. Johnson, Marian A. Stone, Wilma E. Knox, Rosalind Russell, Helen Patterson, Priscilla H. Alden, Gertrude Cramer, Helen I. Shaw, Gaynelle Lisle Hanna, Blanche Marie Leach, Nora A. Smith, Wilma B. Ray, Lucile Halverstadt, Irma Isabelle Hoopes, Margaret Arnold, and Eleanor Hancher.

As a local Phi Delta Pi maintained high scholarship and its members were active in all college activities. Within three years three class presidents, six class secretaries, one May Queen, besides numerous other important offices were chosen from its membership. It has always been well represented in dramatic activities and in the Girls' Glee Club.

Alpha Eta does not own a home but rents a chapter room located conveniently near the campus, as faculty provision requires all the girls of Mount Union to live in the dormitory. The chapter owns the furniture for the room and the members spend many pleasant evenings there together.

ALPHA THETA CHAPTER

Alpha Theta Chapter was installed at Drake University, June 10, 1921, at Des Moines, Iowa. Alpha Rho Omega which became Alpha Theta Chapter was organized in December, 1914, by Dean Holmes Cowper of the Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Gertrude Huntoon-Nourse, a professor in the Conservatory, was chosen as faculty adviser. In the fall of 1915, the first house, located at 2920 Brattleboro Avenue, was opened, and in the fall of 1917, the fraternity bought its own furniture and moved into the house at 1336 Twenty-third Street. From the original membership of seven, the group grew until there were sixty alumnae and twenty-three active members.

Formal pledging, which was held in the home of Alpha Rho Omega, the local organization, took place on June 9. To assist in the installation twenty-three members of Mu Chapter went from Indianola and five members of Sigma Chapter from Iowa City. The following resident alumnae assisted Mrs. Bennett in the ceremonies of the week: Mrs. L. E. Humphrey, M, Mrs. Charles F. Nutt, M, Mrs. R. G. Harrison, M, Mrs. L. E. Smith, K, Mrs. K. G. Carney, A, Mrs. J. M. Dudley, M, Mrs. L. K. Meredith, Θ, Mrs. Henry Kroeger, Σ, Mrs. G. R. Locke, Σ, Elma Forbes, Σ, Gladys Slininger, K, Marjorie Schuler, Σ, Bess Downard, M, and Louise D. Hudson, K.

The charter members of Alpha Theta Chapter were: Gertrude Huntoon-Nourse, faculty adviser, Mrs. Ezza Pullman, Pearl Van Orsdel, Marjorie Hanson, Ruth Bell, Ruth Weisbrod, Lela Lingenfelter, Katherine Jacklin, Elberta Soule, Ellen Meline, Faye Wilkinson, June Wilkinson, Vernice Nelson, Bernice Nelson, Laila Stickler, Myrna Hicks, Helen Albert, Rhoda Clause, Ebba Clause, Ruth Lindsay, Elsie Cecil, Helen Phillips, Wilda Augustine, Leone Moorhead, Elva Nelson, Mildred Nelson, Ethel Mak, Wilma Winey, Grayce Kent, and Mildred Baker.

Drake University had only recently been opened to fraternities, and the first groups were established during April, 1921. Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma, and Chi Omega were installed on the same date.

ALPHA IOTA CHAPTER

Alpha Iota was installed on June 13, 1921, at Burlington, Vermont. With the installation of Alpha Iota Chapter, Alpha Chi Omega enters the oldest distinctively state university in the United States. The charter of the University of Vermont was granted at the first General Assembly after the state became a member of the Federal Union, November 2, 1791, and the university first opened its doors to students in 1800 and to women in 1872.

Pi Alpha Alpha was organized at the University of Vermont, November 22, 1919, with a chapter roll of thirteen members. The group gradually added to its membership during the next two years, during which time it made for itself a place on the campus, its members being active in all phases of college life. Pi Alpha Alpha has been informally petitioning the fraternity since its creation, and after inspection by our National President, Mrs. Graff, permission was given in the spring of 1921 to present its formal petition to the fraternity.

There are four other national women's fraternities at the University of Vermont: Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Delta Delta, Pi Beta Phi, and Alpha Xi Delta; and two locals: Sigma Gamma, and Phi Delta Zeta. The men's fraternities include Tau Epsilon Phi, Zeta Chi, Phi Chi, Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Iota, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Mu Delta, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi, Delta Psi, Delta Mu, and Alpha Kappa Kappa.

The young women who are the charter members of Alpha Iota Chapter are: Helen Gertrude Aiken, Jennie Gladys Armstrong, Flora Alice Emerson, Amy Luella Hammond, Ida May Johnson, Kathleen Helen Keenan, Mary V. Kelly, Gaynell Bessie Ladd, Martha Emma Leighton, Mildred Frances Loper, Annis L. Mack, Frances Maynard, Fannie Mae Peabody, Marjorie Louise Perrin, Maybelle Pratt, Priscilla Rose Salls, Doris M. Sidwell, Hazel Irene Stanhope, and Vivian Frances Waterman.

Installation services were in charge of Beatrice Herron Brown, Atlantic Province President, and Gladys Livingston Graff, National President, the pledging service being held on Monday, June 13, at eighty-three. The following day, the 14th, initiation was conducted at the Athena clubrooms at two in the afternoon, the installing officers being assisted by Annie May Cook, Z, Cambridge; Carlotta Slater, Z, Essex Junction, Vermont; Carol Simpson, Z, Virginia Beach, Virginia; Jean Davis, A, Beacon, New York; Marion Dyer, Z, Portland, Maine; and Naomi Bevard, Z, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

ALPHA KAPPA CHAPTER

Alpha Kappa Chapter was installed on June 22, 1921, at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. The installation was held in connection

with the Pacific Province Convention at its meeting in Portland. The installing officers were Hazel Learned Sherrick, president of the Pacific Province, and Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, National Treasurer.

Sigma Delta Phi, now our Alpha Kappa Chapter, was organized in January, 1918, by a group of women in the university who met with Dean Straub for the purpose of perfecting an organization for town girls not otherwise affiliated. At the beginning of the spring term, it was decided to take in out-of-town girls, provide a residence, and petition for a charter of Alpha Chi Omega. The first *Emerald* of the new term announced to the campus the presence of the local. The following day Pi Beta Phi entertained the members of the group, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Gamma, and Alpha Phi entertained them later. The splendid efforts of the girls to establish on the University of Oregon campus a group that would merit the recognition of Alpha Chi Omega culminated in winning the highest scholarship honors for the year and numerous other individual honors during the year 1919-20. After two visits of inspection by Alpha Chi Omega, the group was allowed to present its formal petition early in the spring of 1921. On Wednesday, June 22, the twenty-eight Sigma Delta girls met in Portland, Oregon, where the ceremonies took place. The girls were pledged the evening of Thursday, June 22, at the home of Beatrice Andrews Hopkins, I. The following evening, Myrtle Harrison Bates, P, and Portland Alumnæ Club, assisted by fifty active and alumnæ members, performed the initiation ceremony in the assembly hall of the Multonomah Hotel. The installation banquet was postponed until Saturday, June 25, and was combined with the Pacific Province Convention banquet at the Tyrolean room of the Hotel Benson. Agnes Hobi Nelson, P, and Aberdeen Alumnæ Club, presided as toastmistress, over a hundred Alpha Chis making the occasion a merry and impressive one.

Other Panhellenic fraternities at the University of Oregon are Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Phi, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Pi Beta Phi.

The charter members of the new chapter are: Mary E. Moore, Leola Gore Green, M. Alice Hamm, Mary Turner, Germany Klemm, Dorothea Boynton, Bess Shell, Leah M. Wagner, M. Elsie Marsh, Beatrice Hensley, Eunice Eggleston, Wanna McKinney, Charlotte Clark, Annabel Denn, Ruth Sanborn, Edyth Wilson, Margaret Jackson, Alice Curtis, Hilda Hensley, Florence Jagger, Frances W. Moore, Mildred LeCompte, Monna Marie Courtney, Henrietta Hanson, Georgene Crockett, Gladys Keeney, Nita Howard, and Truth Terry.

CHAPTER VIII

CHAPTER-HOUSE OWNERSHIP

At the opening of the college year 1920-1921, all chapters of Alpha Chi Omega were residing in chapter houses except those in institutions where fraternity houses were debarred or not feasible. Of these twenty-one chapters, five had entered into house ownership, and were in possession of their own homes. Five chapters (including Alpha whose purchase of a lot has occurred but figures are not available) have already purchased sites and will build soon. Ten chapters altogether are preparing funds with which to build as soon as possible. Still another owns a comfortable brick lodge which is used for fraternity purposes, but which cannot be occupied by the chapter members because of faculty ruling. In brief compass, then we can read that Alpha Chi Omega, as a whole, believes that the time for chapter-house ownership has come to the fraternity. In figures, the present possessions of the fraternity in terms of chapter houses are as follows:

Beta, Albion College, brick lodge.....	\$ 4,000
Theta, University of Michigan, house built by chapter, corner lot....	27,500
Iota, University of Illinois, house built by chapter, dull red brick...	25,000
Kappa, University of Wisconsin, house purchased, red brick, in new fraternity district.....	24,700
Lambda, Syracuse University, house purchased, stucco and tile....	23,000
Omicron, Baker University, corner lot opposite university.....	2,400
Pi, University of California, house purchased.....	25,650
Phi, University of Kansas, purchased lot.....	3,000
Chi, Oregon Agricultural College, purchased lot.....	2,000
Omega, Washington State College, purchased double lot.....	3,750

In her reports in 1919 to the national convention the Chairman of the Chapter House Committee, Miss Zimmerman, said:

May I preface my report with the remark that in giving same, the figures mean more than a grand total of so many material possessions—they mean that our chapters are encouraged wherever necessary and possible to raise the standard of their surroundings by the acquisition of suitable homes.

Since 1915 the following chapters have purchased or built: Theta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Pi has purchased a lot; Omicron a lot, and Beta owns her brick lodge. In 1915 there was \$3,000 in all building funds; in 1919, \$18,000 with an additional \$14,000 pledged for future payment. All chapters have successfully met their annual principal payments, and were some of the homes to be duplicated today they would cost at least fifty per cent more. I wish to commend Iota especially for making a payment of over \$5,000 in two years, or about twenty-five per cent of her debt in two years.

A strong committee is formulating plans for a Memorial Building to our Founders at Greencastle, subject to the approval of the faculty, at a probable cost of \$25,000. It is the wish of your National Council that action be taken at this convention for a

suitable gift to the Alpha Memorial Building which will commemorate the gift of fraternity to Alpha Chi Omega and which will also enable the committee to properly install fire-proof vaults for the fraternity archives commensurate with the future growth of the fraternity.

Other chapters which show promise of chapter-house ownership are Pi, Sigma, and Phi.

For the benefit of those chapters which wish to know what procedure to follow for a successful beginning toward house ownership, the following suggestions are given: 1. That the active chapter raise \$1,000 to show your alumnae that you are capable of managing funds. 2. Ask your most capable local alumnae to help you to take up the matter with the chairman of the Chapter House Committee. 3. Your alumna chairman should select a capable local committee, which will incorporate according to the laws of your state. 4. The alumnae committee will obtain not less than sixty fifty-dollar pledges payable over a term of five years. 5. Pledges from every initiate of fifty dollars payable in five years are required to make successive payments on principal yearly.

In 1921 reports it was announced that Pi Chapter had purchased a home at a cost of \$25,650, Omicron had lifted a mortgage of \$1,650; Phi had purchased a lot at \$3,000, and Omega a double lot at \$3,750. The property of the chapters of the fraternity amounts then in 1921 to \$141,000. Already projected, with funds partly in hand, and plans nearly completed for beginning construction in 1922, is the Memorial Building to our Founders at the mother chapter in De Pauw University. This building will cost about \$25,000.

All chapters have building funds that increase regularly. The furnishings of chapter homes add over \$60,000 to the possessions of the chapters. Including the cash in the building funds of chapters not owning their own homes, and pledges to house funds, we must increase the wealth of the chapters, by a conservative estimate, by \$19,600 for 1921. Data compiled for this volume indicate that the chapters' possessions, including alumnae's pledges soon to be paid, amount to \$160,600. Since these figures were compiled Epsilon Chapter has taken active steps toward house-ownership.

It has been with the help of the Reserve Fund, and under the direction of competent national and local building committees that the chapters have worked, in a businesslike way, for the attainment of comfortable and suitable homes of their own. Their alumnae have been willing to coöperate with these efforts, both by financial aid and by personal oversight in business matters.

CHAPTER HOUSE AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Katherine Anderson Mills superintended personally every detail of Theta's house-building operations. She wrote in 1916 of the entire project thus: "To own our chapter house has been an air castle of Theta's for a great many years, even back in the days when I was active. To have our dreams come true at last scarcely seems possible.

"It has been a comparatively short time that Theta has gone after her dream in an organized, systematic way. Some three or four years ago the active chapter appointed an Alumnae House Committee to work up the project in coöperation with the chapter. Quite a little was accomplished by this committee in the actual collection of money, and in getting the project before the alumnae. A year ago last June the girls had the offer of a lot at such an attractive price, and in such a charming location on the corner of Olivia and Cambridge Road, that the Alumnae House Committee could not resist the temptation to borrow money from the National Council to add to their funds and invest.

"With the buying of property the organization of the Alumnae House Committee dissolved into a Board of Directors for Theta Corporation, since the girls found it necessary to take out incorporation papers, at once, to hold property legally and to incur indebtedness. Their Articles of Incorporation demanded that there be seven directors selected to carry on all business for the corporation. By-laws had to be constructed determining method of election of this same Board of Directors; and for the purpose of designating how the affairs of the corporation should be conducted. The members taking out the corporation papers, and forming these first by-laws, decided that the Board of Directors should consist of four active members, and three alumnae members, selected for one, two, three, and four years; that the treasurer of the sorority shall always be a member of the Board of Directors; that the treasurer of the Board of Directors shall always be an alumna.

"Plans for building the house were presented to this Board of Directors one year ago. They finally decided in February, 1916, to accept plans drawn up by Herman Pipp, of Ann Arbor, as the most satisfactory for a convenient fraternity home, and they immediately set about financing the building of a house estimated at \$15,000 complete.

"In February, the directors got out a circular letter showing the plans for the new home, and asking the alumnae to contribute, or buy notes of any amount from \$50 up. Our notes were second mortgage bonds on the house bearing 6% interest, payable semiannually. A local bank contracted to loan \$10,000 on first mortgage, and we hoped to raise \$5,000 among the alumnae by selling our notes.

"By April the alumnae and active girls had pledged the \$5,000 in bonds and we felt ready to go ahead. We are especially indebted to Miss Eusebia Davidson of Beta Chapter, Miss Marguerite Coley, and Marie Phelps for large shares of second mortgage notes, amounting from \$500 to \$1,000 each. The rest of the second mortgage notes were sold in \$50 and \$100 notes, mostly to active girls. The alumnae subscribing for notes were: Jessie Paterson, \$100; Fleeta Lamb Cooper, \$100; Persis Goeschel, \$50; Mildren Staebler, \$50; Maude Bissel, \$100; Mrs. C. O. Davis, \$100;

Maude Kleyn, \$100; Emma Freeman, \$100; Katherine Anderson Mills, \$100; Vera Burkhart Hill, \$100; Edith Leonard Miller, \$50; Marion McPherson, \$50; Helen McPherson, \$50; Florence Staiger, \$100; Elma McDevitt, \$50.

"Then there were donations of \$50 or less by alumnae: Mrs. Hoff, Mrs. Kyer, Edith Miller, Mary Hyde Huntington, Isla Jones Hall. Many of our alumnae have promised to respond generously later on in donations of money and furniture, so we feel that Theta will be on a sound basis, financially.

"The bank loaning money to us has been very kind in the privileges offered us. They promise that we may pay back our alumnae or second mortgage notes first. They gave us eight years or more in which to do this. Mr. Seyler, head of the Mortgage and Bonds Department of the German and State Savings Bank, was appointed as trustee for all second mortgages, to see that the interest is paid promptly, and rights of the second mortgages are not overlooked.

"Mr. Freeman, father of one of the local alumnae, has done all of our legal business, drawn up the first and second mortgage notes, negotiated the loan from the bank, procured the Superintendent of Construction, and has had general charge of the supervision of the building, buying materials, and so forth. We have great confidence in his ability, for he constructed five houses of his own, aggregating in amounts from \$70,000 to \$80,000. We feel that we have derived great benefit from his experience.

"It has been the writer's humble duty as treasurer of the Board of Directors, to collect the money and pay the bills each week. Though there has been quite a little more work attached to this position than anticipated, I feel more than repaid in the valued experience gained."

The exterior of the house is buff stonekote with crushed marble pebble dash, bottle green roof, white casements, red brick chimneys; the style of architecture, English.

The interior is in quartered oak on first floor, and Georgia pine on second and third floors. Modern vacuum system is installed throughout house, dumb-waiter lift to move trunks, vapor system of heating, modern shower bath on second and third floors, electric floor plug for study purposes in each bedroom, system of call bells for each floor.

CHAPTER HOUSE AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Iota Chapter describes her home which she entered in the autumn of 1917. Elizabeth Leitzbach writes:

"The rough, dull-red brick, English colonial structure with its green-stained roof on the corner lot facing the campus is the new Iota home. Trees which are already growing as high as the house will furnish ample

shade for the summer. The side lawn slopes away through two vacant lots which have been promised to the girls by their owner for a miniature park or tennis court, to a quiet, little, vine-covered church. There is an atmosphere of peace and rest in Urbana, very different from the bustle of John Street, Champaign.

"Whether we glide up the curved cement driveway and arrive at the side entrance or enter sedately by the front walk, beneath a black lantern which hangs above the colonial door, green carved shutters proclaim that we are entering the home of the wearers of the lyre. The prevailing characteristic of the house is the presence of many windows which are augmented by double French doors opening onto the south porch from the dining-room and living-room. If we should enter in the rear we would pass through a white-latticed door into a neat enclosure from which the back porch and cellar door open. We come through a high-panelled colonial door into the brick-tiled vestibule. From this by an inconspicuous door we may descend to the large chapter-room with its fireplace. We climb the four steps leading to the hall. This is a cozy little place with its mirror, window-seat, grandfather clock, and stairway leading to second floor.

"On the right we may enter the solarium, gay with bright rose curtains, wicker furniture, and chintz pillows which are scattered about on the window ledge completely surrounding the room on three sides. But keeping straight ahead we enter through double French doors the large living-room with its mammoth fireplace bearing the inlaid crest, its comfortable davenport and leather chairs, the baby grand piano. The rose-shaded piano lamp, the old blue velour hangings and old blue and rose cushions supply pleasing touches of color. On either side of the fireplace swiss-curtained, double French doors open into the dining-room, which, like the living-room, extends the entire width of the house. On the dining-room side of the chimney is a built-in buffet. The curtains here are midnight blue with transparent orange designs. Both large rooms are lighted by two showers of chain-suspended lights with the addition of small side fixtures.

"Through two swinging doors we enter the butler's pantry which opens into the kitchen. The presence of many shelves makes these rooms a delight to housewifely hearts. The pleasant room for the cook opens from the back hall which contains a telephone booth and a lavatory for the waiter's use. The back stairway leads from this same hall.

"On the second floor we find a study containing four windows which are convenient for serenade listeners, the chaperon's dainty room, six girls' rooms, and two white-enameled bathrooms with three lavatories, shower, and tub. Each of the bedrooms contains two closets.

"On the third floor, beside the bathrooms and five bedrooms is the dormitory where fourteen girls sleep. Almost every room is shared by three girls as there are twenty-nine girls rooming here. The house is rendered safe in case of fire by two complete stairways from third floor to the basement."

CHAPTER HOUSE AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The home of Kappa Chapter was a purchase so that the members were saved the endless work incident to building a new house. Kappa wrote of her home:

"For some time, Kappa Chapter considered house-ownership. Serious contemplation occurred in the spring of 1916, when a desirable proposition presented itself. Some of Madison's best homes are located on Langdon Street, a wide prominent street running parallel and immediate to beautiful Lake Mendota. It was on this street, that a wealthy man's home was placed for sale. Kappa Chapter heard of it and at first had only vain hopes of buying it. The chapter immediately appointed a committee consisting of Mary Sayle, chairman, and Floy Humiston, to investigate the proposition. They did so and came back airing glowing reports to the girls. The chairman conferred with Lillian Zimmerman, one of our alumnæ and chairman of the National Building Committee, and Ann Kieckhefer, Kappa's able adviser. Both women came to Madison to investigate the situation. After much deliberation and extensive business sessions, Miss Zimmerman and Miss Kieckhefer made Kappa's house-ownership more than a vain hope. It was in June that these able helpers presented, in reality, a home to Kappa. Our new home is 146 Langdon Street, the spacious home of the late D. K. Tenney, a wealthy Madisonian. The house is of dark red stone and brick, with large sleeping porches overlooking our large open lawn that extends to the banks of Lake Mendota. One can scarcely describe the beauty of the whole and we only ask you, when an opportunity affords itself to come and see Kappa and her own home.

"The main floor comprises a reception room with a fireplace, a parlor, living-room with a fireplace, a large library overlooking the lake, a dining-room, and kitchen. There are four bedrooms, a bathroom, and large hall on second floor, and five bedrooms, bathroom, and hall on third floor. All the rooms from top to bottom are richly finished. The large lawn to the lake will be the spot for many good times. The accompanying photographs and cuts will give you only a faint idea of the beauty of Kappa's new home."

CHAPTER HOUSE AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Lambda's new house was purchased with the help of the personal supervision of the National Council, and the splendidly organized work

of the alumnae association of the chapter. The active girls have coöperated in every possible way with the alumnae. Miss Griffith, to whom was given the actual task of making the purchase of the house describes the beautiful new home in the following words:

"The house recently purchased by Lambda Chapter at Syracuse University is located on College Place facing the campus, on what might well be called 'fraternity block,' as at least ten of the fraternities have their homes in this block. This is in one of the most beautiful sections of Syracuse, is very convenient to the college buildings, and the house itself is probably the most beautiful chapter house in the city.

"The house is a three-story building of stucco of Elizabethan design. Well-planned grounds lie between it and the street, and a wide porch on the side overlooks the front lawn and the gardens and pergola in the rear. Window boxes, lattice work, and growing vines add a decorative touch to the exterior, and quaint stepping-stones along a raised terrace faced with brick lead the way to the porch from the front entrance. On the first floor is a long hall, from which one may enter all the rooms of the lower floor. To the left, is the reception room with its dainty cream-tinted woodwork and its exquisite fireplace built of mosaics of Caen marble. Opposite this room, on the other side of the hall, is the long living-room. French doors lead from this room to the porch at the side, and another beautiful fireplace, modeled after a fireplace in Canterbury Cathedral, is the most attractive feature of the room. The living-room, as well as the library adjoining it, is finished in mahogany. In the library, bookcases line the walls. They are fitted with leaded glass doors, each one of which bears a different facsimile in colored glass of an old English bookplate. Glass doors lead from this room to the porch, the living-room, and the dining-room. The large dining-room at the end of the hall has a very pretty conservatory with walls and floor of mosaics of terra cotta. A well-planned butler's pantry and kitchen completes the first floor of the house. In the basement is a beautiful chapter room, finished in oak, with an attractive fireplace and a huge drop-light of Tiffany blend glass and hammered brass.

"At the curve of the stairs leading to the second floor, one sees again the motive of the house expressed in the stained glass window, with its pictured representation of St. George and the dragon. On the second floor are the rooms for the girls, each one of which has several large windows, and the chaperon's room with its private entrance, porch, and bath. There are two other baths on this floor. On the third floor are more bedrooms—the house accommodating twenty girls altogether—and another bath.

"Although the house was not built for a fraternity, it is scarcely two years old and is well fitted for use as a fraternity home. Hardwood floors

are laid throughout, the electric light fixtures are of hammered brass, and expense was not spared to add many convenient features to the equipment of the house. The great care which has been given to details in the construction of the house, and the effort made by Mr. Ward, the architect, to create a harmonious whole have given the chapter at Syracuse a home which they are very happy to occupy."

CHAPTER HOUSE AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

In 1919, Pi Chapter purchased a lot just across the street from the chapter house with a view to building there Pi's long desired home. In April, 1920, however, the attention of the chapter was called to a beautiful private house, set in extensive grounds, well arranged for a fraternity house, and in a desirable location, that was to be placed on sale. Through the efforts of the alumnae working with the active members, the necessary funds were procured for the purchase, and in June the chapter took possession of its new home. The dining-room was at once enlarged, a very large sleeping porch was added, shower baths were installed, and a sun room made. In the words of the chapter's historian, "words cannot describe the fascinating details of the house and garden. The greatest asset in the new home, however, is the huge chapter room, which has a rustic fireplace, window seats, and a wall lighting system. This room occupies the entire lower floor of the house, the main floor being approached by a wide brick walk and steps."

All the chapters that have entered their new homes, as well as all those working toward house-ownership, are under the direct supervision of their alumnae and the Council. This is extremely important in order that our chapters shall avoid dangers that may attend such projects in the way of overburdening active members with financial cares, and the deterioration of standards for the sake of increasing the size of the chapter and its pecuniary assets. Alpha Chi Omega has approached the house-ownership project in an unhurried and careful way. To illustrate the working of the relation between chapter and Council, we herewith append the agreement used in the case of Lambda Chapter.

An agreement between the National Council of Alpha Chi Omega and Lambda Chapter (Syracuse University) under the terms of which \$—from the Reserve Fund is loaned, with interest at 5 per cent, to the chapter.

1. Rent shall be \$— per month for ten months, payable to the treasurer of the Alumnae Association of Lambda Chapter, \$— to pay all interest, taxes, insurance, and repairs, and \$— on the principal.

2. No repairs shall be allowed except through an alumnae house committee, one member of which shall be the president of the Alumnae Association.

3. Each girl shall pay — a month room rent for nine months and — a week for board.

4. The house must always contain not less than twenty girls; a surplus number must be ready to move in should vacancies in the house occur. If a girl leaves and her place is unfilled, one-half of the room rent remaining for the year must be paid by the girl and one-half by the active girls as an individual assessment.

5. The board must pay for itself and make a profit.

6. Dues shall be — per month for twelve months.

7. The finances of the chapter shall be in charge of two treasurers, one of whom shall have charge of house and fraternity expenses, and the other of board.

8. Any surplus of summer rent over expenses (if the house is rented during the summer) shall be sent to the treasurer of the Alumnæ Association to be applied on the principal.

9. Any amount in excess of — remaining in the chapter treasury at the end of the college year after all expenses for that year have been paid shall be sent to the treasurer of the Alumnæ Association to be applied on the principal.

10. Each girl who is now an active member or shall hereafter become an active member of Lambda Chapter shall sign five notes of \$10 each, or ten notes of \$5 each, payable beginning with March 1 after she shall leave college.

11. The Alumnæ Association is to pay off \$500 or more yearly, it being understood that improvements or repairs can not hamper the yearly payments on principal.

12. The National Council reserves the right to order the sale of the property should the chapter fail in any of the above agreements.

Signed,

Chapter President,

Chapter Secretary.

A supplemental contract was drawn up with Theta, Iota, Kappa, and Lambda with the consent of the Council whereby these chapters would return their loans to the Reserve Fund at the average rate of \$100 per year, according to the 1920 report of the chairman of the Chapter House Committee.

The budget system enables the chapter treasurer and the national treasurer to work together with clear understanding, and simplifies the local financial system.

Another type of desirable proposition is one used frequently by several fraternities—the building of a new house by a business man according to the desires and for the extended use of the chapter. When a

chapter is not in a position to erect its own home, this plan is a good one. Psi Chapter, University of Oklahoma, entered in 1916 a house built expressly for her occupancy. The home of Rho Chapter also was constructed for the chapter.

The home designed by Alpha Chapter for erection in the near future is to be a Memorial Hall in honor of the Founders, and is to contain an archive hall for the storing of the valuable records of the fraternity, and the Alta Allen Loud room for the use of visiting alumnæ and other guests.

In 1921 several groups are working for new homes; those that will probably achieve house-ownership in one to three years include Alpha, Gamma, Epsilon, Zeta, Xi, Omicron, Rho, Phi, Chi, Omega, and Alpha Epsilon Chapters.

CHAPTER IX

GOVERNMENT

The present system of government of Alpha Chi Omega evolved through three well-defined stages. From 1885-1891, the legislative power of the organization was vested in Alpha Chapter as the Grand Chapter. From 1891-1898 general officers were elected from the chapters in rotation, and the legislative power rested in the National Convention. In 1898 the Grand Council (later called National Council) was inaugurated.

Thirteen years were destined to pass before the original plan of government was materially altered to meet the demands of a growing and progressive organization. During that time, with the exception of a two-year period for Beta, 1896-1898, out of loyalty to and as a tribute to the mother chapter, Alpha was vested with the title of Grand Chapter. The duties and powers of this body differed materially from those of the present Grand Chapter (the National Convention). The convention which met preceding the assembly that established the present system of government decided "that Alpha be Grand Chapter always." This legislation not only speaks of the fraternity's confidence in the mother chapter, but testifies eloquently of the futility of legislating for eternity, for in 1904 the National Convention was christened the Grand Chapter. Under the guidance of the officers of Alpha the original Grand Chapter had legislative power until the first convention, 1891.

The first cabinet of general officers was elected at the initial convention. For seven years succeeding the first National Convention the assembly convened annually until 1898 with the exception of the years 1892 and 1895. During this period the government of the fraternity was vested in the conventions, with advisory power divided between the general officers and Alpha as Grand Chapter. The official element of these conventions was composed of one delegate from each active chapter, each member having one vote.

In 1898 two decisive changes were wrought in the governing system of the fraternity, the creation of a Grand Council and the provision for biennial instead of annual conventions. From that year to the present the National Convention, or, as it was christened in 1904, the Grand Chapter, has constituted the supreme ruling power in Alpha Chi Omega. It is composed of the National Council, the Province Presidents, and one official delegate from each active and alumnae chapter, each member having one vote. Official attendance on the part of the members of the

National Council and the delegates is compulsory. Each chapter is permitted to send other delegates as alternates, but this does not increase the number of votes allowed each chapter. In 1908 the voting privilege was extended to the ex-grand presidents, and in 1916 to the Founders. The powers of the National Convention are stated in the Constitution as follows:

"The National Convention shall have power to transact all business of the fraternity and to enact, subject to this Constitution, all laws, rules, and regulations necessary to promote the welfare of the fraternity; to provide for and define in the Code the duties of the chapters, chapter officers, and members of the fraternity; to provide in the Code for the creation and disbursement of all revenues of the fraternity; to grant charters to active and *alumnæ* chapters subject to the rulings of the Constitution; to suspend or revoke the charter of any chapter subject to the rulings of the Constitution; to establish the provinces of the fraternity; to elect the members of the National Council; and to amend this Constitution. A three-fourths vote of all voting members present shall be necessary."

The National Council has continued to be the balance in the internal fraternity mechanism which has maintained a true adjustment in policies and in the countless matters which must be dealt with in the intervals between conventions. It is composed of six officers elected from *alumnæ* of proved ability, by the National Convention, to the positions of National President; National First Vice-President or *Alumnæ* Vice-President; National Second Vice-President or Extension Vice-President; National Secretary; National Treasurer; Editor *The Lyre* (since 1919 combined with the office of National Secretary); and National Inspector.

During the interim between conventions, the National Council is the supreme governing power of the fraternity, and possesses "all the powers of the National Convention, except the amendment of the Constitution." It is thus the real administrative force of the fraternity. For five years after the organization of the National Council, its business was transacted entirely through correspondence. As this method of procedure proved inadequate, the convention of 1902 ordered the convening of the Council in the inter-convention years, the time and place of such meeting to be determined by the Council itself. Since that time the Council has also met for conference immediately preceding conventions, which custom makes their meetings annual occurrences.

Aside from performing the duties naturally incumbent upon officers of their respective titles, the national officers are constantly occupied with a vast amount of committee work of various descriptions. Naturally the President is an *ex officio* member of all committees; for seven years one president, Mrs. Loud, was chairman of the Reserve Fund Committee.

The First Vice-President, or Alumnæ Vice-President, has charge of relations with the alumnæ, both organized and unorganized; the Scholarship Fund; the permanent altruistic work of children's scholarships; and supervision of chapter Vice-Presidents who keep in touch with chapter alumnæ. The Second Vice-President is chairman of the Extension Committee, and though that officer has not always been the one to investigate and to install new chapters, the matter of extension and investigation is, to a great extent, in her hands. The Treasurer handles the finances of the fraternity primarily, but two of these officers have also filled the position of business manager of *The Lyre* in addition to performing the regular duties, and one treasurer had charge of the finances of the 1916 *History*. The Grand Secretaries have frequently managed conventions as well as attended to the correspondence. At present the Secretary is also the Editor and business manager of *The Lyre*, *The Heraeum*, and *The Argolid*, chairman of the Committee on Official Supplies, and Custodian of the Badge, which was for a time held by a separate officer. The Inspector, in addition to her duties of visiting the active chapters, was for many years also the delegate of Alpha Chi Omega to the National Panhellenic Congress and did valuable committee work in that capacity. Since 1919, the fraternity has been represented by a long term Panhellenic delegate, who serves also as Panhellenic adviser to chapters.

In the early days of the journal the Editor of *The Lyre* acted also as the Business Manager, but with the growth of the fraternity as well as the growth of the journal, the separate office of Business Manager was created, giving the Editor the needed time to devote to her literary work and to serve on numerous committees. The Editor of *The Lyre* was editor, also, of *The Heraeum*, for three years was editor of *The Argolid*, and at two conventions was Editor of the *Daily Convention Transcript*. In 1911 she was Editor of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*, and the author of the 1916 volume.

For the sake of assisting in the establishment of a central office for the fraternity, the work of Editor and Business Manager of *The Lyre* was merged in 1919 with that of national secretary into a new office called the Secretary-Editor. The purpose of this step was to provide the fraternity with a paid officer who should devote her entire time to the fraternity's work and who should develop and supervise as an expert the regular business of the organization.

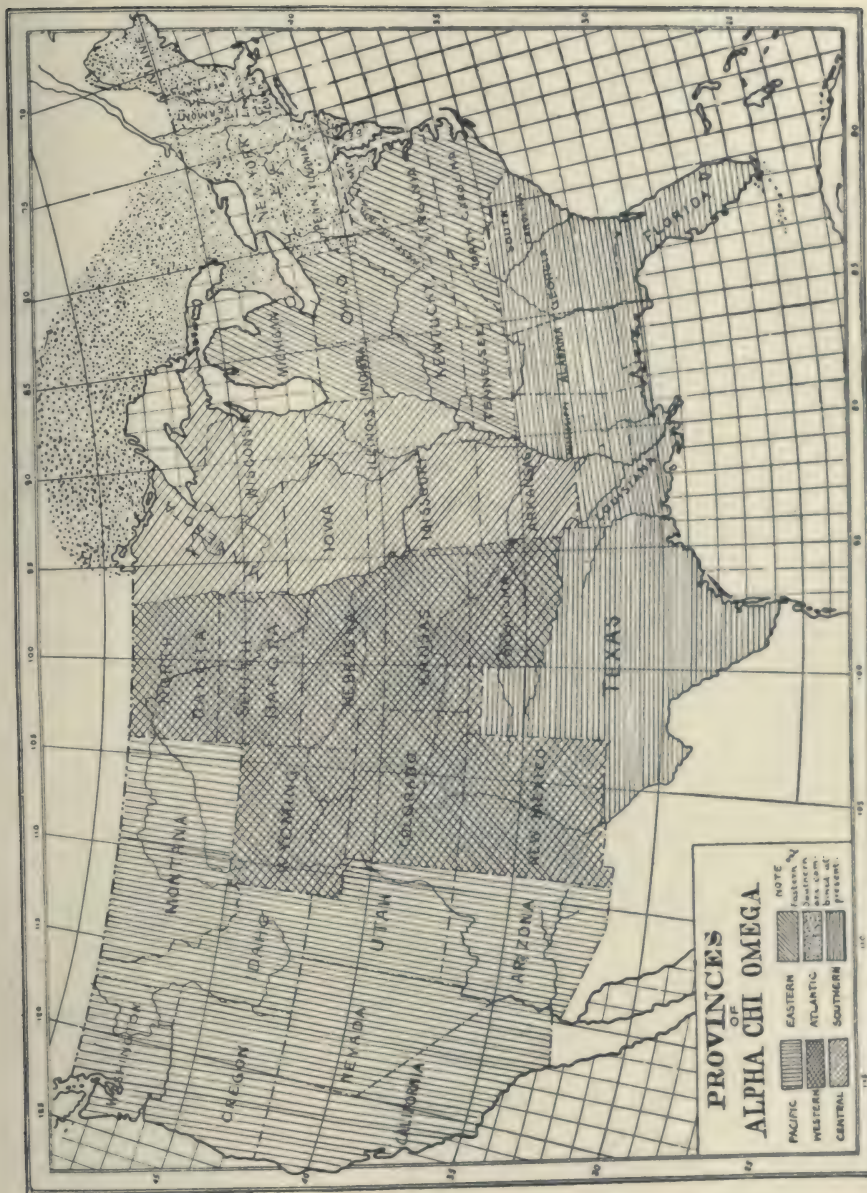
When the 1904 Convention in Meadville created the office of Inspector in the Council, a new era dawned in the fraternity, and an important step was taken towards a closer understanding and coöperation between the National Council and the active chapters, and a firmer stand was made for high scholarship and for thorough business methods within the

chapters. The Inspector, or a delegate appointed by her, visits each active chapter in the interim between the biennial conventions. During these visits she not only becomes closely acquainted with the active members of the chapter and inspects their books, records, and fraternity equipment to see how the business of the chapter is being conducted, but she holds conferences with the dean of women, the *Alumnæ* Adviser, the chaperon, the mothers (when possible), and with various professors in order to learn the standing of the chapter in the college, and the scholarship of the individual members. When possible she meets with the local Panhellenic Association, sometimes addressing that organization, for, as she usually attends the National Panhellenic Congress, she is well versed in matters of vital interest to that body. At least once a semester a report from the dean of women and scholarship reports of the individual members of each chapter are sent by the chapter secretary to the Inspector. The results of her investigations are reported by her annually to the National Council, and biennially to the National Convention.

The close relation existing between the chapters and the administration of Alpha Chi Omega has always been a source of gratification to the Council, and when in 1908 the system of official inspection was supplemented by the constitutional requirement of *Alumnæ* Advisers, the officers felt assured that an even closer and more personal communion had been secured. Formerly the office of *Alumnæ* Adviser was optional with the chapters, being regulated by chapter policies, but now that it is required and is an annual elective one, to insure harmony and sympathy, the small local difficulties that confront any chapter have been greatly minimized and a sound, coöperative, working basis established between active chapters, *alumnæ*, and the National Council.

Although the *Alumnæ* Advisers form an advisory committee who work with the Inspector, conduct the annual fraternity examinations and post-initiation examinations, furnish reports to the Province Presidents at stated intervals, secure the individual scholarship reports at least once each semester, and act as *alumnæ* representatives to the local Panhellenics, their duties are otherwise left to their discretion and good judgment. In a word, they act as sympathetic guardians to the chapters by whom they are elected and are chosen to their positions because of their ability and loyal fraternity service.

In 1912 the complex and voluminous duties of the National Council were simplified by the adoption, upon the acceptance of the revision of the Constitution, of the province system of government. The fraternity had grown too large for a small number of officers to do satisfactorily the entire work of supervision. As may be seen easily from the accompanying map of the provinces, the United States was subdivided into logical groups or sections. This division was made with foresight as well as with



**PROVINCES
OF
ALPHA CHI OMEGA**

PACIFIC	EASTERN	ATLANTIC	WESTERN	CENTRAL	SOUTHERN
(vertical lines)	(horizontal lines)	(diagonal lines)	(cross-hatch)	(stippled)	(diagonal lines)

NOTE
 (vertical lines) Not in N.Y.
 (horizontal lines) Southern
 (diagonal lines) Not in com.
 (cross-hatch) Not in com.
 (stippled) Not in com.
 (diagonal lines) Present

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practicality. No change in the provinces will need to be made for several years. The divisions were made as follows:

Pacific Province: Washington, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona.

Western: Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, New Mexico.

Central: Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri.

Eastern: Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland.

Atlantic: Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ontario, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware.

Southern: Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina. The Southern Province was combined with another group until three chapters lay within the Southern Province; until 1919 it was combined with the Eastern, but was then combined with the Atlantic Province, in order to arrange more equitable distribution of duties among Province Presidents.

The president for each province inspects "the chapters within her province once in two years in the year alternating with the visit of the National Inspector, or at any other time deemed advisable by the National Council"; she keeps "a correct card index directory of her province"; grades "the second and third-year examination papers of each chapter"; coöperates with the extension vice-president in matters of extension and alumnae work; and forwards a detailed report to the National Inspector of the condition and welfare of the chapters within her province on the first of December and the first of April of each year.

With the increasing development of the fraternity has come the need for sectional meetings of chapters to decide upon matters of minor and local importance. Therefore it has been provided that such gatherings may meet, to provide this additional opportunity for inter-chapter discussions. In the Code (Title VII, Clause 5) occurs the provision:

"The chapters in a province may hold a Province Convention at such time and place as they may agree upon provided said agreement be approved by the president of that province. Each chapter shall make separate provision for meeting the expenses of its delegate to said convention, but no penalty shall attain to any chapter for lack of representation in such convention. No Province Convention may enact any legislation to conflict with the Bond, Constitution, Code, or Ritual of this fraternity."

Accounts of the province conventions appear in the chapter on fraternity conventions.



EL FLEDA COLEMAN JACKSON, *Gamma*
Eastern Province President, 1916-1919



JOSEPHINE HEILY PARRY, *Omega*
Pacific Province President, 1919-1921



BEATRICE HERRON BROWN,
Alpha
Atlantic Province President,
1920-1921



PEARL ARMITAGE JAMIESON, *Alpha*
Western Province President, 1920-

The results of the province system of government have been most satisfactory. The province presidents stand in the close, personal relation to the individual chapters in which the Council members wish to be but cannot be on account of distance and of the heavy burdens of their offices.

As the province president through her own efforts and through the coöperation of the alumna adviser brings Council and chapter into closer understanding with each other, so in a more personal way, does the mystagogue bring to the individual member advice and sympathetic interpretation of the meaning of fraternity and of its responsibilities and opportunities. A mystagogue is appointed for each pledged member from among the upperclassmen in the chapter. All details of a personal nature are referred by the girl, or by the chapter, to the mystagogue. Usually such matters need go no further; and the new members attain adaptability with the minimum expenditure of time and nervous energy.

The chapter, therefore, is guided by its own members, by its alumna adviser, by its province president, as well as by the National Inspector, and the National Council. Each chapter officer has direct relations with the corresponding national officer, that is, the president of a chapter discusses her problems directly with the National President, the chapter treasurer's business is transacted with the National Treasurer. Harmony and the deepest interest, sweetened often by strong personal affection, characterize the intercourse between the National Council and the various chapters. Coöperation is our strength.

Following is the list of Province Presidents, 1913-1921:

Atlantic Province: Grace Hammond Holmes, *April, 1913*; 1914-1915; Anne Woods McLeary, 1915-1918; Gladys Livingston Graff, 1918-1920; Beatrice Herron Brown, 1920-1921.

Eastern Province: Alice Watson Dixon, *1913*; Myrtle Hatswell-Bowman, 1914-1915; Frances Kirkwood, 1915-16; El Fleda Coleman Jackson, 1916-1919; Helen Wood Barnum, 1919-1921.

Central Province: Bonnidell Sisson Roberts, *April, 1913*; 1914-1915; June Hamilton Rhodes, 1915-1917; Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, Nov. 1917-Sept. 1918; Erna G. Goldschmidt, Sept. 1918-Nov. 1919; Esther Barney Wilson, Dec. 1919-Nov. 1920; Martha Y. Bennett, Jan. 1921 to date.

Western Province: Alice Leshner Mauck, *1913*; Bonnidell Sisson Roberts, 1913-1915; Dale Pugh Hascall, 1915-1918; Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, 1918-1919; Mima Montgomery, Jan. 1920-June, 1920; Pearl Armitage Jamieson, Sept. 1920, to date.

Pacific Province: Virginia Fisk Green, *April, 1913*; 1914-1915; Anne Shepard, 1915; Minerva Osborn Donald, Sept. 1915-Nov. 1917; Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, Nov. 1917-Sept. 1919; Josephine Heily Parry, Sept. 1919-March, 1921; Hazel Learned Sherrick, March, 1921, to date.

The finances of the fraternity are managed by the National Treasurer, who is assisted by a Deputy Treasurer, and the Finance Board. The budget system is used in the handling of national funds, and in the

financial management of chapters. The National Treasurer has custody of all current moneys, and oversight of all minor funds of the fraternity. She also has direct supervision of all financial matters of active chapters. She receives monthly reports, on printed forms, of their expenditures, their receipts, and their liabilities. By wise direction in the use of the budget system she makes possible uniformly businesslike and discreet financial management in all the chapters. Therefore we find, at the outset, that careful supervision and uniform method which in a large organization are essential to orderliness, economy, and progress.

The development of the financial system has been correlative with the growth and progress of other departments within the fraternity. During the first two years of the existence of Alpha Chi Omega the finances were controlled by Alpha Chapter. With the increase of chapters, installation fees and annual chapter dues have been paid into the National Treasury for the general maintenance of the national organization. This fund provides for the large volume of business carried on by the national officers, for the inspection and installation of chapters, for the railroad fare of the chapters' delegates to national conventions, and for the expenses of the national officers to their required assemblings. Until 1908 the National Treasury also assisted in the financing of *The Lyre*, but at the convention of that year the Business Manager of *The Lyre* reported to the great satisfaction of the fraternity that the magazine had become self-supporting. Since 1910, *The Lyre* has been able to return the courtesy of early assistance by loans without interest to the National Treasury, by the sharing of various items of expense, by the publication of the membership directory at the loss of over two hundred dollars to *The Lyre*, and by contributions to national funds. These national funds, the Reserve Fund, *The Lyre* Reserve Fund, and the Scholarship Fund, have swelled steadily, and will become, eventually, a useful endowment for the work of the organization. Although



ERNA GOLDSCHMIDT, *Iola*
Central Province President, 1918-1919
Died November 1919

small, so far, compared with college endowment funds, they have proved, and will prove increasingly, through wise management, of great value in constructive enterprises.

The chief sources of the revenue of the fraternity are four: The per capita tax paid by active members; the alumnae notes paid for two years by non-active members; a slight profit on the sale of fraternity badges made in quantities by a sole official jeweler; and from gifts. The first-mentioned tax is paid in February by all members in active chapters. Alumnae notes are a comparatively new source of income. In common with general fraternity practice, Alpha Chi Omega asks alumnae to contribute to the support of the organization, for a short period at least after severing active relations with their chapters. This support takes, with Alpha Chi Omega, the form of two notes for five dollars each, made out at initiation, and payable annually the two years after leaving the college. One-fifth of this amount, or more if possible, goes to the Scholarship Fund, one-fifth to the convention fund, and the remainder to the building fund of the chapter of which the alumna is a member. The profit which accrues to the fraternity from the sale of all badges by one jeweler, instead of by three jewelers, is slight on each badge but considerable on the purchases of a year. This income goes into the Scholarship Fund. The gifts from individual members have been made for specific purposes, such as for the Reserve Fund, the Scholarship Fund, and the Memorial House Fund. The chapters and clubs have made gifts as groups for the Macdowell Colony Studio and for the Reserve Fund. Through these various avenues, have come into the coffers of the national organization, the funds which through sagacity and economy in administration, have made possible wide development of internal affairs.

Another important feature of the fraternity government is the examination system. "Know your own fraternity, and your neighbor Greeks" is the theme of the system. The Official Examiner may seem at times a rather hard taskmaster with her searching questions and her effort to ascertain precisely what each member thinks upon matters of Panhellenic policy, and of college and fraternity relationship. Nevertheless, there is no member of the fraternity who does not find that the thought she was forced to give such questions has made her a better, more intelligent Greek and a more loyal alumna of her college.

The examination system now in use consists of three sets of questions. In the spring of each year, suggestions for study are sent to the alumna adviser of each chapter, who in turn transmits them to the chapters. Every member of the fraternity, except those who have been in the chapter for four years, is required to take one of these examinations. For the newly initiated, there is an elementary set of questions based on the history of the national fraternity and the local chapter, of the

National Panhellenic Congress and the college Panhellenic, and questions of general collegiate interest. For the second-year member an examination has been prepared which requires a very accurate and definite knowledge of the constitution and code of Alpha Chi Omega. Questions are asked on all phases of local and national policies. The third-year examination requires little statistical knowledge, but endeavors to make the members of the fraternity express their attitude on Panhellenic questions, scholarship in its relation to fraternities, the Interfraternity Conference, honorary and professional societies, and other matters of general interest to all college as well as all fraternity women.

These outlines cover more detailed and more comprehensive matters than those of the early examinations. Wider intelligence in fraternity and educational affairs has been required each year by the questions asked. The first uniform list of questions appears in the minutes of the Eighth National Convention (1902) in the report of the committee to prepare a list of questions "to be used for the examination of pledged girls before the initiation." The list of questions decided upon were the following twelve:

1. What was the first fraternity founded in the United States? When? Where?
2. State in a general way the development of the fraternity system.
3. What was the first sorority founded in the United States? Where? When?
4. Name the national sororities in the United States and describe the pin of each.
5. In what institutions in this state are these sororities represented?
6. Name seven representative national fraternities.
7. Name the national honorary fraternity and describe its badge.
8. Where was Alpha Chi Omega founded? When? By Whom?
9. Name the chapters of Alpha Chi Omega Sorority in order of their establishment, and name the institution, city, and state in which each is located.
10. Name the fraternities represented in this institution.
11. Name the sororities represented in the order of their establishment.
12. In talking with a person unacquainted with or prejudiced against fraternities, what good practical reasons would you give in favor of fraternities? Give at least seven reasons. (The answer to be based upon the article in *Baird's Manual of American Fraternities*.)

This old list seems very elementary when compared to the well-developed system of present day examinations, but as a beginning of the system it served a useful purpose.

Prior to 1902, fraternity examinations in Alpha Chi Omega were optional with the chapters, the general custom being that of giving them only to pledged members immediately prior to their initiation. During the period from 1902 to 1908, official fraternity examinations were held annually for both pledges and active members. As the lack of necessity for requiring active members to take these examinations every year soon became apparent, the 1908 Grand Chapter ordered that a system of graded examinations be adopted, and appointed Alta Allen Loud and

Mabel Harriet Siller to prepare the sets of questions. This plan provided for a preëntrance examination to be given immediately before initiation, a second examination to be given in the second year of fraternity life, and another in the third year, the members active for four or more years to be exempt from further examinations.

The questions are not confined to facts concerning Alpha Chi Omega, nor even to fraternity matters in general, but they include points of general collegiate interest which every fraternity member should know. The preëntrance examination covers the organization and history of Alpha Chi Omega; the second covers the constitution, by-laws, ritual, and ceremonies; the third deals with policies, alumnæ chapters, Panhellenic, American Association of University Women (formerly A. C. A.), and general fraternity and collegiate matters.

For several years a committee of the National Council had charge of the examinations, but as this extra work proved too great a tax upon these officers, in 1909 the Council authorized the appointment of an official examiner. This office was held by Mary Perine, B, in 1909-1910; by Mary-Emma Griffith, A, in 1910-1915; by Bertha H. Reichert, S, 1915. The examinations are conducted by the alumnæ advisers of the respective chapters, who correct the preëntrance papers (as these examinations are given at divers times of the year) and send the other papers to the province president who corrects them and sends the grades to the Official Examiner. A report of chapter averages is published annually, usually in *The Heraeum*.

The system of examinations is accomplishing its purpose. It is consummating the desire of the national officers of the fraternity that members shall know something about every member of the Panhellenic Congress, shall be able to talk and think intelligently upon questions of general fraternity interest, and have a general knowledge of the various agencies connected with the educational and professional advancement of women.

The policy and methods of Alpha Chi Omega in expansion are discussed in a separate chapter on that subject.

With the development of every part of the fraternity, one sees distinct though gradual changes in the administrative policies. The duties of members of the Council have increased tremendously; the correspondence alone of a Council member is equal to that of a thriving business firm. The powers of the body have been increased also, and are in every way equal to those of the National Convention, even to the granting of charters; but it may not amend the constitution. As the administrative duties of the order have increased so greatly, the division of labor has multiplied remarkably. Instead of half a dozen women engaged in national work, there are now more than one hundred and fifty. The

personnel of the administrative force changes less rapidly, as the following table illustrates, even though the burdens of the officers are heavier than formerly.

Table 12.—National officers of three or more years' service.

NAME.	Yrs. in Each Office.	Total No. Yrs. Service.
Obenchain, Raeburn Cowger, A:		7
Grand President, 1898–1900; 1900–02	4	
Grand Historian, 1902–05	3	
Tennant, Mary Jones, A:		5
Inspector, 1906–07; 1907–09; 1909–10	4	
Grand Vice-president, 1906–07	1	
Wilson, Mary Janet, A:		5
President, 1896–97; 1897–98	2	
Editor of <i>Lyre</i> , 1897–98; 1898–1900	3	
Drake, Kate Calkins, B:		5
Grand President, 1902–05; 1905–07	5	
Loud, Alta Allen, B:		13
Secretary, 1897–98	2	
Grand President, 1907–09; 1909–10; 1912–15; 1915–19	11	
Dennis, Myrta McKean, F:		3
Grand Treasurer, 1909–10	1	
Inspector, 1910–12	2	
Nafis, Mabel Siller, F:		7
Grand Secretary, 1900–02	2	
Grand Historian, 1905–07; 1907–09; 1909–10	5	
Stanford, Mary, F:		3
Treasurer, 1891–93	2	
President, 1893–94	1	
Fleming, Gertrude Ogden, Δ:		3
Treasurer, 1896–97; 1897–98; 1898–99	3	
Harper, Florence, Δ:		3
Grand Treasurer, 1899–1900; 1900–02	3	
Hayne, Bertha Sackett, Δ:		3
Grand Secretary, 1903–05	2	
Grand Vice-president, 1905–06	1	
Kent, Fay Barnby, Δ:		6
Grand Vice-president, 1909–10; 1910–12; 1912–15	6	
Seiple, Charlotte Weber, Δ:		3
Vice-president, 1893–94	1	
Secretary, 1894–96	2	
Griffin, Edith Manchester, Z:		6
Editor of <i>Lyre</i> , 1900–02; 1902–05; 1905–06	6	
Haseltine, Florence Reed, Z:		3
Editor of <i>Lyre</i> , 1907–09; 1909–10	3	

Table 12.—National officers of three or more year's service (continued)

NAME.	Yrs. in each Office	Total No. Yrs. Service
Howe, Laura, Z:	4	4
Grand Treasurer, 1905-07; 1907-09	4	
Greene, Virginia Fiske, Θ:	3	4
Grand Vice-president, 1902-05	3	
Grand Secretary, 1905-06	1	
Howell, Marcia Clark, Θ:	2	3
Grand Vice-president, 1907-09	2	
Grand Secretary, 1906-07	1	
Zimmerman, Lillian, K:	3	7
Grand Treasurer, 1912-15	3	
First Vice-president, 1915-19	4	
Armstrong, Florence A., M:	9	9
Editor of <i>Lyre</i> , 1910-12; 1912-15; 1915-19	9	
Crann, Lois Smith, M:	3½	3½
Inspector, 1912-15; 1915-16 (Jan.)	3½	
Ely, Birdean Motter, O:	3	3
National Secretary, 1912-15	3	
Fall, Nella R. B:	3½	3½
Inspector, 1916-19	3½	
Steiner, Maude Staiger, Θ:	4	4
Second Vice-president, 1915-19	4	
Griffith, Mary-Emma, Λ:	4	6
Secretary, 1915-19	4	
Secretary-Editor, 1919-	2	
Jones, Myra H., Λ:	3	5
Treasurer, 1915-18	3	
First Vice-president, 1919-21	2	

The trend is toward the retaining of proved officers in position for a long period of time, and on the part of all the persons in positions of responsibility, toward insistence that the fraternity be a more powerfully beneficent force in the practical experience of individuals; that the organized groups serve more widely the communities in which they live; and that the entire national organization, in all its strength, its influence, and its prestige, be each year of greater help in the attainment of right social conditions.

CHAPTER X

FRATERNITY EXPANSION

A marked change has made itself apparent in the development of college fraternities; from aloofness and a more or less superior attitude of reluctance to grant charters to new groups—a position which made it a major adventure for a local to surmount the walls of a national fraternity—the leading fraternities are now showing not only intelligent interest but an enlightened willingness to absorb as many new chapters as they can conscientiously accept. This change in “extension policy,” which is general, though not universal, may be traced perhaps to the following causes.

(1) The internal organization of national fraternities has improved greatly, and central offices have been established by many orders, with an expert fraternity official in charge who devotes his or her entire time to fraternity business; such a plan makes possible a more intensive and also a wider study of fraternity and educational conditions, and a more intelligent application of timely measures.

(2) Interfraternity coöperation has broadened the vision of all, and discussions of common problems and dangers have been accompanied naturally by consideration of common opportunities for growth. The women's fraternities organized the National Panhellenic Congress, then the men's fraternities formed the Interfraternity Conference, both resulting in increased mutual understanding, in keener insight into conditions, and in valuable constructive methods of improvement.

(3) Recurring waves of anti-fraternity agitation in state legislatures, and dangers of increased anti-fraternity legislation, with occasional spurts of anti-fraternity legislation, forced fraternities to seek the cause for such antagonism, and to find it in the objectionable exclusive features of the old system. Mr. Walter Palmer, for a generation a constructive force in the Greek world, repeatedly urged more rapid expansion. “It is human nature,” he said, “for people to be dissatisfied when they see others enjoying pleasures which to them are denied. When there are chapters for 80 or 90 per cent of the students of the Western universities, practically all that wish fraternity affiliations will be able to obtain them. The talk about fraternities being undemocratic will then quiet down, agitation will cease, and there will be no danger of anti-fraternity bills being introduced into State legislatures.” And Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, Alpha Tau Omega, says concisely, “It is a choice between expansion and extermination.”

(4) Lastly we must recognize the effect on fraternity expansion policies of the country-wide enthusiasm for higher education stimulated by the war, and the increase in enrollments at American colleges and universities.

At both the Interfraternity Conference and the National Panhellenic Congress mention has been made that new national fraternities would soon become necessary and should be aided, although many national orders already existing might fairly feel that coöperation among fraternities in assisting present fraternities to expand would be more logical than to urge the creation of new bodies. Marked progress in expansion has in fact appeared among both men's and women's fraternities.

Recent developments in expansion have been summed up in figures given by the *Anchora* of Delta Gamma for January, 1921. "The number of active chapters of general college fraternities (men's and women's) in 1912 was 1,141. There are now 1,629, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in eight years (488 chapters)." The last figure understates the number of chapters, which in 1921 total over 1,900, but it indicates distinctly the trend in the Greek world. The following statistics, compiled early in 1920 by Kappa Kappa Gamma, and arranged in tabular form by the author of this volume shows the progress fraternities made in expansion from 1910 to 1920.

Table 13.—Extension of National Panhellenic Conference fraternities to 1920.

Name.	Date of founding.	Number of chapters.				Total Membership.
		1890	1900	1910	1920	
Α Χ Ω.....	1885	3	8	16	27	4,000
Α Δ Π.....	1851	1	1	9	27	2,000
Α Γ Δ.....	1904	.....	.....	0	20	1,850
Α Ξ Δ.....	1893	.....	1	15	28	3,000
Α Ο Π.....	1897	.....	2	12	24	2,450
Α Φ.....	1872	6	10	15	22	3,500
Χ Ω.....	1895	.....	7	24	44	6,000
Δ Δ Δ.....	1888	5	19	31	60	7,800
Δ Γ.....	1872	13	15	19	30	5,361
Δ Ζ.....	1902	.....	.....	6	14	2,000
Γ Φ Β.....	1874	5	8	15	25	5,000
Κ Α Θ.....	1870	16	21	30	45	8,000
Κ Δ (Baird, 1920)...	1897	.....	1	15	26	2,360
Κ Κ Γ.....	1870	23	27	37	45	9,500
Φ Μ.....	1852	1	1	11	30	4,200
Π Β Φ.....	1867	15	35	43	60	10,700
Σ Κ.....	1874	1	1	8	20	2,100
Ζ Τ Α.....	1898	.....	1	10	14	1,850

From a perusal of Table 13 we can make the following deduction as to the extent to which the separate N. P. C. fraternities responded in 1910-1920 to the obvious need and opportunity for further expansion of the fraternity system to the fast developing educational field for women.

Table 14.—New chapters established by N. P. C. fraternities and percentage of increase, 1910–1920.*

Under 5 Chap- ters.	Exact Num- ber.	%	5 to 10 Chap- ters.	Exact Num- ber.	%	10 to 15 Chap- ters.	Exact Num- ber.	%	15 to 20 Chap- ters.	Exact Num- ber.	%	Over 20 Chap- ters.	Exact Num- ber.	%
Z T A	4	28.5	A Φ Δ Z K K Γ Γ Φ B	7 8 8 10	31.7 57.1 17.7 40	Δ Γ A X Ω A Γ Δ K Δ Σ K A O Π A Ξ Δ	11 11 11 11 12 12 13	36.6 40.7 55 42.3 60 50 46.4	K A Θ Π B Φ A Δ Φ Φ M X Ω	15 17 18 19 20	33.3 28.3 66.6 63.3 45.5	Δ Δ Δ	29	48.3

* Percentages of increase have been figured on 1920 chapter roll given in Table 13. Average percentage, 44.

The geographical distribution of the nearly six hundred chapters of N. P. C. fraternities, though fairly thorough, shows still many weak spots. Alpha Chi Omega has chapters in only 19 states, Kappa Kappa Gamma in 27, Kappa Alpha Theta in 28, Pi Beta Phi and Delta Delta Delta in 31 each. In four states, according to the N. P. C. Press Committee, in an article in *Banta's Greek Exchange* in December, 1920, there are no sorority chapters—Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, and South Carolina. The last-named state is closed at present by anti-secret-society laws. The article continues:

"Illinois has the most chapters, forty; but they are divided among six colleges. New York comes next with thirty-six chapters in seven colleges. Ohio and California tie for third place, with thirty-four chapters each; but since California's thirty-four are all in three colleges, while Ohio's are divided among seven colleges, the banner goes to California. In fact the average number of chapters per college is higher in California than in any other state, except Minnesota, where one college holds all the state's fourteen chapters.

"The sorority idea is represented by a single chapter in Rhode Island and in Utah; Sigma Kappa being the pioneer in the first, and Chi Omega in the second. California and Illinois are the only states in which all the N. P. C. sororities have chapters, and only in the first, California, do they all meet within one college. Wisconsin and Washington run a close second though, for each of these states needs only one more chapter to have them all represented, and that too in one institution, which is far from the Illinois situation.

"That eighteen sororities should have a total of 592 chapters, located in 112 different colleges, is a bit startling to the normal sorority woman, who is accustomed to think sorority colleges identical with her sorority's own chapter roll, plus a few colleges where groups are importuning her sorority for charters. Even the largest sorority, Delta Delta Delta with sixty-one chapters, is represented in less than 55 per cent of these sorority

colleges. If the chapters were evenly divided among the N. P. C. sororities, each sorority would have thirty-three chapters, save two, who would have thirty-two chapters each.

"At least 350 institutions in the United States offer a college course to women. It is certain that at least 300 of these colleges would fulfill the requirements of the most critical sorority as to numbers, endowment, scholastic standards, and student personnel. In at least that many sororities would be welcome."

The most conservative Panhellenic fraternities have awakened at last to the necessity as well as the desirability of possessing speedily, numerous new chapters. No longer can it be considered a virtue to acquire only thirty chapters in eighty odd years, as certain men's fraternities have done. Modern requisites of supervision, of service to members, of higher standards for fraternities, demand adequacy and scope of organization such as was never thought of in the early days of the fraternity system. Too small an order can not manage its affairs with a high degree of efficiency on account of its restrictions in personnel and equipment. Never was the college fraternity so well supervised, so well ordered, so full of possibilities for individual development, as today.

Of the 1920 chapter roll of N. P. C. fraternities, statistics tell us approximately 40 per cent have been added since 1910. How these chapters each came to affiliate with one of the 18 Congress fraternities seems an affair of mystery to the uninitiated. Why did one fraternity acquire 66 per cent of new chapters, and another only 17 per cent?

The methods employed by the 18 fraternities really constitute no mystery at all. College women are much the same everywhere; when they think of national fraternities, they think of the orders whose members they happen to know. If they know no Greek-letter women, their friends may mention to them certain fraternities whose members are known personally to them. Or the interested students may have access to a copy of Baird's *Manual of American College Fraternities*, or to a copy of Martin's *Sorority Handbook*, from which an order may be chosen that seems to conform most closely—in outline—to their preconceived ideas of fraternity desirability. Usually, back of a new chapter stand alumnae, whose influence, prestige, or effort, directly or indirectly, have made their fraternity seem desirable to aspiring students. Non-fraternity women may form a chapter of an N. P. C. fraternity by one of five distinct methods, followed either by their own choice or by the preference of the national order concerned.

1. The unannounced petition. Occasionally a local sorority obtains all the information it desires from one source or from several sources, makes its decision in favor of a certain fraternity, votes to apply to that fraternity for admission, and then communicates with the national officers

No. of fraternities in state.	Total number of chapters in state.	States.	Sororities.													K K T	Φ M	H B Φ	Σ K	Σ T A
			Α Χ Δ	Α Δ Π	Α Τ Δ	Α Ο Π	Α Φ	Α Μ Δ	Χ Ω	Δ Δ Δ	Δ Τ	Δ Ζ	Τ Φ Β	Κ Α Θ	Κ Δ					
2	4	Alabama	1						1	1				1	1			1		1
1	3	Arizona							1	1				1				1		1
1	4	Arkansas							1	2				2	2			2		2
1	34	California	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2			2	1	1
3	16	Colorado	1															2		2
0	0	Connecticut																		
0	0	Delaware																		
0	4	District of Columbia																		
1	4	Florida	1					1	1	2					1		1	1	1	1
1	6	Georgia			1					2				1	2		1			1
1	4	Idaho	1		3	2	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	2		2	2	2	1
1	40	Illinois	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	2	4	2		1	4	1	1
29	29	Indiana	2					1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
5	4	Iowa	2		2	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	2	1		1	1	1	1
4	24	Kansas	2		1			1	1	1				1	1		1	1	1	1
2	8	Kentucky	2							2				1	1		1	1	1	1
2	10	Louisiana	1						1	2				1	1		1	1	1	1
2	8	Maine																		
7	7	Maryland																		
1	14	Massachusetts	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
1	18	Michigan	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
1	11	Minnesota			1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
2	4	Mississippi	1						1	2				2	1		1	1	1	1
1	15	Missouri												1	1		1	1	1	1
5	5	Montana						1	1	1				1	1		1	1	1	1
2	14	Nebraska	1											1	1		1	1	1	1
1	2	Nevada																		
3	3	New Hampshire						1	1								1			
0	0	New Jersey																		
0	4	New Mexico	1						2	4	3	1	1	3	2		1	3	2	1
39	39	New York	1	1	1	3	2	2	2				1	1	1		1	3	2	1
1	1	North Carolina												1	1					
1	3	North Dakota												1	1					
3	3	Ohio	2		1	1	1	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	1		2	1	1	1
34	34	Oklahoma	1						1	1	1	1	2	2	2		3	2	1	1
13	13	Oregon	1		1	1	1							1	1					
18	18	Pennsylvania	1		1									1	1					
22	23	Rhode Island	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		3	1	1	1
6	6	South Carolina																		
1	1	South Dakota																		
0	0	Tennessee																		
11	11	Texas	3						2	3				1	1		1	2	1	1
3	3	Utah							1	1										
1	1	Vermont																		
2	2	Virginia																		
16	16	Washington	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2		2	1	1	1
27	27	West Virginia																		
3	6	Wisconsin																		
2	22	Wyoming	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	1	1	1
1	1	Canada																		
112	592	Totals	20	31	18	24	23	29	45	61	31	21	35	46	28	46	33	60	22	30

of the fraternity concerned. In such a case, the national fraternity may definitely accept or reject the group, without much ado, either before or after certain data and credentials have been submitted. The college of the group may not appear on the accredited list of the N. P. C., and for certain reasons may not be eligible to a place on this list; the group however desirable could not then be accepted. The more usual course, so far as the writer has observed, consists of a thorough investigation of the college, if it is not well known to the national officers; then an investigation from a distance of the petitioning local, involving the opinion of resident alumnae, of acquaintances on the faculty, and other informal inquiries; if results warrant it, these inquiries are followed by visits of inspection by different officers and members of the fraternity. These visits usually succeed each other at intervals in order to note the progress of the group in strengthening itself and in eliminating weak spots.

Recent methods have been kinder than in the old days, when local fraternities might be kept waiting in suspense for several years, to be rejected at the end. The national officers of today perhaps have wider experience as a basis for judgment and have evolved, with increased efficiency of organization, a less wasteful system. The college woman of today also has as a rule too much self-respect and self-confidence to submit to an undue prolongation of preliminaries. Most fraternities, however, appreciate the superior advantages to all concerned of pre-installation training and, I believe, often specify certain conditions for even the most desirable petitioning groups. The new chapter enters a national sisterhood more nearly on a par with other chapters in the same order and in the same university by means of the discipline and the improvement required.

Some groups that are promising but are not immediately acceptable may gain the coveted charter by rigid reorganization, and sad as it seems, by the elimination of those of their number that do not meet the requirements of the national fraternity. This process may demand two years of hard work. Alpha Chi Omega makes very exacting requirements of a petitioning group, but if the group is promising shares the burden by assisting it in every possible way to reach the standard imposed.

2. A method that has fast developed, and has been encouraged by Alpha Chi Omega, begins with informal correspondence and inquiries by the local group. Information of a general nature is furnished by the group and is given to it. Neither the national council nor the group commits itself definitely until preliminary correspondence warrants the group's presenting an informal petition upon which certain national and province officers vote. Informal inspection of the group follows an informal petition; Alpha Chi Omega endeavors particularly to take no step

that would injure the chances of a group with another national fraternity if the local organization does not show promise of the kind of development required by Alpha Chi Omega.

This preliminary period may lead either to permission to proceed to a formal petition, accompanied by a season of more or less strenuous training to fit the group better for a chapter of a national fraternity with high standards, or it may result in definitely discouraging the group to proceed further with their petition. At every step Alpha Chi Omega seeks to assist rather than to embarrass a local group in even a temporary relationship.

Although all N. P. C. fraternities resemble each other in essentials, and seek the same ends in much the same way, occasionally a group will fit into one national order but not into another; fraternities are learning this simple fact, more and more, and very gradually are finding it possible to coöperate helpfully in even as delicate and vital a matter as expansion.

3. A system that obtains in some circumstances, though seldom considered expedient or desirable, is the invitation method. National officers may learn of a group that would fit well into their fraternity, and may definitely invite the local group to membership. The local group usually calls the invitation "offering a charter." This method one hears of principally through local groups who inform the inspector of the national fraternity to whom they have petitioned that they have been "offered a charter" by such and such national fraternities. So far as is known, national officers usually do not employ this method.

4. In the development and widening of the field of women's education, *alumnæ* of different fraternities frequently report that colleges hitherto not eligible to fraternities, or previously "well filled" with chapters, have become fields for expansion. These *alumnæ*, sometimes organized, sometimes not, by personal acquaintance and by consultation with the dean and professors, may select highly desirable young women, suggest to them that they form a local fraternity, and offer to assist in every way in their power to obtain a charter of their own national fraternity. The *alumnæ* advise and assist the local, the members of which have the pleasure of receiving an invitation to join a group, have the consciousness of faculty approval on account of the recommendations given them, and often a "picked" local sponsored by *alumnæ* contains brilliant, forceful, and charming members. The national fraternity maintains the same relations with the petitioning local as in other cases, and may reject or accept the petition as it sees fit. If not accepted however by the fraternity first petitioned, such a group has very good chances of membership in some other national order.

5. The last method to be mentioned may be very old in its origin but

has come into wider use in recent years when a difficult but strategic fraternity field is to be entered. If a fraternity desires a chapter in a college where other fraternities have long been entrenched and have created no atmosphere of welcome to newcomers—although the university has ample scope and actual need for new chapters—the best method evolved by national officers has been the colonizing system. One or more members of an active chapter register in the university to be entered, and by their personal efforts, prestige, and acquaintanceship, build up an acceptable group that can take its place in the local Panhellenic.

The relative value of these five systems can be determined only by the purpose of the fraternity employing them, and by the particular circumstances involved. No fraternity takes the same road at all times. *The ever-present element however in all expansion must be the alert and devoted alumnae who point aspiring young women to their own fraternity*—the alumnae, who believe in their fraternity, who have tested the immense advantages of membership, who keep alive their enthusiasm for the joys, friendships, and training of chapter life, and who have no doubts whatever of the superiority of their own organization; back of all expansion, directly or indirectly, stands the greatest asset of any fraternity—the alumnae. Upon them rests largely the burden of gaining or losing new chapters for their fraternity—and the length of the list of petitioners measures the vitality and devotion of alumnae.

Of Alpha Chi Omega's policy in chartering new groups, Mrs. Loud said, in 1910, words as true today as when spoken:

"The future will bring us more chapters. We are ambitious for no stated number. We care naught for a lengthy chapter roll, per se. But wherever we shall find desirable types of young womanhood, in institutions that meet our requirements, we shall gladly consider them, believing in the strength of union, and the desirability of a well-distributed sisterhood. As our anniversary day draws near, we feel very grateful to the seven women who made Alpha Chi Omega possible for us, and we desire to develop inwardly and outwardly so as to express in the noblest sense the realization of their cherished ideals. We regard the gift of fraternity as a sacred one and mean to be unselfish in the sharing of that gift, realizing that fraternity bestows infinitely more upon any individual or group, no matter how worthy, than they can render the fraternity."

CHAPTER XI

FRATERNITY CONVENTIONS

Alpha Chi Omega conventions have provided the means by which the fraternity has been enabled to progress, ever since Alpha Chapter sent its first delegates, Mary Janet Wilson and Anne Cowperthwaite, to Albion, to hold an informal conference with Beta Chapter upon important matters of mutual fraternity interest, thus paving the way for the first National Convention in the fall of that year, 1891, when the fraternity family consisted of three chapters. As our conventions are studied from that time down to the 1919 convention of twenty-seven chapters, with its strict parliamentary procedure and its unprecedented attendance of fourteen to every active chapter, the realization deepens that were it not for the character, the loyalty, and the true womanliness of those who composed the early membership of Alpha Chi Omega, the larger and later development of the fraternity would have been impossible. It is, therefore, with respect and deepened interest that attention is focused upon all the conventions in the history of Alpha Chi Omega and with the perception that the same enthusiasm, devotion, hard work, and ability have characterized each one, and have been as potential factors in determining the present success of the fraternity, as they will be in moulding its future.

FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Alpha Chapter fittingly acted as hostess for the First National Convention October 20-23, 1891. The homes of Anna Allen Smith and Ethel Sutherlin were thrown open to the business sessions which were conducted by Anne Cowperthwaite. Delegates from Alpha, Beta, and Gamma were present. The business of the first convention was largely concerning the perfecting of the organization of the fraternity and although few were in attendance, much of importance was accomplished.

Alpha was chosen as Grand Chapter, and, according to the usual method of fraternity government at that time, final decisions were made by her between conventions. The chapter by which each national office should be held was first selected and the incumbent for the office then chosen. The officers thus elected were: General President, Ja Nette Allen, B; General Vice-President, Bertha Moore, A; General Corresponding Secretary, Jessie Fox, A; General Recording Secretary, Zannie Tate, Δ; General Treasurer, Mary Stanford, F.

The ritual was ordered written in a separate book from the constitution and other less secret ceremonies. A pledging ceremony was formu-

lated; signs and symbols were discussed; a salutation to the chair was decided upon; and, in accordance with the custom of the period, a "courage test" was adopted.

The subject of extension was as a matter of course an important theme for consideration. The fields considered eligible for extension included the great women's colleges of the East into which no national fraternities have entered and probably never will enter, and also fields into which Alpha Chi Omega placed chapters at a much later date. Wellesley, Ohio Wesleyan, and Syracuse University were tentative propositions. The deliberations of the early conventions were full of caution, so that, whereas chapters were not established where they might well have been, but one was established prematurely.

The question of publications which seldom concerns so youthful a fraternity was taken up seriously. A fraternity magazine was planned for, to be published as soon as the addition of two more chapters should increase the chapter roll to six. Beta, it was planned, should issue this publication. A songbook was definitely provided for by the effective method of requiring from each chapter four songs, set to music (one to be sacred) to be completed "before the close of the spring term."

After discussion, nut cake was chosen as the fraternity cake.

As a regular convention register was not employed until 1908, the attendance lists of the early conventions must necessarily be incomplete.

The delegates were: Alpha, Mildred Rutledge; Beta, Ja Nette Allen, Lulu Keller; Gamma, El Fleda Coleman; Delta, not represented.

The social features of the convention were as follows:

First evening—Informal party at the home of Mary Janet Wilson.

Second evening—Convention attended, in a body, a musicale in which several Alpha Chis took part, given under direction of Dean Howe.

The convention was also entertained at some of the fraternity halls, but the records are indefinite.

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Second National Convention was held in Albion, Michigan, February 22–24, 1893. Beta's fraternity hall (then on the top floor of the Administration Building) was the meeting place.

It was arranged that each chapter should send to convention a delegate and a grand officer, the expenses to be met as far as possible from the National Treasury. The following officers were elected for the year 1893–1894: General President, Mary Stanford, Γ; General Vice-President, Charlotte Weber, Δ; General Corresponding Secretary, Laura Marsh, Α; General Recording Secretary, Effa Simpson, Β.

The constitution and initiation ceremonies were carefully reviewed with suggestions for improvements. The chair authorized Mayme



THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1894

Jennings, A, Mary Stanford, Γ, and Lulu Keller, B, to make up forms for the resignation and expulsion of members. In case of the death of a member, mourning was arranged to be worn for two weeks by the chapter to which the deceased had belonged.

Extension was discussed with reference to one of the western state universities and several large eastern colleges. It was decided to "place chapters in conservatories of good musical standing as well as literary" centers.

Gamma Chapter was appointed to publish the first edition of an Alpha Chi Omega songbook in pamphlet form.

For the first type of pledge pin, "a very small lyre stick pin with white enamel chapter head on it," was authorized.

Matters of varying interest were discussed such as the frequency of conventions; the representation of Alpha Chi Omega at the World's Fair in Chicago, Mary Stanford and El Fleda Coleman being instructed to make plans therefor; the appointment of a committee to write an account of Alpha Chi Omega for Baird's *Fraternity Record* and for the *World's Almanac*. A pleasant interfraternity courtesy is briefly recorded thus: "A piano lamp, the gift of Δ T Δ's Epsilon to Beta, was found in the hall."

The delegates were: Alpha, Mrs. Best, Mayme Jennings, Ida Steele; Beta, Ethel Calkins, Lulu Keller; Gamma, Mary Stanford, El Fleda Coleman; Delta, Fern Pickard, Virginia Porter.

The social features were:

Second evening—Musical at the home of Ja Nette Allen, to which the faculty, the fraternity, and other friends were invited.

Third evening—Banquet at the Albion House. The convention was also entertained informally by Delta Tau Delta in their fraternity hall. Favors: Pansy stick pins (Pansy—the Delta Tau Delta flower) were presented to the guests.

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION

Evanston, Illinois, was the scene of the Third National Convention, February 28 to March 3, 1894, Gamma Chapter being hostess, and Mary Stanford, Γ, chairman.

Beta became in rotation the Grand Chapter, and the election of officers resulted thus: General President, Charlotte Weber, Δ; General Vice-President, Mayme Jennings, A; General Treasurer, Ella Strong, Γ; General Recording Secretary, Virginia Porter, Δ; General Corresponding Secretary, Irene Clark, B.

The suggestion that the treasurer remain in the same chapter as long as possible was offered with the intention of giving the finances a settled basis for growth. The motion carried that "the present treasurer, Ella Strong, Γ, keep her office."



ELLA STRONG
Treasurer, 1894-1896



VIRGINIA PORTER NESBIT
Recording Secretary, 1894-1896



IRENE CLARK AUSTIN
Corresponding Secretary, 1894-1896

Special discussion was devoted to the initiation and installation ceremonies, and the system of membership card files was introduced whereby personal record of individual members could be conveniently maintained.

The new price set for charters granted was twenty dollars. Discussions of desirable fields for extension resulted in the elimination of many colleges because of the fraternity's insistence on good musical opportunities as well as literary opportunities for study. A letter from Los Angeles was read and discussed regarding a chapter at the University of Southern California.

Alpha was authorized to edit a fraternity journal, and Gamma announced the publication of the new songbook.

The fact that Alpha Chi Omega was not represented at the World's Fair because of the report that "none of the fraternities were" impels us to compare the lack of intercourse in those days with the present close relation of every National Panhellenic Congress fraternity.

The delegates were: Alpha, Mayme Jennings, Laura Marsh, Minnie McGill; Beta, Hattie Lovejoy, Irene Clark, Cora Harrington; Gamma, El Fleda Coleman; Delta, Charlotte Weber, May Graham.

The social features were:

First evening—Informal gathering at the home of Miss Stanford.

Second evening—Reception and musicale at the home of Miss Young.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Delta Chapter in Meadville, Pennsylvania, was hostess for the Fourth National Convention, April 8-10, 1896. The delegates convened in the fraternity room, and the business sessions were presided over by Margaret Barber, Δ, chairman, and recorded by Lulu Johns, E.

Epsilon and Zeta had been installed in the meantime and were represented in the convention and given their share of responsibilities in the organization. The motion proffered that "Alpha be Grand Chapter always" is illustrative of the impossibility of legislating for eternity in the light of the fact that the following convention superseded the Grand Chapter system of government by creating a Grand Council. It was moved and carried that "a list of subjects to be discussed at convention be sent from each chapter to the General Secretary and that she send a list to the different delegates before they leave their chapters that they may fully know the desires of their chapters." Following is the result of the election of officers: General President, Mary Janet Wilson, A; General Recording Secretary, Ida Steele, A; General Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, Δ.

The non-musical cheer was improved, and in addition a new musical cheer, formulated by Gertrude Rennyson, Z, was adopted. Both are still in popular use.

The convention laid plans for installing chapters in different parts of the country. This extension work was, however, from necessity, left to individual chapters to carry forward in the absence of a central governing body. It is not surprising, therefore, that their really excellent plans "gang aft aglae."

In the minutes of this Fourth Convention we find "Beta in favor of having a journal published periodically." Since the journal was again insisted upon, the convention took up the matter of financing a magazine, to be called *The Lyre*. Alpha was given authority to continue the work of publication and to decide upon the cover design and form. The burdens of the work were, nevertheless, wisely shared by all the chapters, a committee being "appointed in each chapter to take charge of journal



ZANNIE TATE OSGOOD
Secretary, 1891-1893



EFFA SIMPSON PARMENTER
Secretary, 1893-1894



IDA STEELE BARRETT
Secretary, 1896-1897

work, both financial and literary." Gamma Chapter was also ordered to publish the second edition of the songbook.

The matter of fraternity jewelry was investigated in all its details. There was even the minor consideration of choosing a design for social stationery, and so a monogram was adopted "consisting of the Greek letters in center at top of page."

The desire to substitute the broader term fraternity for sorority in designating the organization was, for a time, thwarted. The business sessions closed with a vote of thanks extended to the different fraternities for sending flowers to the assembled convention.

The delegates were: Alpha, Ida Steele; Beta, Josephine Parker; Gamma, Lillian Siller, Florence Harris; Delta, Gertrude Ogden, Florence Harper; Epsilon, Lulu Johns; Zeta, Barbara Strickler, Gertrude Rennyson.



FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, MEADVILLE, 1896



FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, GREENCASTLE, 1897

The social features were:

Wednesday evening—Reception and musicale.

Thursday evening—Reception at home of Mrs. Walter Harper.

Friday afternoon—Receptions by Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Kappa Gamma in their fraternity rooms.

Friday evening—Banquet at Commercial Hotel.

FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The delegates to the Fifth National Convention were the guests of Alpha Chapter in Greencastle, Indiana, March 30–April 2, 1897. This time the sessions were conducted in Alpha's fraternity hall, and Mary Janet Wilson, President, took the chair with Ja Nette Allen Cushman as substitute.

Promptness was urged upon the chapters in "responding to business letters." Officers elected were: General President and Editor of *Lyre*, Mary Janet Wilson, A; General Secretary, Alta Allen, B; General Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, A.

The convention placed the task of selecting a secret motto in the hands of Beta.

Very businesslike arrangements were made regarding payment on November 1, February 1, and May 1 of national dues and receipts for the same by the Grand Treasurer who should henceforth hold office for two years. *The Lyre* was financially strengthened by the enforcement of subscription upon all active members.

Here, too, the legislation was reversed which had temporarily allowed the entering of a conservatory of "good musical standing." Henceforth, as originally, chapters should be established only in institutions where a good college and a good conservatory were connected.

The Fifth Convention moved and carried that "at least three jewels be required in the setting of the pin," exception being made "in the case of * * Deaconesses who desire plain pins." Three official jewelers were selected, and Alpha was appointed to copyright the badge.

At this time the word sorority in the Constitution was changed to fraternity. Delta received orders to make arrangements for a register of Alpha Chi Omega to be placed at Chautauqua. Thanks were sent to Kappa Kappa Gamma for the courtesy of flowers sent to the convention.

Delegates—Alpha, Helen O'Dell, Mildred Rutledge; Beta, Alta Allen, Ada Dickie; Gamma, Mabel Harriet Siller; Delta, Susanna Porter; Epsilon and Zeta not represented.

The social features were:

Tuesday evening—Lorelei Club Concert.

Wednesday afternoon—Musical at Music Hall.

Wednesday evening—Reception in Ladies' Hall.

Thursday afternoon—Reception by Kappa Alpha Theta.

Thursday evening—Banquet at Mount Meridian "Half Way House."



SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, ALBION, 1898

SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Sixth National Convention was held with Beta Chapter in Albion, December 1-3, 1898, delegates being present from all the chapters except Eta. As Beta had occupied her own lodge for three years, the convention now assembled there. The sessions were presided over by Ada Dickie who substituted for Mary Janet Wilson, National President, and Ina Baum recorded the minutes.

The motion that conventions be held "every two years" passed and has been constitutional ever since. A most important decision was made "that the grand officers compose the Grand Council and be the governing body of the fraternity." The Council, then, would consist of "Grand President, Grand Vice-President, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Editor of *Lyre*, and delegates from chapter with whom next convention is to be held." But a later motion was passed "that there be no chapter delegate in Grand Council." The election of Grand Council officers then resulted as follows: Grand President, Raeburn Cowger, A; Grand Vice-President, Winifred Bartholomew, Θ; Grand Secretary, Ethel Eggleston, Z; Grand Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, Δ; Editor of *Lyre*, Mary Janet Wilson, A.

Hitherto every member had, wisely, been furnished with a copy of the constitution. It was now ordered that "each chapter have a typewritten copy of the constitution and by-laws which shall be read once every term." Mock initiations and courage tests, if used, were ordered on different nights from the formal initiation ceremony.

The sentiment toward honorary membership, which was, in the early days an accepted custom in fraternity circles, had been very conservative, and at this convention crystallized into legislation that Alpha Chi Omega "have honorary members of national repute only." Each chapter, it was decided, might have patronesses, who were "not to wear the pin or to have the privileges of the chapter." Associate members, too, were permitted them.

Constructive measures were passed for the welfare of the fraternity magazine. The convention legislated that each chapter should "elect an associate editor who will compose the Editorial Board of *The Lyre*; Alumnae and



RAEBURN COWGER OBENCHAIN, *Alpha*
Grand President, 1898-1902



SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, BOSTON, 1900

Exchange Editors to be elected from the chapter in charge of *The Lyre*. The motion carried that all future Alpha Chis be compelled to take *The Lyre* and all members be earnestly urged to subscribe."

The chair appointed Beta Chapter to define the significance of the badge, subject to the Grand Council. Again the question of nomenclature for a women's fraternity arose and "it was decided that each chapter be allowed to call itself either fraternity or sorority."

The delegates were: Alpha, Raeburn Cowger; Beta, Ora Woodworth; Gamma, Ethel Lillyblade; Delta, Fay Barnaby; Epsilon, Stella Chamblin; Zeta, Mary Johnson; Eta, not represented; Theta, Winifred Bartholomew.

The social features of the convention were:

Thursday evening—Reception at the home of Miss Baum.

Friday afternoon—Reception by Delta Gamma in their lodge.

Friday evening—Musical.

Saturday afternoon—Tea given by Kappa Alpha Theta.

Saturday evening—Banquet in the chapter lodge.

SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

December 6-9, 1900, was the time appointed for the assembling of the Seventh National Convention with Zeta Chapter in Boston. Spicie Belle South, Z, took the chair in the absence of Raeburn Cowger, A, National President.

The following women comprised the second National Council of Alpha Chi Omega: Grand President, Raeburn Cowger, A; Grand Vice-President, Spicie Belle South, Z; Grand Secretary, Mabel Siller, Γ; Grand Treasurer, Florence Harper, Δ; Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester, A.

A change was made in the initiation ceremony by the order for robes to be worn at the service.

The Seventh Convention arranged that two-thirds of the expenses of the Grand President and Grand Treasurer to the convention be paid by the Grand Treasurer. She was also ordered to pay off the debt of *The Lyre*.

A forerunner of *The Heraeum* was introduced when the order was issued that "a private bulletin, discussing matters that cannot be published in *The Lyre*, be started by Alpha, circulating through all the chapters." *Lyre* legislation consisted of fixing the subscription price of the magazine at one dollar per year, and arranging that "there be a paid editor, the remuneration to be decided by the Convention." A complete register of all members was ordered to be kept by Alpha.

J. F. Newman presented a diamond-shaped pledge pin for consideration, and it was accepted as the authorized style.



VIRGINIA FISKE GREEN
Grand Vice President, 1902-1905

GERTRUDE H. OGDEN
Grand Treasurer, 1898-1899

IMO BAKER BENT
Grand Secretary, 1907-1908

MAYME JENNINGS ROBERTS
Grand Vice President, 1894-1896
Editor *The Lyre*, 1896

SPICIE BELL SOUTH
Grand Vice President, 1900-1902

The officers and delegates of the seventh National Convention were: President, Raeburn Cowger, A (not present); Vice-President, Winifred Bartholomew, Θ (not present); Secretary, Elizabeth Eggleston, Z; Treasurer, Florence Harper, Δ (not present); Editor of *Lyre*, Mary Janet Wilson, A.



FLORENCE E. HARPER, *Delta*
Grand Treasurer, 1899-1902

Delegates—Alpha, Mary Wilson; Beta, Kate Calkins; Gamma, Mabel Dunn; Delta, Alta Moyer; Zeta, Spicie Belle South; Theta, Virginia Fiske; Iota, Clara Gere; Eta, not represented.

The social features were:

Wednesday evening—Concert of Cecilia Society at Symphony Hall, followed by supper in Zeta's hall.

Thursday evening—Musical in Sleeper Hall, followed by a reception and dance by the Sinfonia Society.

Friday evening—Banquet in the chapter hall.

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Since Theta and Iota were of too recent establishment to be prepared for the entertainment of a convention, Gamma was privileged to act as hostess again, October 29–November 1, 1902, at Evanston, Illinois. Raeburn Cowger conducted the business sessions which were held in the University Guild Rooms in Lunt Library. Mabel Harriet Siller was then Recording Secretary.

The Grand Council, hereafter, was ordered to meet in the years alternating with convention as well as with that assembly. The office of Historian was an innovation to the Grand Council, and a subscription editor was added to *The Lyre* staff. Officers elected for the term from November, 1902, to January, 1905, were: Grand President, Kate Calkins, B; Grand Vice-President, Virginia Fiske, Θ; Grand Secretary, Alta Moyer, Δ; Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe, Z; Grand Historian, Raeburn Cowger, A; Editor of *The Lyre*, Edith Manchester, A.

Several momentous changes were made at the Eighth Convention. In the minutes of these sessions a few important reports of

committees and officers were given in full. Thus the present wise method followed in *The Heræum* was antedated in Alpha Chi Omega. A list of examination questions for pledged members before initiation was made out and accepted. This list appears above in the account of the development of the examination system in the chapter on government. For the initiated active members there was to be an annual examination upon the constitution and vital matters of Alpha Chi Omega, the questions to be sent by the Grand Council upon request of the chapters and the answers to be submitted to the Grand Council. Reports of the examination grades were to be published in *The Lyre*. The Grand Council should hereafter issue a certificate of membership signed by the President and Secretary and by the local President and Secretary, each member to pay for her own card. An annual report from each chapter was required upon a uniform blank provided by the Council. Yet the most significant step was taken when, in order to enable chapters to invite students without requiring them to carry a course in music, the important decision was made that Alpha Chi Omega should call herself a musical-literary fraternity, and that both musical and literary members be required to have full freshman standing before they should be eligible to membership.

A move toward the systematizing of extension work was the appointment of "a committee on new chapters," composed of Kate Stanford, A, Marcia Clark, Θ, and Mabel Dunn, Γ. In the future alumnae chapters as well as active chapters might be chartered and conducted under a definite organization.

The finances of the National Treasury were now in a sufficiently prosperous condition to warrant the decision to contribute a fixed sum annually toward the running expenses of *The Lyre*; and thus *The Lyre* became still more secure financially. A new edition of the songbook was ordered published.

The first meeting of the Intersorority Convention had occurred five months before, but through a mistake Alpha Chi Omega had not been represented therein. The date of the second session of this progressive body was set for the following May (1903), and so Alpha Chi Omega now elected Miss Mabel Siller, Γ, as its delegate.

Thanks were extended by convention vote to the University Guild, the Dean of Women, and the Dean of the Music School, for courtesies extended; to Kappa Alpha Theta and to Kappa Kappa Gamma for hospitality; and to Alpha Phi, Delta Delta Delta, and Delta Gamma for flowers sent to the convention.

The officers and delegates were: Grand President—Raeburn Cowger; Grand Vice-President—Spicie Belle South; Grand Secretary—Mabel



EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, EVANSTON, 1902

Harriet Siller; Grand Treasurer—Florence Harper; Editor of *Lyre*—Edith Manchester.

Delegates—Alpha, Kate Stanford, Grace Guller, Sara Neal; Beta, Nella Ramsdell; Gamma, Carrie Holbrook; Delta, Anna Ray, Florence Harper; Zeta, Edith Manchester; Theta, Marcia Clark; Iota, Imo Baker, Lillian Heath.

The social features were:

Wednesday afternoon—Receptions by Kappa Alpha Theta and by Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Wednesday evening—Musical in Music Hall, followed by a reception to meet faculty and students.

Thursday evening—Dance at the Evanston Boat Club.

Friday afternoon—Thomas Orchestra Concert at the Auditorium, Chicago.

Friday evening—Hallowe'en supper at the home of Grace Richardson.

Saturday afternoon—Reception by Gamma Phi Beta.

Saturday evening—Banquet at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

On November 2-4, 1904, Delta entertained the convention assembly for the second time. The meetings of this Ninth Convention, held in Delta's Fraternity Hall, were conducted by Kate Calkins, Grand President.

Another significant office in the Grand Council was created, that of Inspector. The chief duties of the incumbent were to visit each chapter once in two years, and to act as official delegate of Alpha Chi Omega in the Inter-sorority Conference. Arrangements were made for official delegates to represent the alumnae chapters at conventions. The following officers were elected:

Grand President, Kate Calkins, B; Grand Vice-President, Bertha Sackett, Δ; Grand Secretary, Virginia Fiske, Θ; Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe, Z; Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester



MABEL DUNN MADSON, *Gamma*
Grand Historian, 1905



NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, MEADVILLE, 1904

Griffin, Z; Grand Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, A; Grand Historian. Mabel Dunn Madson, F; Subscription Editor of *Lyre*, Mabel Gere, I.

The convention appointed the Grand Council as a committee to revise the Bond, Constitution, and Ritual. It was decided that the Constitution should be public and the Ritual secret. As a precautionary measure, identification blanks were adopted for those who desired to procure badges.

The motions carried that the fee for alumnae chapters and the expenses of delegates to convention be paid.

Lyre legislation took place to the effect that "active chapters send in subscriptions to *The Lyre* from alumnae members amounting in number to one-fourth the alumnae of the chapter."

Consideration of the subject of an account of Alpha Chi Omega in Baird's edition of *American College Fraternities* resulted in appointing a representative who should "be sent to interview Baird with regard to his manual."

Delegates—Grand Council, Laura Howe; Alpha, Adah McCoy; Beta, Jessie Blanchard; Gamma, Frances Meredith; Delta, Clara Lord; Zeta, Blanche Crafts; Theta, Florence Bobb; Iota, Ola Wyeth; Kappa, Edna Swenson.

The social features were:

Wednesday afternoon—Reception by President and Mrs. Crawford at their home.

Wednesday evening—Musical at the College of Music.

Thursday afternoon—Reception by Dr. and Mrs. Flood at their home.

Thursday evening—Reception at the home of Miss Harper.

Friday afternoon—Receptions by two sororities.

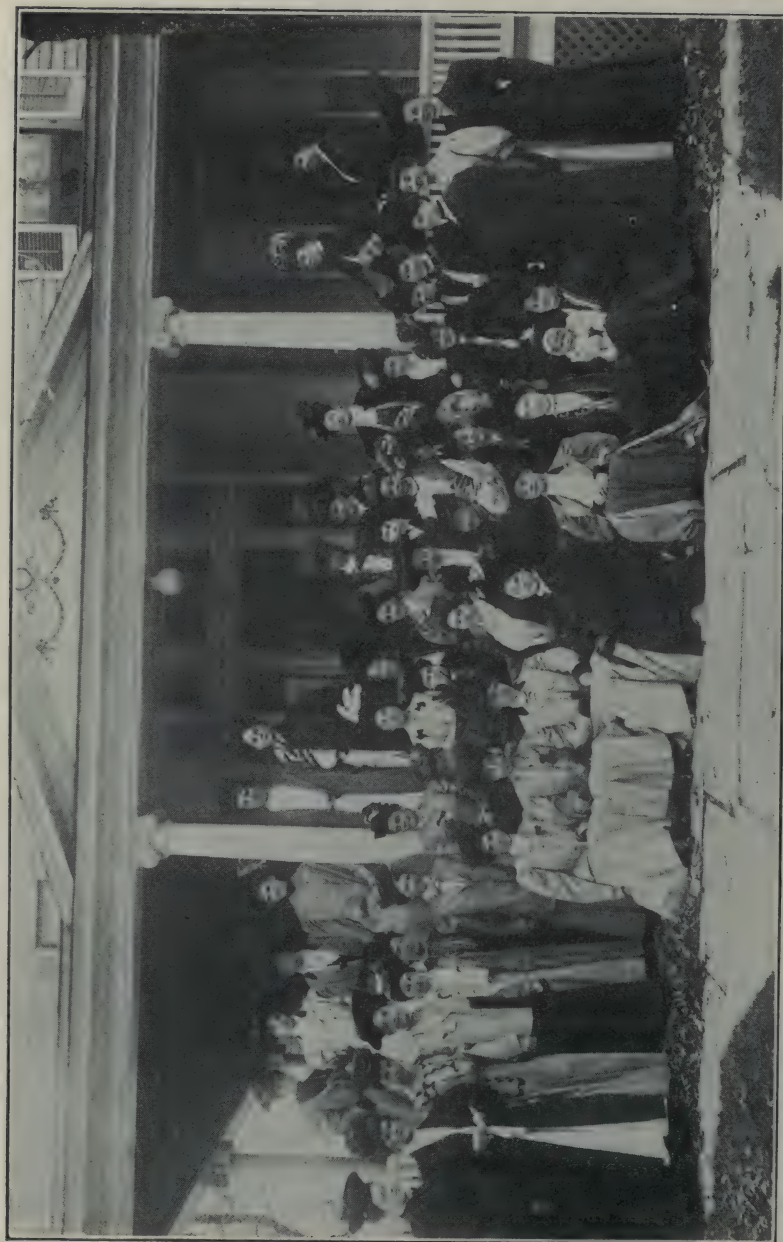
Friday evening—Banquet at Saegertown Inn.

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Representing the nine active and two alumnae chapters, every delegate was present at the Tenth National Convention, November 1-3, 1906. Alpha, for the third time hostess, welcomed the visitors to her chapter house in Greencastle.

The important work of selecting a Grand Council of willing workers resulted thus: Grand President, Alta Allen Loud, B; Grand Vice-President, Marcia Clark Howell, Θ; Grand Secretary, Imo E. Baker, I; Grand Treasurer, Laura A. Howe, Z; Editor of *Lyre*, Elma Patton Wade, A; Grand Historian, Mabel H. Siller, F; Grand Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, A.

The work of revision of the Bond, Ritual, and Constitution, carried on by the Grand Council Committee, was accepted. In order that it should be necessary for the chapters with the liberal arts members in the ascend-



TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, GREENCASTLE, 1906

ant to limit a part of their membership to students carrying some musical courses, the following article of the constitution was adopted:

"Any person of good character having finished a course in a secondary school, who is taking a regular course in music; * * in fine arts or in liberal arts * * (not to exceed $33\frac{1}{3}\%$); who is carrying * * twelve hours of work and has had the equivalent of regular freshman music work; any person who is taking twelve hours work, three of which are in regular music courses; may be initiated into the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity."

The system of Grand Council expense was much improved.

An Assistant Editor for *The Lyre* was appointed and it was ordered that "each chapter be fined one dollar a week for every week that her material for *The Lyre* is overdue."

The convention adopted a uniform die for the badge and asked the Grand Council "to look into the matter of having a crest designed for the use of the fraternity."

The report of the fifth Inter-sorority Conference was made by the Alpha Chi Omega delegate, the Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, and will be noted in the section of this book devoted to the Panhellenic movement.

Notes of appreciation were ordered sent to Dr. Hughes, Mr. Black, and other members of the faculty, and to fraternities for courtesies shown during the convention.

The officers and delegates present were: Grand President, Kate Calkins; Grand Secretary, Marcia Clark Howell (not present); Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Grand Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Editor of *Lyre*, Elma Patton Wade.

Delegates—Grand Council, Laura Howe; Alpha, Edna Walters, Maude Meserve; Beta, Lulu Babcock, Mildred Sherk; Gamma, Romaine Hardcastle; Delta, Olga Henry; Epsilon, Mrs. Louise Davis Van Cleve; Zeta, Winifred Byrd; Theta, Edith Steffner; Iota, Jessie Mann, Kate Busey; Kappa, Hazel Alford; Alpha Alpha, Myrta McKean Dennis; Beta Beta, Alta Roberts.

The social features were:

Wednesday evening—Concert at Meharry Hall.

Thursday evening—Reception at the chapter house.

Friday morning—Chapel Service.

Friday noon—Luncheon at the College Inn.

Friday afternoon—Musical.

Friday evening—Banquet at Florence Hall.

ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Certain legislative bodies stand out conspicuously because of unusual progressive measures adopted. The Eleventh National Con-

vention was one of these for Alpha Chi Omega. The sessions, held in Iota's chapter house in Champaign, Illinois, November 26-30, 1908, were presided over by Alta Allen Loud, Grand President, with conscientious parliamentary observance so that much of importance was covered in a short time. There were present delegates from fourteen active and three alumnæ chapters.

Among matters pertaining to government were the following discussions and decisions: Past Grand Presidents were to be allowed a vote in Grand Chapter meeting; "whenever expulsion of a member from the fraternity is recommended by the chapter involved," the matter was to be left to the Grand Council for action; recommendations from the Chapter House Committee for the regulation of the life of chapter houses



HELEN WRIGHT

Grand Secretary, 1908

LAURA A. HOWE

Business Manager *The Lyre*, 1907-1909
Grand Treasurer, 1905-1909

MARY JONES TENNANT

Inspector, 1905-1910

were submitted to those chapters concerned. The election of officers was conducted for the first time by the successful method of a nominating committee and resulted as follows:

Grand President, Alta Allen Loud, B; Grand Vice-President, Fay Barnaby Kent, Δ; Grand Secretary, Frank Busey Soule, I; Grand Treasurer, Myrta McKean Dennis, Γ; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine, Z; Grand Historian, Mabel H. Siller, Γ; Grand Inspector, Kate Calkins, B.

Important improvements and additions in connection with the traditions, ceremonies, and constitution were numerous. Most noteworthy was the legislation in which the percentage of possible liberal arts members not studying music nor having a musical education equivalent to qualify for freshman music courses was increased to fifty per cent.



ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHAMPAIGN, 1908

This action recognized by legislation what most of the chapters themselves had long recognized; namely, that the strength of Alpha Chi Omega lay primarily and necessarily in the liberal arts departments of the colleges rather than in the fine arts departments. Thus, by constitutional action, was established the ascendancy of the liberal arts over the fine arts in numbers, an ascendancy which had from early days been evident in a majority of the chapters represented. It was "made a constitutional requirement for the Inspector to secure an official report on the individual scholarship of each chapter annually, by March 1, and that chapter scholarship reports be secured at least each semester."

A system of graded fraternity examinations was suggested and adopted in the following order: preëntrance, first, second and third year. Each chapter was ordered to keep a card index directory and rollbook. The Grand Historian received instructions to prepare an Alumnæ Letter, the expense of the same to be met by a chapter tax. A new chapter office was created, an Alumnæ Adviser, who should be elected by each chapter to look after its interests and to conduct the fraternity examinations. Convention credentials, report blanks, affiliation certificates, and a secret motto were adopted, and Custodians for the Badge and the Songbook were appointed. The holly tree was chosen as the fraternity tree. Colors were ordered to be worn on such occasions as the installation of a new chapter, initiation, Founders' Day, and the chapter anniversary.

The entire railroad expense of the Grand Council to Grand Chapter and Grand Council meetings was ordered paid from the Grand Treasury.

Lyre reports showed excellent financial and literary condition. It was made a constitutional requirement that any chapter failing to send a chapter letter to *The Lyre* be fined therefor; and that each active chapter "send annually to Editor of *The Lyre* the plate for group chapter picture to go in *The Lyre*." The Editor of *The Lyre* was voted a salary, and was given the privilege of choosing her assistants. Instead of making each chapter responsible for twenty-five per cent of its alumnæ *Lyre* subscriptions, the convention passed the requirement that each prospective member of Alpha Chi Omega pay upon initiation a five-year subscription in advance. Provision was made for the compiling of the first edition of a history of the fraternity.

Thanks were voted to the official jewelers for gifts; to Dr. Moore and to the alumnæ of Iota; to Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega, and other fraternities who had extended courtesies, during the convention.

The officers and delegates at the eleventh National Convention were: President, Alta Allen Loud, B; Secretary, Helen Wright, I; Treasurer, Laura Howe, Z; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, A; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller, F; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine, Z.

Delegates—Alpha, Edna Walters, Mayme Guild; Beta, Florence Fall, Edna Newcomer; Gamma, Myrtle Jensen, Alice Watson; Delta, Louise Chase; Epsilon, Katherine Asher; Zeta, Evangeline Bridge; Theta, Irene Connell; Iota, Ruth Buffum; Kappa, Marguerite Bower; Lambda, Martha Lee; Mu, Ethel McFadon; Nu, Flora Goldsworthy; Xi, Lilah David; Omicron, Stella Morton, Grace Davenport; Alpha Alpha, Cordelia Hanson, Kate Calkins; Beta Beta, Helen Dalrymple Francis; Gamma Gamma, Virginia Fiske Green; Delta Delta, not represented.

The social features were:

Wednesday evening—Informal gathering of Alpha Chis at chapter house.

Thursday afternoon—Tea at home of Imo Baker.

Thursday evening—Reception and dance at College Hall.

Friday afternoon—Model initiation at chapter house.

Friday evening—Musical at Morrow Hall.

Saturday afternoon—Tea at the home of Mrs. Kauffman.

Saturday evening—Banquet at Beardsley Hotel.

TWELFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Twelfth Biennial Convention of Alpha Chi Omega was invited to meet with Theta Chapter at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the year of 1910, but since faculty legislation did not allow conventions to assemble at any time during the college year, and as fraternities did not follow the custom of offering their houses in vacation, and no other places among the homes of the chapter were available, it was unanimously decided to hold a summer convention in Detroit. Accordingly, on the 29th of August, 1910, the Grand Chapter assembled at the Hotel Tuller in that city for a period of five days, Theta and Epsilon Epsilon acting as joint hostesses.

During that time the sessions were held in the assembly halls of the hotel, which remained throughout the convention the headquarters of the Grand Council, all delegates and many visitors. The success of this convention demonstrated the advisability of summer gatherings, and the matter of arranging for the Thirteenth Biennial Grand Chapter was therefore placed in the hands of an investigating committee within the Grand Council. Though not obliged to enact as important legislation as its predecessor, the Twelfth Grand Chapter, guided by Alta Allen Loud, Grand President, successfully dispatched its program of business and added many essential features to the general welfare of the fraternity.

The most interesting, as well as important, matter of this convention was the unanimous adoption of the beautiful initiation ceremony, presented by the Committee, Fay Barnaby Kent, Nella Ramsdell Fall, and Virginia Fiske Green, with the assistance of Theta and Beta Chapters. The fraternity was also made richer by the acquisition of Hera as patron



TWELFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, DETROIT, 1910

goddess, an official flag, and the revised open motto, "Together let us seek the heights," a new charter form, new membership certificates, identification blanks for the purchase of badges, an honor pin for past Grand Officers, and instructions and model pages for chapter officers' work.

For the first time the Grand Chapter discussed the question of the establishment of a Scholarship Fund, to supplement the funds of the Alpha Chi Omega Studio, which was reported practically finished; the matter was placed in charge of a committee, as were many other movements of present and future interest. The subject of extension received its usual amount of interested attention. But one out of several petitioning groups was granted a charter, and this conditionally on a still further personal investigation by the Grand Council. To handle this large and important subject of extension properly, and to assist the Vice-President, a committee was appointed representing the various sections of the country. Another important feature of this Grand Chapter was the unanimous vote to grant limited legislative power to the National Panhellenic and the decision to go on record as favoring sophomore pledging.

Officers and delegates present were: President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President, Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary, Frank Busey Soule; Treasurer, Myrta McKean Dennis; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine.

Delegates—Alpha, Harriet Lessig; Beta, Susie Newcomer; Gamma, Esther Semans; Delta, Wilhelmina Anderson, Ruth Dorworth; Epsilon, Anne Shepard; Zeta, Annie May Cook; Theta, Katherine Anderson; Iota, Lucy Lewis; Kappa, Hazel Peterson; Lambda, Myra Jones; Mu, Myrtle Schimelfenig; Nu, Ethel Brown; Xi, Verna Hyder; Omicron,



MYRTA M. DENNIS (MRS. R. B.), *Gamma*



WINIFRED VAN BUSKIRK MOUNT
LOIS SMITH CRANN

GRACE HAMMOND HOLMES
FAY BARNABY KENT

MYRTA MCKEAN DENNIS
HELEN MCQUEEN HARDY

Beulah Kinzer; Pi, Fay Frisbie; Alpha Alpha, Mary Vose; Beta Beta, Elma Patton Wade; Gamma Gamma, Nella Ramsdell Fall; Epsilon Epsilon, Etta Mae Tinker; Delta Delta and Zeta Zeta not represented.

The social features were:

Monday, August 29—Informal evening, Convention Hall. "Rush Party" and "Stunt Night" in charge of Theta Chapter.

Tuesday, August 30—Boat ride to St. Clair Flats.

Wednesday, August 31—Automobile ride. Convention Musicale, Roof Garden, Hotel Tuller.

Thursday, September 1—Convention picture. Chapter reunions. Convention dance.

Friday, September 2—Convention banquet.

Saturday, September 3—Trip to Ann Arbor. Visit to University and Theta Chapter House. Automobile ride. Luncheon.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Thirteenth Biennial Grand Chapter was entertained by Kappa and Eta Eta Chapters at Madison, Wisconsin, "on the shores of fair Mendota," from June 26-28, 1912. The meetings were held in the beautiful new women's building, Lathrop Hall. The outstanding business was the presentation of the revision of the constitution and code which had been thoroughly made by the committee, Mrs. Fall and Mrs. Green. This revision was put on trial until next convention and ordered printed. With the further changes made by the Fourteenth Biennial, the constitution and code were thoroughly suited to the needs of the fraternity.

Another step of great importance was the change in purpose of the Scholarship Fund to the Reserve Fund to meet any especial emergencies of the Grand Council or of active chapters. "A splendid spirit of coöperation was shown from the moment the report of the committee was presented." The recommendation was adopted, "and in almost as short a time as it takes to write of it, pledges to the extent of \$315 were secured—additional pledges soon swelled the amount to \$327." Those "who helped make the Fund a possibility" were: Alta Allen Loud, Florence Reed Haseltine, Laura A. Howe, Evangeline Bridge Stevenson, Fay Barnaby Kent, Florence A. Armstrong, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount, Lois Smith Crann, Nella Ramsdell Fall, Elma Patton Wade, Frank Busey Soule, Estelle McFarlane Dunkle, Lillian Goulston Mac Masters, Edna Walters, Birdean Motter Ely, Jennie Oechsli Haggart, Arminda Mowre, Edna Mowre, Jean K. Ripley, Lucile Schenck, Grace Morgan, Rachel Williams, and Margaret Letzter. The convention surplus of \$334.99 was turned over to the Fund by the delegates, and the increase in the annual per capita tax made possible an appropriation of a



THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, MADISON, 1912

part of it for the Reserve Fund. The Committee announced that they had set the amount of \$5,000 as a goal to be reached before the next convention. The purpose of the fund was stated to be loans to chapters for building and other purposes. Mu Chapter pledged her share in the profits of a recital to be given by Maud Powell in Indianola. It was understood that a Scholarship Fund would be established later. Mrs. Loud was persuaded to retain the chairmanship of the Reserve Fund.

In order to familiarize initiates more thoroughly with the vows which they had taken, it was decided to hold a post-entrance examination on the ritual and ceremonies within two weeks after initiation. Uniform house rules were adopted. Action which should link together more closely in effort the council and chapters was the establishment of a trophy to "be awarded yearly by the fraternity under council supervision to the active chapter showing the greatest excellence in all fraternal relations."

Four new charters had been granted since 1910: Rho at the University of Washington; Sigma at the University of Iowa; Tau at Brenau College Gainesville, Ga.; Eta Eta Alumnæ Chapter at Madison, Wisconsin. The publication of the fraternity history, one of the first and best of the histories of women's fraternities, was reported and welcomed. The Convention extended "a vote of sincere thanks to Miss Siller and Miss Armstrong, in particular, and to their able assistants, Mrs. Loud, Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Haseltine, and Miss Vose, in compiling the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*." Appreciation was also expressed to Kappa Kappa Gamma and to Alpha Xi Delta fraternities for gracious courtesies extended during the convention.

Increase in the per capita tax was made, a part of this tax "to constitute a convention fund, a part to go into the Reserve Fund," and a part for current expenses of the national organization. A special dispensation was made to hold the next convention three years hence, in 1915, in order that a greater number of members might attend a Pacific Convention, and a longer time might elapse for preparations to finance a coast assembly. Both the Berkeley Alpha Chi Omegas and the Los Angeles members strongly urged the convention to accept their respective invitations.

The retirement from the Council of four invaluable members made the work of the nominating committee a very responsible task. The inauguration of the province system of government, and the carrying into effect of the revised Constitution, a work which calls for large fraternity experience and wise generalship caused the insistent call for Mrs. Loud to take up again the work of national president. It was a clear, irresistible call which would not consider the personal desires and preferences of Mrs. Loud, but sounded over and over the one word, Duty; the delegates of active and alumnæ chapters joined in a unanimous written petition to Mrs. Loud to consider the request favorably. To the great

joy of the fraternity, Mrs. Loud responded to the need for her, and took up the work of National President of the fraternity for which she had already given whole-souled and epoch-making service in the office from 1906-1910.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount; Secretary, Birdean Motter Ely; Treasurer, Lillian Zimmerman; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann. Shortly after convention the resignation of Mrs. Mount was tendered as Vice-President, and Fay Barnaby Kent, the incumbent of the office since 1909, was prevailed upon, in spite of family illness, to perform the duties of that office for still another term.

A hundred and eighteen members were registered at convention. The social pleasures included the convention banquet at which greetings were read from Alpha Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, and Ida Shaw Martin; convention musicale; an automobile ride along Lake Monona; a launch ride on Lake Mendota; a play by Kappa Chapter; a convention dance; and a picnic and matinée dance at Esther Beach.

The following officers and delegates were in attendance:

President, Evangeline Bridge Stevenson; Vice-President, Nella Ramsdell Fall (for Mrs. Kent); Secretary, Helen A. Hardie; Treasurer, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann.

Delegates—Alpha, Allene Nopper; Beta, Lucile Schenk; Gamma, Bess Wiley; Delta, Ruth Thomas; Epsilon, Clara Stephenson; Zeta Sara Helen Littlejohn; Theta, Helen E. Hilliker; Iota, Jean K. Ripley; Kappa, Ann Kieckhefer; Lambda, Bernice Taylor; Mu, Mary Shaw; Nu, Ernestine Faus; Xi, Flora Boyles; Omicron, Bertha Nusbaum; Pi, Ethel Beard; Rho, Jennie Rogers; Sigma, Margaret Kane; Tau, Emma Partlow; Alpha Alpha, Hedwig Brenneman; Beta Beta, Margaret Wynn; Gamma Gamma, Nella Ramsdell Fall; Delta Delta, Olive Berryman; Epsilon Epsilon, Ora Woodworth; Zeta Zeta, Evangeline Bridge Stevenson; Eta Eta, Sarah Morgan.

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Fourteenth Biennial National Convention convened at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, California, June 28-July 2, 1915. The convention special train had enabled the delegates from east of California to become acquainted, and discuss many questions of fraternity interest both with the Council and with each other. Business sessions moved much more quickly in consequence. From every point of view, the convention was the greatest in the history of Alpha Chi Omega. The attendance was the largest, since about 240 members were present, 234 of whom were

registered. The convention lasted five days, so that there was more time for the transaction of business. The work presented to the convention by committees in reports was more exhaustive than hitherto, and the ground covered quickly was thus very extensive. More petitions (19) were reported than at any previous convention. The first newspaper (the *Daily Convention Transcript*) was published, carrying the news of convention throughout the land. A larger number of national officers (more than one hundred) had been accomplishing results for the fraternity than had been true at any former biennial.

The delights of natural environment, needless to say, far surpassed those of other gatherings. It was felt deeply by all that the spirit of loyalty, enterprise, and idealism manifested throughout the session, and the definite progressive measures continued or inaugurated by the convention meant greater usefulness and power for the immediate future of Alpha Chi Omega. *The Heraeum* and *The Lyre* for November, 1915, and the *Daily Convention Transcript* record from various points of view the details of the remarkable convention. Announcements of the special train, including the convention program, had been sent to all members of the fraternity so that the interest in the assembly was widespread.

The outstanding business was the broadening of our extension policy to include as eligible all first-class universities and colleges; a budget for national council expenses was adopted; the scholarship requirement for initiation was ordered to be adjusted in cases of great differences in the marking systems in the different universities by a National Scholarship Committee created for that purpose. The office of Alumnae Vice-President was created, and the work of the Extension Vice-President was restricted to extension work; a sole official jeweler for badges was decided upon and J. F. Newman and Co. was appointed; it was ordered that none but initiated members of Alpha Chi Omega be allowed to wear articles bearing the coat-of-arms. Initiates were required to purchase a badge within a specified time after initiation, and also to purchase a history, a songbook, and a directory, together with a life subscription to *The Lyre* by annual installment. These requirements of initiates will render it very unusual for members of Alpha Chi Omega to be or to become uninformed and uninterested in the fraternity. They will in time, it is believed, eliminate forever "out-of-touch" alumnae.

As provided at the preceding biennial convention, a Scholarship Fund was instituted and contributed to generously. A slight profit to the fraternity on each badge purchased was made possible by the concentration of the manufacture of badges. This annual profit was devoted to the Scholarship Fund and will guarantee a steady increase to it. Other sources of income will in a short time be turned into the same channel. Other standing committees of significance which were created were the



FOURTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, LONG BEACH, 1915

National Vocational Committee to assist members of the fraternity; and a Traditions Committee "to enforce the traditions of the fraternity in individual chapters."

A second edition of the *Alpha Chi Omega History* was authorized to be written "from a combined personal and statistical standpoint," to be published in the fall of 1916. Miss Armstrong, editor of *The Lyre* since 1910, was "asked to serve as author of the second edition of the *History* with full authority vested in her."

The principal need of the fraternity, as reported by delegates and officers alike, was for wider alumnae organization. This need had been felt keenly since the passing of the first quarter century of fraternity life, during which period of development the greatest thought and care had been devoted to the undergraduate members. But with the enormous increase of alumnae membership the call for a further alumnae organization was too persistent to be ignored. The office of Alumnae Vice-President, who should form an alumnae association and foster alumnae organization, was created enthusiastically. The rapid growth of this department of Alpha Chi Omega through the last decade is related elsewhere in the present volume.

The election of officers resulted as follows: National President, Alta Allen Loud; National First Vice-President, Lillian G. Zimmerman; National Second Vice-President, Maude Staiger Steiner; National Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith; National Treasurer, Myra H. Jones; Editor *The Lyre*, Florence A. Armstrong; National Inspector, Lois Smith Crann (succeeded shortly by Nella Ramsdell Fall).

The reports from four chapters who had taken definite steps toward chapter house ownership were of particular interest, as well as of ten others who were making plans toward the same goal. The following summary of the work of the years immediately preceding the Fourteenth Biennial was given as part of the address of the President at the opening of the Convention.

"The fact that we have been able to add to our roll eight new chapters and thirteen clubs testifies to the steady, consistent growth of our fraternity. The membership in our alumnae organizations has more than doubled and the unusually large number of petitions and informal requests for consideration which have reached the Executive Committee prove the value of the systematic, efficient extension investigation which has marked the last three years. An Extension Board authorized at our 1913 Council Meeting and composed of representatives from each state in the Union has been a powerful aid both to our expansion work and to an awakening of interest on the part of our alumnae women. A comparatively new feature of alumnae work is found in a steadily increasing list of nonresident members. It may surprise some of you to hear that we now

have about one hundred women engaged in our national work. However we need many more workers and your president believes that the time is now at hand that the work of the Council can no longer be accomplished by the few officers guiding its destinies but that we must find at once within our alumnae ranks a number of capable, devoted women who will enlist for national work.

"The province government is still in its infancy but already it has justified itself. We have been unfortunate in having only two province presidents able to do the necessary traveling and inspection work of their office but all have done efficient desk work and have helped materially in bringing about a more careful oversight and loving understanding of our undergraduate members. It is the belief of your president, however, that in the future this province work should be given to young alumnae who will be able to inspect or assist in the extension work when needed.

"Four appointments of interest have been made since the 1912 Convention; that of Miss Meta Kieckhefer as deputy to the treasurer, Mrs. Steiner as deputy to the national vice-president, Miss Kathryn Morgan as keeper of supplies, and Miss Ann Kieckhefer as keeper of archives. Each of these women has rendered valuable assistance and as a result of their labors we have today a creditable convention fund made possible by the collection of alumnae notes, a thorough extension investigation and recommendations for a definite expansion policy, a well-organized, workable system of official supplies, and the archives of the fraternity safely stored and catalogued.

"The work of systematization has been well carried on as is shown in the adoption of a uniform filing system, the publication of rushing rules and outline of study, the revision of chapter officers' instructions, a revised, graded system of examinations, the revision and publication of a book of ceremonies and prescribed forms, the publication of alumnae by-laws, the adoption of a new seal, the adoption of uniform handbooks and the appointment of the George Banta Publishing Company as our official supplies firm. It has been the intention of the present Council to adopt thoroughly businesslike methods in the work of our national organization.

"I always find difficulty in repressing my enthusiasm when speaking of our fraternity journal which, under the efficient management of our editor, has become a publication of which we are very proud and which fully represents the standards of our fraternity. Since Miss Armstrong will not mention these things in her report, I take pleasure in telling you that fraternity leaders constantly speak of *The Lyre* as one of the very best fraternity journals, while Mrs. Martin, editor of the *Sorority Handbook*, does not hesitate to pronounce it the very best journal published by a woman's fraternity.

"The *Argolid* has been inaugurated and four volumes have thus far appeared. This private journal has been helpful but its length and infrequent appearance have militated against an enthusiastic welcome on the part of our members. The recent purchase of a mimeograph will enable much more frequent publication of the *Argolid* and it is the hope of your president that it may be a monthly or even semi-monthly visitor next year. In this way it will be possible to keep our members informed as to the doings of the national workers and we believe that with such knowledge will come a greater interest and enthusiasm.

"Two calendars have been published, by Kappa and Delta Chapters, respectively. A new songbook of which we are very proud and which we hope you will thoroughly test at this convention has been published and investigations regarding the feasibility of a new edition of our history have been made.

"Financially—thanks to the splendid ability and untiring efforts of our treasurer—Alpha Chi Omega is in the best condition she has ever known. With possibly two exceptions, every chapter will report entire freedom from indebtedness, a goodly number have creditable beginnings on house funds, and two of our chapters are to tell us of actual accomplishments in the matter of house-ownership.

"*The Lyre* business manager will tell you of a splendid *Lyre* Reserve Fund, and the National Reserve Fund Committee has a happy report to make. In the matter of material possessions Alpha Chi Omega has received a very low ranking; but while we have, indeed, been desirous of stressing the more vital things of fraternity, we are glad to report chapters and the national organization on a sound financial basis which will enable us to branch out and accomplish some of the broadening altruistic work which we have longed to do.

"For the past three years the Council has worked incessantly for an intensive development of our members, and with this in view we have earnestly stressed three points: Scholarship, a loyal participation in college activities, and an earnest representation in the Christian life and work in the various institutions where we are represented. I am confident that the ruling as to the required participation in college activities and our deferred initiation with a definite scholarship requirement have furnished the necessary impetus to our younger girls and have brought us the kind of recognition we desire from student bodies and university authorities. The list of honor students for 1914-15 is most encouraging. It has been gratifying to learn of the growing interest in the Christian life of the school on the part of most of our chapters and I am sure you will rejoice with me when I tell you that during the three years just closed Alpha Chi Omega has had six Y. W. C. A. presidents and eighty-four members of Y. W. C. A. cabinets.

"The past three years have in the opinion of your president been the best in the history of the fraternity. Progress has marked every phase of the work. The work of my office could not have been continued without the splendid support of my co-workers and the loyal response of our thirty-three chapters."

The social features of the convention were most delightful. They included a beach supper, chapter stunts, and a launch ride on the sea; the Mission Play at San Gabriel; an automobile tour through the environs of Los Angeles; the convention musicale followed by a reception; the convention pageant by Doris E. McIntyre, at Bixby's Park; the chapter reunions; the convention dance; and the convention banquet.

The officers and delegates present were as follows: President—Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President—Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary—Birdean Motter Ely; Treasurer—Lillian Zimmerman; Editor—Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector—Lois Smith Crann.

Delegates—Alpha, Margaret Robinson; Beta, Esther Barney, May Darrow; Gamma, Ruth Neal, Florence Tyden; Delta, Marguerite Beatty, Agnes Van Hoesen; Epsilon, Ruth Eveland; Zeta, Mildred Rutherford; Theta, Adele Westbrook, Alice Blodgett; Iota, Gretchen Gooch; Kappa, Louise Hudson, Floy Humiston; Lambda, Pauline Griffith; Mu, Phyllis Phillips; Nu, Mary McGehee; Xi, Clara McMahon; Omicron, Hazel McClure; Pi, Doris McIntyre, Coe McCabe; Rho, Arlie Anderson, Dora Fredson; Sigma, Pauline Peters; Tau, Lee Cheney; Upsilon, Martha Redmon; Phi, Leonora Jennings; Chi, Geraldine Newins.

Special features of convention:

Monday—Exemplification of the Ritual by Rho Chapter; beach supper, chapter stunts, and launch ride.

Tuesday—Mission Play at San Gabriel.

Wednesday—Automobile tour through environs of Los Angeles; convention musicale followed by informal reception.

Thursday—Convention pageant written by Doris McIntyre, Pi, and produced by Pi Chapter, Bixby's Park; chapter reunions; convention dance.

Friday—Convention banquet in Gothic dining-room of the Hotel Virginia.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

"Long Beach—1915; Chicago—1919. What a stretch in years as well as in distance; four years in which the interest of every member has been at high note from the recent war. But now with the signing of the Armistice our activities regain their normal trend and hence—our long-deferred convention." The chapters who were to entertain the convention in 1917 again planned out the details of a meeting of the national



CONVENTION BANQUET, FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, 1919

chapters, Alpha, Gamma, Alpha Alpha, and Beta Beta—and true to Alpha Chi Omega form, gave us the best convention ever held.

The business achievements of the 1919 Convention are given in full in the *Heraeum* of November, 1919.

One of the most gratifying points brought out by the reports of officers was the growth of the fraternity special funds and of the national treasury. The Reserve Fund passed the \$10,000 mark, the Scholarship Fund, begun in 1915, totaled nearly \$4,000, and *The Lyre* Reserve Fund showed an accumulation of about \$7,000, the combined resources represented by the three funds then exceeding \$20,000. When it is recalled that in 1910 *The Lyre* had but \$100 in its savings account and the other funds had not come into existence, the financial progress revealed by the figures just given is realized.

A need of the fraternity which had been felt by national officers and chapters alike was met at this convention by the establishment of the central office of Secretary-Editor at a salary which would enable the incumbent to give her entire time to fraternity business. The rapidly increasing volume of correspondence that passes over the desks of national officers each year and the greater complexity in fraternity administration had made a trained executive, capable of bringing about centralization of responsibility, not only desirable but imperative. The Council especially felt that without such a full-time paid officer, the fraternity would be greatly hampered in its development. The creation of the office of Secretary-Editor, therefore, if properly carried out, may be considered one of the important steps taken by the 1919 Convention.

The office of Secretary-Editor combines the duties of National Secretary, Editor, and Business Manager of *The Lyre*, keeper of supplies, and such other duties as seem desirable from the standpoint of efficient administration. The Secretary-Editor was empowered to appoint a deputy from each of the provinces to aid her in her work.

An important detail of chapter organization was perfected in the pamphlet on pledge organization prepared by Mrs. Fall and distributed during convention. This pamphlet gives a form to be followed in conducting meetings of pledges, and should be of much help to chapters in developing this vital phase of chapter life.

The terms of the Scholarship Fund were made more liberal by lowering the interest rate from 5 to 3 per cent, and by giving girls who take advantage of the fund an option of two methods of payment: (1) In full within two years after leaving college, with interest at 3 per cent; (2) in monthly installments of \$10 without interest, beginning three months after graduation and continuing until the entire debt is cancelled. It was also provided that when the fund has reached \$10,000, one-half is to be set aside as an endowment fund, the interest only to be used, and the other half to be kept in circulation as at present.

Alpha Chi Omega strengthened her representation in the Panhellenic world by a provision authorizing the appointment of a long-term National Panhellenic Congress Delegate, thus separating the offices of National Inspector and N. P. C. Delegate. This provision will obviate the disadvantage of changing the N. P. C. Delegate whenever a new inspector is elected. As familiarity with National Panhellenic Congress procedure, which can be gained only by frequent attendance at its sessions, is an essential qualification of a competent delegate, the wisdom of this provision will be recognized. The National Inspector was authorized to attend sessions of the Congress, in order that she might be better fitted to meet local Panhellenics during her visits.

At the 1919 Convention the work and the place of the alumnae assumed new importance and significance. Miss Zimmerman's report showed that the alumnae, for the first time in the history of the fraternity, were well organized and that they had accomplished much in four years, both in war work and in service for the fraternity. That they were ready for further service was shown in the alumnae meeting at which all delegates expressed their desire for some form of national altruistic work to be adopted by the fraternity. This feeling crystallized during convention in the authorization of a committee to investigate possibilities for some form of national altruistic service to be undertaken by the alumnae, and to make a report in the fall. It was recognized that the plans of such a committee necessarily would have to be carefully laid, since the form of service to be adopted should fill a permanent not a temporary need of the country, and its appeal should be as compelling in the future as at the moment of adoption.

In developing plans for this new work, however, the fraternity had no intention of abandoning the orphans from its two French districts. Through the vivid words of Mrs. Graff, chairman of the French Orphan committee, the need of continuing our support of these orphans was shown to be as great now as during the war. The convention recognized the continued responsibility of the fraternity for the orphans it had supported during the past two years, by voting to continue and to increase largely its support during another two years, when the French government would doubtless be able to take over the responsibility. During this period, it was thought, the plans for the permanent service to be undertaken would be in a more or less formative stage, but after two years would have so developed that the entire altruistic effort of the fraternity could be concentrated in one permanent form of service.

In recognition of the debt of gratitude which the fraternity owes to its members who responded to the call for overseas service, the convention voted to present to each overseas worker an appropriate gift, the selection of which was left in charge of a committee. A bronze

tablet bearing the names of our many overseas workers will be placed in the archive room of the Alpha Memorial House.

The convention very fittingly completed the gift made to the artists' colony at Peterboro, New Hampshire, by voting \$1,000 for a permanent endowment of Star Studio, for the maintenance and upkeep of the studio. Elthea Snyder, Gamma, was chosen to occupy one of the studios at the Colony in the summer. Miss Snyder is the second member of our fraternity to be given this honor, Miss Armstrong having worked on the history in Star Studio in 1916.

In the report on the history it was announced that the present edition would be exhausted within two years. The convention authorized the writing of a new edition, with Miss Armstrong as author, to be ready at the exhaustion of the present edition.

A change in the requirements for new *alumnæ* organizations was made by providing for twenty instead of twelve names on petitions for *alumnæ* chapters, and ten instead of six names for *alumnæ* clubs. Dues for *alumnæ* clubs were placed on the per capita basis, fifty cents being due annually from clubs for each member, instead of \$3.00, the uniform amount of dues from all clubs previously. Thus the national obligations of clubs are now proportioned according to their numbers and strength.

An action of chief interest to active chapters was the appointment of two new firms as novelty jewelers, the Burr Patterson Company, which was authorized to make novelty jewelry; and L. G. Balfour Company, which was given the privilege of selling novelty jewelry and stationery. The J. F. Newman Company was retained as sole official jeweler for the badge and pledge pin for the following two years, with the understanding that the company fulfill certain definite conditions to be prescribed by a committee.

A committee was appointed to select designs for uniform china for use in chapter houses, the use of such china to be optional.

No movement projected by the convention aroused more discussion than the plan for the Alpha Memorial Home to be erected at Greencastle, Indiana, as a memorial to our founders. The house is to be built by Alpha Chapter for use as a chapter home, but in addition there are to be several features of interest to every member of the fraternity. In the basement of the house a fireproof room will be constructed for the storing of the fraternity archives. For this purpose the fraternity voted \$500, or as much more as may be needed, to be paid in two yearly installments. The need of a permanent and safe home for the archives has been recognized for some time, and the convention felt that it was most fitting for Alpha, the mother chapter, to have them in custody.

There is also to be an *alumnæ* room or rooms in which any *alumnæ*, without regard to chapter, will be made welcome. This room is to be

furnished by the members of Alpha Chi Omega as a gift to Mrs. Loud as an expression of affection and in appreciation of her remarkable service to the fraternity, and will be designated the Alta Allen Loud room.

Keen regret was expressed by all visitors that so many members of the Council must be relieved of national service: Mrs. Loud, who had completed eleven years of service as National President; Miss Armstrong, for nine years editor of *The Lyre*; Miss Zimmerman, who in her seven years on the Council had filled two positions, serving three years as National Treasurer, and four years as Alumnae Vice-President; Mrs. Fall, who had given the fraternity four years of service as National Inspector; and Mrs. Steiner, who completed four years as Extension Vice President.

The nominating committee presented the following slate for the coming term, which was adopted by the convention:

National President, Elizabeth Dunn Prins, I; Alumnae Vice-President Myra H. Jones, A; Extension Vice-President, Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, F; Secretary-Editor, Mary-Emma Griffith, A; National Treasurer, Gretchen O. Starr, P; National Inspector, Gretchen L. Gooch, I. Of these newly elected officers, three had seen service on the National Council and were familiar with its methods and policies; and two had national experience as province presidents.

A résumé of the progress of the fraternity during the four years preceding the 1919 Convention is contained in the National President's report to the convention, excerpts of which are given below:

Under the efficient direction of Mrs. Fall, the province system has been splendidly developed. Several changes in personnel of province presidents have been necessary, but it is a pleasure to report the presence at this convention of all five presidents, each of whom has rendered loyal and efficient service in her province. In the last four years nearly every chapter has been visited by the National Inspector and every group has had a visit from a national officer, while several have received the favor of a number of such visits. I feel that most of the gaps between our chapters and national officers have been bridged and that today there exists the best understanding and general relation between active girls and Council members that have been known in the history of the fraternity.

Some changes in national workers have been made necessary and I am pleased to report the following appointments made since 1915:

Miss Myra Jones, Deputy to National Editor; Miss Mary Lawson, Deputy to National Treasurer; Miss Beatrice Oakley, Official Examiner; Mrs. Elna Clifford Sweet, Equipment Officer; Miss Louise Chase and Miss Virginia Sanderson, Custodians of Badge; Mrs. Estelle MacFarlane Dunkle and Miss Jessie Cushman, Custodians of Song-book.

Progress has marked every department of the fraternity in the last four years. Among the achievements that can be recorded are:

The successful working out of sole official jeweler plan with a new system of order blanks and entire change of methods, which has meant reduced prices and better service for chapters and a goodly profit for the Scholarship Fund; equipment of province

presidents and alumnae advisers with uniform handbooks and instructions; formulating of instructions and outline of proceedings for both extension workers and installing officers; completing of all officers' equipment; revision of Rushing Rules, Constitution and Code, and Initiation Service; uniform chapter stationery; inauguration of budget system for chapter finances; successful working out of *Lyre* life subscription plan; dual membership with Mu Phi Epsilon; perfecting of pledge organization ceremony and instructions to be presented at this convention; new recognition pin; five new chapter houses and several chapters in possession of good-sized house funds; new edition of the Songbook; splendid new edition of our fraternity *History*, written at the Star Studio by our talented author and Editor, Miss Armstrong; successful inauguration of and splendid results from Scholarship Fund; fine growth of *Lyre* and general fraternity Reserve Funds; financial condition best in history of fraternity; noteworthy patriotic service which has enabled us to own thousands of dollars worth of Liberty Bonds, render distinctive service by chapters and individual members to Red Cross, and take care annually of nearly 100 French orphans; and finally, definite establishment as one of the very best general women's fraternities, on the same basis as other general fraternities, but enriched by our musical traditions and our love for the Fine Arts.

The Lyre has maintained its high standard and the fraternity is fortunate indeed in having retained for a period of nine years our devoted, gifted Editor, Miss Armstrong, whose graduate work at Radcliffe and summer at the MacDowell Colony have brought her a much deserved recognition. *The Argolid* has formed a needed connecting link between chapters and Council, *The Heræum* has kept the fraternity membership in touch with work of the National Council, and the monthly letters between province presidents and their chapters have done much to break down barriers and establish a happy relation between chapters and national officers.

Perhaps the most noteworthy achievement of the four years has been that of the alumnae organization and work. A surprisingly large number of alumnae clubs have been organized. Many alumnae have been brought into the chapters and clubs, in spite of war conditions, and with the better organization has come a quickening of interest that has been truly gratifying. There has been developed a card catalogue system for the entire fraternity and a *Directory*, arranged by chapters and geographically has been published. There has been a much appreciated response on the part of our alumnae and the devoted thanks of the fraternity are due our capable Alumnae Vice-President, Miss Zimmerman, and her committee, for strengthening one of the weaknesses so frankly admitted at our 1915 convention, that of alumnae organization and interest.

The extension work under the able direction of Mrs. Steiner, assisted by the members of the Extension Board, has been efficiently conducted. That we have been able to add to our roll seven new chapters and 19 clubs testifies to the steady, consistent growth of Alpha Chi Omega. That the fraternity occupies an enviable place in the Greek-letter world is evidenced by the large number of informal petitions and requests for consideration. Extension investigations have been made at approximately 25-30 institutions and had we cared to abandon our policy of conservative extension a chapter roll twice as large as our present one would be possible today.

Thanks to the careful management of our two Treasurers, the fraternity is in the best financial condition ever known. With one or two possible exceptions, delegates' reports will show entire freedom from indebtedness except in cases of those chapters which have borrowed money for house building or furnishing purposes. This convention will be entirely financed by the Convention Fund, leaving a splendid balance in the national treasury and invested in Liberty Bonds. Our three special funds, Scholarship, Reserve, and *Lyre* Reserve, total over \$22,000. It is with justifiable pride that the

retiring officers contemplate turning over the work to their successors with the fraternity on so sound a financial basis.

For the past four years the Council has continued to work for the intensive development of our members and we have earnestly stressed the following points: scholarship, devotion to the college and participation in its best activities, everyday development of the Hera Day spirit of unselfish, altruistic service, an intense spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country's need, and an earnest representation in the Christian life and work in the various institutions where we are represented. The list of honor students is encouraging, deserved recognition in the way of college officers and honors has come to many of our girls, our members have given loyalty of their time, strength, money, themselves, to patriotic service, and I know you will rejoice when I tell you that during the last four years Alpha Chi Omega has had 16 Y. W. C. A. presidents and 233 members of Y. W. C. A. cabinets.

The past four years have, in the opinion of your President, been the best in the history of the fraternity. Every department of work has shown marked development. It has been a privilege to serve you during this important period in the world's history. We have worked under abnormal conditions, have found unusual trials and difficulties, but the spirit of Alpha Chi Omega has remained triumphant and success has crowned our efforts. The work of my office could not have been continued without the splendid support of my co-workers and the loyal response of our forty chapters.

Intensive development, constructive growth, and external recognition have characterized the term just closing. We have builded wisely, have gone forward, but much remains to be accomplished, and we must work unceasingly if we are to keep Alpha Chi Omega in her rightful place among the leaders in the Greek-letter world. There is important work to be accomplished at this convention and I appeal to you, 1919 Convention delegates and visitors, to do your full part in the way of loyal coöperation and loving service as we continue in our journey toward the Heights. The hostess chapters have provided a most attractive social program which we wish you to enjoy to the utmost. We want this to be a joyful convention. We have not had this inspiration of a national meeting for four years and must make up in full measure for the loss. May I urge you at this first session to remember that you are not among strangers, but with your sisters in the Bond? May chapter interests be submerged in the larger interests of the national organization. May there be no East, no West, no North, no South—just Alpha Chi Omega. We want you to learn to know each other well, to seek out the girls from other chapters, and to avoid everything that might savor of localism, so that when the week is over you may return to your homes, enriched by new experiences, fresh information, happy memories of typical Alpha Chi Omega good times, true friendships which will enrich your lives, and an inspiration which shall be lasting. Let us play hard in our good times and work hard during business sessions. Need I remind you, officers, delegates, visitors, that we are convened for a serious purpose and that we shall fail in that purpose unless we work together loyally in the solving of problems that confront us, and if we do not pass such legislation as will make for a greater, better sisterhood?

There is important constructive work to be done at this convention. We expect you to be prompt and loyal in your attendance at every business session. I ask of each official delegate, preparation, promptness, a brief, clear expression of honest opinions and convictions, open-mindedness, faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, and a happy, loyal acquiescence in the will of the majority.

The Fifteenth National Convention enrolled the greatest number of visitors in the history of the fraternity. The registration Wednesday morning showed 383 members from different active and alumnæ groups.

The national officers and delegates present were: National President, Alta Allen Loud; First Vice President, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Second Vice President, Maude Staiger Steiner; Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith; Treasurer, Gretchen L. Gooch; Inspector, Mrs. Frank A. Fall; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Business Manager *Lyre*, Nell E. Harris; Atlantic Province President, Gladys Livingston Graff; Eastern Province President, El Fleda Coleman Jackson; Central Province President, Erna Goldschmidt; Western Province President, Myrna Van Zandt Bennett; Pacific Province President, Gretchen O. Starr.

Delegates—Alpha, Mary Mutschler; Beta, Carla Kennedy, Gertrude Pratt; Gamma, Vera Corneliussen; Delta, Anna Nelson, Ruth Lermann; Epsilon, Jeanette Green; Zeta, Caroline Rice, Naomi Bevard; Theta, Jean Butcher; Iota, Caroline Manspeaker, Elizabeth Bailey; Kappa, Lucile Nutter; Lambda, Olga Johnson; Mu, Mary Bingaman; Nu, Helen Sloane; Xi, Fae Breese; Omicron, Elizabeth James; Pi, Vera Chatfield, Miriam Marks; Rho, Frances Martin; Sigma, Gladys James; Tau, Lois Holt; Upsilon, Mildred Wiley; Phi, June Caffrey; Chi, Irene Brye; Psi, Frances Miller, Amy Remmers; Omega, Ada St. Peter; Alpha Beta, Ramoth Huff, Greta Lowman; Alpha Gamma, Gladys Hayden, Pearl Hayerford; Alpha Delta, Mary Ann Reis; Alpha Epsilon, Helen Bailey; Alpha Alpha, Martha Bennett; Beta Beta, Faye Silver; Gamma Gamma, Ruth E. Hutchins; Delta Delta, Marion Moses; Epsilon Epsilon, Vera Fox; Zeta Zeta, Blanche Brocklebank; Eta Eta, Mary Sayle; Theta Theta, Rue R. Clifford; Iota Iota, Mrs. Lloyd T. Coder; Kappa Kappa, Mary Bardwell; Mu Mu, Agnes Hertzler.

Special features of convention:

Tuesday—Musical.

Wednesday—Chapter reunions; convention dance.

Thursday—Evanston Day—automobile trip to Evanston; dinner at Evanston Woman's Club; Gamma pageant.

Friday—Stunt night.

Saturday—Matinée; banquet.

EASTERN PROVINCE CONVENTION

The Eastern Province Convention, the first convention to be held by any province of Alpha Chi Omega, was entertained by Beta Beta at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, February 26 and 27, 1921. At the business session of the convention which was held Saturday morning February 26 talks were given on the following topics: Our contemporaries, Francis Marks; Fraternity examinations, Eva Sutton; Chaperon and house rules, Minnie M. Kimball; Organized state rushing, Daisy Wedding. The morning session ended with round table discussions by active and alumnæ members. For these discussions members were

divided into active and alumnae groups. The convention went on record as favoring, for trial, an organized system of rushing for the province, the details to be worked out by a committee. The national altruistic work was also endorsed and the convention voted to support it as a province. The proposed Alpha Chi Omega European tour was discussed.

The total number of guests and delegates at the Eastern Province Convention was 143. The national officers and delegates present were: Eastern Province President, Helen Woods Barnum; Deputy Province Secretary, Bess Sanders.

Delegates—Alpha, Mary Louise Stork; Beta, Beatrice Austin; Theta, Bernice Rowe; Alpha Beta, Pauline Lewis; Alpha Delta, Hildred Brazelton; Alpha Eta, Clara Johnson; Ann Arbor Alumnae Club, Maude Kleyn; Alliance Alumnae Club, Marjorie James; Greensburg Alumnae Club, Margaret Robinson Wyant; Greencastle Alumnae Club, Ella Mahanna; Monticello Alumnae Club, Raeburn Cowger Obenchain. Three founders were present, Olive Burnett Clark, Anna Allen Smith and Estelle Leonard.

The social features of the convention were luncheon and dance, which were combined with the annual state luncheon and dance given by Beta Beta; informal reception. On Sunday the visitors and delegates went to Greencastle, Indiana, as the guests of Alpha Chapter.

ATLANTIC PROVINCE CONVENTION

The Atlantic Province Convention, the second of the fraternity's series of province conventions, met at Wallace Lodge, overlooking the "lordly Hudson," Yonkers, New York, April 8 and 9, 1921. Gamma Gamma Chapter of New York was the hostess of the convention. The national officers and delegates present were: National Officers—President, Gladys L. Graff; Inspector, Gretchen G. Troster; Secretary-Editor, Mary-Emma Griffith; Panhellenic Adviser, Nella R. Fall; Atlantic Province President, Beatrice H. Brown.

Delegates—Delta, Marjorie Abbott; Zeta, Marian Dyer and Marian Hare; Eta, Hulda Heim; Lambda, Kathryn Olmsted; Tau, Sena Bostwick; Alpha Epsilon, Margaret Frankeberger; Zeta Zeta, Estelle M. Dunkle; Gamma Gamma, Ione Wright Baldwin; Philadelphia Alumnae Club, Helen Bailey. Visitors—Delta, 3; Zeta, 4; Lambda, 2; Tau, 1; Alpha Epsilon, 5; Eta, 1; Gamma Gamma, 5; Eta Eta, 1.

The following points were discussed at the business sessions: Explanation of scholarships for children; discussion of ways of interesting alumnae; Alpha Chi Omega European tour; discussion of means of helping active chapters; Panhellenic discussion; round-table discussion

on general fraternity information, scholarship and activities, rushing parties—ways of rushing, how to talk fraternity, methods of sending bids, pledge problems. The social program included a theater party to New York to see Frank Bacon in *Lightnin'*, a trip around Greenwich Village, a tea at Furnald Hall, Columbia University, as the guests of Gamma Gamma, and a banquet at Wallace Lodge.

PACIFIC PROVINCE CONVENTION

On June 24 and 25, 1921, was held the first Pacific Province Convention in the Library Hall, Portland, Oregon. The convention was presided over by the Pacific Province president, Hazel L. Sherrick, and the National Treasurer, Gretchen M. Starr. A musical and luncheon at the home of Beulah Buckley Withrow, Xi, was followed by an afternoon business session and picnic at the home of Katherine Honey, Rho. Saturday was devoted to business sessions, with chapter gatherings and reunions being held at the lunch hour. The final gathering was at the Tyrolean room of Hotel Benson, where more than one hundred members attended the joint convention banquet and the installation banquet of Alpha Kappa Chapter, on June 25. The Pacific Province welcomed in Alpha Kappa Chapter the sixth member of the province.

CENTRAL PROVINCE CONVENTION

On June 21 and 22, 1921, occurred the first province convention of the Central province, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. The convention was planned by Martha Bennett, president of the province, assisted by Florence Tyden, deputy secretary for the province. No information regarding the work of this convention is available, as the *History* goes to press.

CHAPTER XII

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

As was stated in the chapter on "Government," the National Council was created as the governing body of the fraternity in 1898. This body meets annually, assembling as a part of the biennial Grand Chapter and holding, also, separate conferences in the alternating years. The following is an outline of the various Council meetings, with places, dates, officers present, principal business transacted, and social features.

FIRST GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The First Grand Council meeting, which was the beginning of steady development in Alpha Chi Omega, was held in Albion, Michigan, August 25-28, 1903. The principal matters under deliberation during the sessions at the home of Kate Calkins, were the revision of the constitution and ritual; Alpha Chi Omega's representation in, and attitude towards, the Intersorority Conference; improvements in *The Lyre*; alumnae chapters; extension; and the surrendering of the Eta charter.

The following officers were in attendance:

President, Kate Calkins; Secretary, Edith Roddy (for Alta Moyer); Treasurer, Laura Howe; Historian, Raeburn Cowger; Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester; Assistant Editor, Mary Perine; Intersorority Conference Delegate, Mabel Harriet Siller.

The social features were an informal gathering at the home of Kate Calkins, a dinner at the Beta Lodge, and a trolley ride with dinner at Battle Creek.

SECOND GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Second Grand Council meeting was an informal one immediately preceding the Meadville Convention, November 1, 1904. The principal matters discussed pertained to constitutional and ritualistic rulings, and to the business of the Convention.

The following officers were present: President, Kate Calkins; Secretary, Bertha Sackett; Treasurer, Laura Howe.

The social features were those of the 1904 convention.

THIRD GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Grand Council met for a second time in Albion, Michigan, September 11-13, 1905, with Beta Chapter acting as hostess. At this time the Council considered such matters as a card index system for the directory of members; the reestablishment of Epsilon Chapter; charters

for alumnae chapters, and the Intersorority Conference. It was here that Elma Patton Wade was appointed to succeed Edith Manchester Griffin as Editor of *The Lyre*.

The following officers attended:

President, Kate Calkins; Secretary, Marcia Clark; Treasurer, Laura Howe; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Inspector, (also Intersorority Delegate), Mary Jones Tennant.

The social features were a progressive checker party at the home of Lina Baum; a dinner at the Beta Lodge; and a trolley ride to Battle Creek with dinner at Post Tavern.

FOURTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Fourth Grand Council meeting assembled in Greencastle, Indiana, October 31, 1906, immediately preceding the convention. The minutes of these meetings, which were held at the home of Anna Allen Smith, record important decisions concerning forms of petitions for charters, many financial matters, constitutional changes, and charter forms, as well as many minor matters, aside from the usual routine work.

The officers in attendance were:

President, Kate Calkins; Vice-President and Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Secretary, Marcia Clark Howell; Treasurer, Laura Howe; Editor of *Lyre*, Elma Patton Wade; Assistant Editor, Jennie McHatton.

The social features were those of the 1906 convention.

FIFTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

From October 31 to November 2, 1907, the Fifth Grand Council met at Indianapolis, Indiana, Beta Beta Chapter extending cordial hospitality. The sessions were held at the home of Lena Scott Wilde, and were the means of much good to the fraternity, as it was owing to the action of this Council that petition forms and scholarship reports were adopted; the requirement was made that each active chapter should elect an alumna adviser; that the charter was granted to Xi Chapter; that the publication of a fraternity directory was authorized; that the project of selecting a coat-of-arms was undertaken under the chairmanship of Alta Allen Loud, and that the appointment was made of Florence Reed Haseltine as Editor of *The Lyre*.

The officers attending the Council meeting were:

President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President, Marcia Clark Howell; Secretary, Imo Baker; Treasurer, Laura Howe; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Editor of *Lyre*, Elma Patton Wade (retiring), Florence Reed Haseltine (incoming); Assistant Editor, Jennie McHatton (retiring).

The social features were a Hallowe'en party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, a theater party and a reception at the home of Helen Dalrymple Francis, to the fraternity women of Indianapolis.

SIXTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Sixth Grand Council meeting was held in Champaign, Illinois, November 24-25, 1908, following the usual custom of such a conference preceding the convention. At the sessions, which took place in Iota's chapter house, the entire Grand Chapter program was carefully considered and special attention was paid to finances, a system of graded examinations, plans for the publication of a history of the fraternity, better equipment for the work of the Grand Officers, affiliation blanks, the report of the flag committee, and of the recent publication of the *Directory*.

The officers attending the meeting were: President, Alta Allen Loud; Secretary, Helen Wright; Treasurer, Laura Howe; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Hazeltine.

The social features were those enjoyed by the whole convention.

SEVENTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Seventh Grand Council assembled in Evanston, Illinois, October 27-29, 1909, with Gamma and Alpha Alpha Chapters as hostesses. Among the many matters that came before the sessions, which were held at the home of Mabel Harriet Siller, were the finished report on the coat-of-arms; the chapter, membership, and visiting report forms; the Alpha Chi Omega Studio; the authorization of model books for chapters; the appointment of Mary Perine as official Examiner, Ruth Buffum as Chief Alumna, Mary Vose as Custodian of the Songbook, and Myrta McKean Dennis as Business Manager of *The Lyre*; the authorization of a salary for the Editor of *The Lyre*; and the decision reached for Alpha Chi Omega to adopt second semester or sophomore pledging if all the other fraternities would be bound by the same agreement.

The following officers were present: President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice President, Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary, Frank Busey Soule; Treasurer, Myrta McKean Dennis; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine.

The social features were an informal gathering after Gamma Chapter meeting in their chapter hall; a reception to the members of the faculty and the fraternities in University Guildrooms; and a Hallowe'en luncheon at the home of Mabel Jones, followed by informal musical program and automobile ride.

EIGHTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Eighth Grand Council meeting was held August 29, 1910, at Hotel Tuller, Detroit, Michigan, immediately preceding the Twelfth National Convention. Aside from the planning for the business of the Grand Chapter and the usual routine of committee reports, which embraced the adoption of the official flag, of Hera as Patron Goddess, of the new forms for the charter and membership certificates, petitions from local fraternities, the matter of sophomore pledging, and a higher scholarship standard received serious consideration.

All the officers were present, as follows: President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President, Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary, Frank Busey Soule; Treasurer, Myrta McKean Dennis; Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant; Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine; Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller.

In addition to the social features which were enjoyed by the entire convention, on August 28, a luncheon was given by Winifred Van Buskirk Mount for the members of the Grand Council.

NINTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Grand Council went into session at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kent, 508 W. 122nd St., New York City, June 27, 1911, and adjourned July 1.

All the officers were present as follows: President, Evangeline R. Bridge; Vice President, Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary, Helen McQueen Hardie; Treasurer, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Myrta McKean Dennis; Historian, Grace Hammond Holmes.

At this meeting the Honor Pin, the head of Hera in gold, was conferred upon Mrs. Loud, Mrs. Haseltine, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Soule, and Miss Siller, in recognition of past service as grand officers. To Newman was granted exclusive power to manufacture this pin.

Effort was made to protect the Alpha Chi Omega copyright of the coat-of-arms, and to prevent the prohibited display of the lyre bird as an Alpha Chi Omega symbol for stationery or for decorative purposes.

The President, Editor, Secretary, and Historian were empowered to publish a secret journal, the need for which had long been felt. The alumnae letter, it was ordered, should be incorporated therein.

Various recommendations of great importance, such as the adoption of a system of province presidents, were made to the committee on organization, and incorporated into the revised Constitution presented at the National Convention of the following year. The policy of entertaining convention by chapter groups was recommended to convention.

Complimentary copies of the forthcoming *History of Alpha Chi Omega* were ordered to be presented by the fraternity to the university libraries of institutions where there are chapters of Alpha Chi Omega.

The Alpha Chi Omega Studio at the Macdowell Colony for artists was reported as nearing completion. The furnishing of the studio was discussed.

An important feature of the session was the planning for a Coast Convention at the time of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A pleasant social feature was a tea at which Gamma Gamma Chapter entertained the Council at the home of Miss Northcroft.

TENTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

Just preceding the National Convention, the Grand Council held its session at the Kappa Chapter House, Madison, Wisconsin, June 22-25, 1912.

The officers were all present except the Vice President, Mrs. Kent; President, Evangeline Bridge Stevenson; Acting Vice President, Nella Ramsdell Fall; Treasurer, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount; Secretary, Helen McQueen Hardie; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann.

It was decided that the *Heræum* be published each year and sent to *Lyre* subscribers, to contain Council and Convention minutes and the inspector's reports, that the *alumnæ* letter be sent out every two years (a few months before convention), and that these be financed by the grand treasury.

The committee on chapter by-laws was ordered to turn its attention to uniform house rules, and the report of the committee on model accounts was recommended to convention for adoption. Upon request, dispensations were granted to various chapters permitting them to reduce their percentage of musical membership because of their need, in university centers, for a more flexible basis of membership.

Much time was spent upon the discussion of the new constitution to be presented to the convention.

One of the external changes involved in the new constitution was in the nomenclature of officers, henceforth to be known as "National" officers, instead of "Grand" officers, as formerly.

ELEVENTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

Preceding the installation of Upsilon Chapter at James Millikin University, the Council holds its sessions at 976 West Wood St., Decatur, Illinois, May 14-17, 1913. With the exception of Mrs. Kent all the Council officers were present:

President, Alta Allen Loud; Secretary, Birdean M. Ely; Treasurer, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann.

At this meeting the Council authorized the publication of a second private organ for the presentation of such other additional private matters as are not provided for by *The Heræum*, the frequency and financing of the publication to be left to the discretion of a committee consisting of the editor, treasurer and president.

Other publications authorized were a *Handbook of Rushing Rules* to be compiled by the Province Presidents with Mrs. Roberts as chairman; a new Alpha Chi Omega Calendar, the proceeds of which should go to the Reserve Fund; a book containing the ceremonies and prescribed forms; and Miss Armstrong was appointed to compose an Alpha Chi Omega symphony for publication. The chapters were requested to subscribe annually to *Banta's Greek Exchange*.

Important steps were taken toward the further systematization of the ever increasing volume of the business of the fraternity. Mrs. Crann was appointed "to decide on a uniform system of filing"; a committee was ordered to formulate a uniform system of report blanks; Miss Zimmerman was authorized to revise and distribute chapter officer's instructions; uniform handbooks for the use of Council members were ordered; and a standing committee of one was authorized "to have charge of all the official supplies of the fraternity." Stenographic help for Council members, particularly the Inspector, was authorized.

In order to uphold the standard of the fraternity for high scholarship, it was required "that the initiation of sophomores and freshmen be deferred until scholarship records, ranking 80 or above, be made for preceding semester." And to insure broadmindedness and college loyalty among the members, it was required that each active member "take part in at least two different lines of college activities."

Responding to the need of many local chapters in their work of acquiring ownership of chapter houses, the Council decided that a chapter house committee from the Council should serve as an advisory committee with the local committees from the chapters, and formulate plans for financing the building of the houses desired.

The Council desired very much to further the interest and activity of the alumnae. The formation of alumnae clubs was, therefore, recommended in small cities or college towns. Such clubs were to consist of not less than six members, and to be organized after an informal petition has been accepted by the Executive Committee of the fraternity. A deputy to the National Treasurer was appointed to assist her with the matter of alumnae notes.

A communication from the Delta Upsilon Fraternity was read requesting representation from Alpha Chi Omega at an interfraternity conference at Chicago, May 30, for the discussion of anti-fraternity legislation. Mrs. Loud and Mrs. Crann were chosen as Alpha Chi Omega representatives.

Incidental to the Council meetings and the installation of Upsilon, numerous courtesies were extended, during the stay of the council, from faculty members, from fraternities, and from resident and neighboring members of Alpha Chi Omega. One of the greatest of the pleasures of the week was a day spent with Iota Chapter and her alumnæ in Champaign.

TWELFTH GRAND COUNCIL MEETING

The Council meeting of 1914 was held following the National Panhellenic Congress at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City. All Council members were present:

President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice-President, Fay Barnaby Kent; Secretary, Birdean Motter Ely; Treasurer, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann.

The Council, at this session, accepted, with regret, the resignation of Alice Watson Dixon, President of the Eastern and Southern Provinces. Mrs. Hatswell-Bowman was appointed as her successor.

The Council Trophy, which had been won by Omicron Chapter in 1913, was awarded to Alpha Chapter. Appreciation and commendation were expressed of the work of Mu and Zeta Chapters, which ranked high in general fraternity relations.

It was recommended to convention that a second edition of the *Alpha Chi Omega History* be published. A committee to compile and present preliminary information to the 1915 Convention was appointed, to consist of Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Nafis. The balance accruing from the sale of the first edition was ordered kept separate as a *History Fund*.

Chapters were informed "that the present edition of the *History* is so nearly exhausted that the initiates will be excused from the *History* requirement, and that at the time of publication of a second edition each active member not owning a copy of the earlier edition will be required to purchase a copy."

Various committees on publications reported on their work. Among these reports was one on the Official Symphony recommending that the present Symphony, by Celia E. McClure, Δ, be adopted as official. This recommendation was accepted. The Calendar Committee reported that the calendar was taken care of by Kappa Chapter for 1913, and by Delta Chapter for 1914, funds to be used for the Reserve Fund.

A new seal, designed by Mrs. Ely, was adopted as the Official Seal of the fraternity.

The matter of chapter house building was discussed thoroughly, and the recommendation made to the Reserve Fund Committee "that when a chapter petitioning for a loan has raised one thousand dollars or more toward a building fund, an equal amount shall be loaned to them from the Reserve Fund." Regulations for loans, and for the compilation of instructions for house building were passed.

After the results of exhaustive investigation had been reported, the Council voted to accept the invitation of Epsilon and Delta Delta to hold convention the last week in June, 1915, at the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, California, because of the greater adaptability of this city. The appointment of a joint committee on arrangements was ordered from Epsilon and Delta Delta Chapters, a local manager to be selected from this committee.

The Chair appointed the following convention committees: Convention Publicity Committee, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Kent; Advertising Committee, Mrs. Ely, Miss Armstrong; Finance Committee, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Loud; Special Convention Train Committee, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Loud; Convention Program Committee, Mrs. Crann, Mrs. Loud.

The Council was delightfully entertained at dinner by Gamma Gamma Chapter at the Peg Woffington Coffee House, and enjoyed their hospitality also at an opera given by the Century Opera Company. This chapter had represented Alpha Chi Omega most efficiently and acceptably as hostess of the National Panhellenic Congress at its sessions throughout the preceding days.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The formal Council sessions of the Thirteenth National Council meeting were held on June 28, 1915, at Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, California. On the special train en route to California, numerous informal sessions of the Council were held, and a great amount of discussion pending action was finished. Problems of various chapters were carefully discussed, with reference, when desirable, to the delegate of the chapter concerned, who was on board the special train. Numberless conferences were held with delegates and alumnæ, and between them, so that the business, both of the National Council and of National Convention, was facilitated greatly.

The roll call at the Council session on June 28 showed full attendance: President, Alta Allen Loud; Vice President, Fay Barnaby Kent, Secretary, Birdean Motter Ely; Treasurer, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Lois Smith Crann.

The action of the Council, after the hearing of officers' reports, consisted of recommendations to the convention to follow: A budget system for Council expense; a life subscription for initiates; the appointment of

J. F. Newman as sole official jeweler of the fraternity; the purchase of a badge at initiation; the adoption of a uniform die for badge to be made in gold set with three pearls, three diamonds or any desired combinations of these stones beside the three required jewels.

The Council adjourned to meet with the National Convention the next day.

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The National Council met at the Lambda Chapter House, Syracuse, New York, June 20-26, 1916. All members were present as follows: President, Alta Allen Loud; First Vice President, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Second Vice President, Maude Staiger Steiner; Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith; Treasurer, Myra H. Jones; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Nella Ramsdell Fall.

At this session the resignation of Frances Kirkwood, Eastern Province President, was accepted with regret, and Mrs. W. C. Jackson was asked to serve in the office for the unexpired term. After the consideration of the reports of chapters, Alpha Chapter was awarded the Council Trophy. It was decided that in the future two or more nominations for alumnæ advisers should be sent to the National Inspector for appointment. A formal petition from Alpha Theta Sigma, an eight-year old local at the Washington State College was granted. Other petitions were considered but not granted. A National Scholarship Committee and a National Vocational Committee were added to the list of Standing Committees.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The fifteenth National Council meeting was held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, November 5-8, 1917, immediately following the N. P. C. Convention.

All members of the Council were present, as follows: President, Alta Allen Loud; First Vice President, Lillian G. Zimmerman, Second Vice President, Maude Staiger Steiner; Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith, Treasurer, Myra H. Jones; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Nella Ramsdell Fall.

The resignation of June Hamilton Rhodes as Central Province President was accepted and Myrna Van Zandt Bennett was appointed to fill the vacancy. Gretchen O'Donnell Starr was appointed as Pacific Province President.

The customary review of active chapter reports was made, and chapters were commended for strong points, criticisms to be embodied in a letter to each chapter. General suggestions for the guidance of all chapters were published in the *Argolid* for the information of active and alumnæ chapters. The Council trophy for general all-round excellence was

awarded to Tau Chapter. Pi and Iota chapters ranked second and third respectively, and honorable mention was given to Beta, Zeta, Mu and Phi. The award of the Epsilon Epsilon scholarship cup for the greatest improvement in scholarship for 1915-1916 was made to Lambda Chapter, and of the Lyre cup to Theta Chapter.

A Social Customs Committee with Mrs. Fall as chairman, was appointed to formulate suggestions regarding the social life of chapters.

The alumnae work of the fraternity was discussed and it was decided that the alumnae committee prepare a system of application blanks to be sent to seniors to encourage them to join alumnae organizations after graduation. An honor roll was instituted to contain the names of all alumnae who have held or shall hold membership in an alumnae organization for five consecutive years. It was voted to recommend that the alumnae groups concentrate on the scholarship loan fund, war relief work, and extension.

The report of the Extension Vice President showed that fourteen informal petitions had been received. No petitions were granted at this Council meeting. It was voted that a blank on extension possibilities and information be compiled for every institution on the approved list and copies be sent to each Council member.

Various reports on the publications of the fraternity were given. The chairman of the committee on organization and laws reported that the new edition of the constitution and code had been issued and copies distributed and Miss Armstrong, the author, reported that the history had been written, 2,100 copies printed, and 730 distributed.

The chairman on the recognition pin reported that the pin had been designed and was being manufactured.

Because of war time conditions it was voted that the alumnae adviser of each chapter make a survey of the chapter in order to determine which girls were not intending to graduate, with the reasons for leaving college, and make a full report to the National Inspector.

A committee was appointed to make plans for war relief work, to be submitted to the Council by December 1.

Convention plans were discussed, and in view of the probable length of the war and the need of maintaining chapter organization and welfare, it was decided that a convention be held at the end of the 1917-1918 college year.

Other Council action taken at this time provided that a pledged member who fails to attain the required scholarship grade for two semesters be dropped; the required affiliation by chapters of all transfers who have been in the institution in which they are registered one semester and have attained the scholarship grade required in that institution for initiation.

A pleasant feature of the 1916 Council meeting was the tea given by Gamma and Alpha Alpha Chapters at the home of Zella Marshall to the members of the National Council. The various women's fraternities, and members of the faculty at Northwestern University were invited.

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The National Council convened at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., from June 28-30, 1919, immediately preceding the Fifteenth National Convention.

All members were present, as follows: President, Alta Allen Loud, First Vice President, Lillian G. Zimmerman; Second Vice President, Maude Staiger Steiner; Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith; Treasurer, Gretchen L. Gooch; Editor, Florence A. Armstrong; Inspector, Nella R. Fall. In addition to the Council members, the following province presidents, though having no voting privilege, were present at some of the sessions of the National Council: Gladys Livingston Graff, Atlantic Province; El Fleda Coleman Jackson (outgoing) and Helen W. Barnum (incoming), Eastern Province; Erna Goldschmidt, Central Province; Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, Western Province; Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, Pacific Province.

Officers' reports were given and business in connection with the convention were discussed. Among the recommendations made to the convention the following are the most significant:

The elimination of the clause in the Constitution providing for honorary members; the provision for endowment funds from the scholarship fund, and new terms on which loans may be granted to applicants; dual membership with Mu Phi Epsilon, except at New England Conservatory; a change in the requirements regarding affiliation, making it compulsory for each chapter to invite to membership all transfers from other colleges who have fulfilled certain specified requirements; the establishment of a central office with a paid Secretary-Editor in charge; that initiation privileges be refused to any chapter during the last six weeks of college except by special dispensation granted by the Province President; that the entire amount of the life subscription to the *Lyre* be included in the initiation fee; the requirement of twenty charter members for new alumnæ chapters and of ten members for new alumnæ clubs; the adoption of a permanent national altruistic work for the fraternity.

The Council trophy cup was awarded to Iota Chapter, Tau and Pi Chapters receiving honorable mention. Eight chapters were considered in making the final award.

The Council adjourned on June 30 to meet with the National Convention the following day.

SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The National Council met at the home of Gretchen Gooch Troster in Yonkers, N. Y., September 24-28, 1920. The officers present were: President, Gladys Livingston Graff; First Vice President, Myra H. Jones; Second Vice President, Myrna Van Zandt Bennett; Inspector, Gretchen Gooch Troster; Secretary-Editor, Mary-Emma Griffith. Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, Treasurer, was unable to be present because of the distance from her home in Seattle, Washington.

The active chapters and their problems were thoroughly discussed and a general letter to chapters embodying the recommendations of the Council was authorized. The National Inspector was given authority to write each chapter regarding its particular points of strength and weakness.

In order to bring about closer relations between active chapters and alumnae groups it was decided that whenever possible the official visitor to active chapters visit neighboring alumnae chapters or clubs.

The problem of the scattered alumnae in the fraternity was discussed in the report of the Alumnae Vice President. On the recommendation of the Alumnae Vice President dues of non-resident members of alumnae chapters and clubs are given to the national altruistic work.

Because of N. P. C. difficulties that had arisen chapters were instructed to take up immediately with the national Panhellenic delegate all matters which involve an interpretation of N. P. C. rulings.

The Council approved a new system whereby each initiated member was given a number immediately after signing her name in the Bond Book which will be used in ordering all supplies for her, including the *History* the *Songbook*, the *Directory*, and *Lyre* life subscription.

After much discussion decision was reached to postpone convention from 1921 to 1922 because of the increased railroad fares, and to recommend to provinces the holding of province conventions in 1921 to take the place of the deferred national convention.

Plans for an Alpha Chi Omega European tour were discussed and approved.

The question of affiliation fees was discussed and it was decided to present the matter to the next convention for decision.

The Council trophy for general excellence was awarded to Zeta chapter with honorable mention to Chi and Tau chapters. The *Lyre* cup was awarded to Gamma chapter, with honorable mention to Phi and Tau.

On Sunday afternoon, September 29, the Council was delightfully entertained by Nella Ramsdell Fall at her home in Colonial Heights, N. Y. Members of Gamma Gamma Chapter and other friends were invited.

CHAPTER XIII

INSIGNIA AND HERALDRY

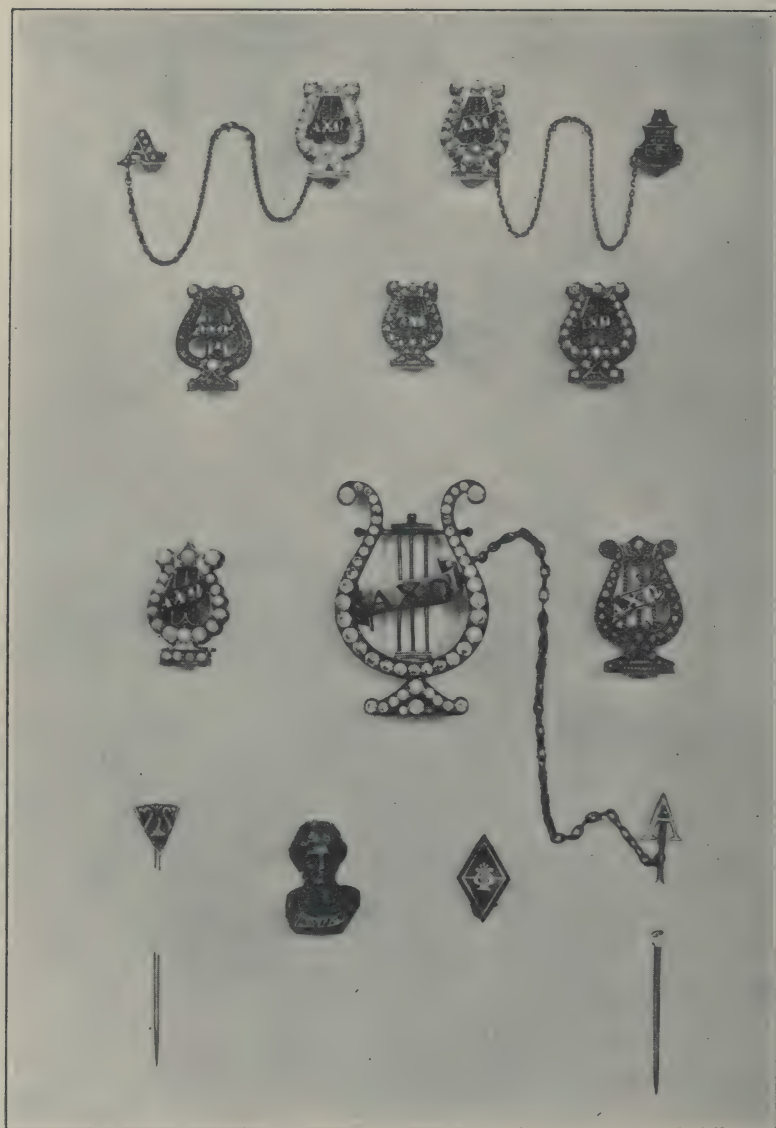
Nothing in fraternity symbolism holds more permanent memories of fraternity ideals and vows than their outward emblem, the badge. Into its selection, its component parts, its entire whole, have been breathed the hope, the love, and the loftiest aspirations of which young hearts are capable, and which, because grounded in noble essence, exert an influence that can outlive life.

The beautiful badge of Alpha Chi Omega is a Greek lyre of gold, having three twisted strings spanned diagonally by a raised and slightly rounded scroll of black enamel bearing the Greek letters $\Lambda \chi \Omega$ in gold. The badge may be jeweled or may be of plain or chased gold except that, since the ruling of the 1897 Convention, it must contain the three required jewels, one at each upper, outer corner and one in the center just below the strings, at the head of the triangular base of the lyre. The 1910 Grand Chapter restricted the choice of jewels to pearls or diamonds or a combination of both. This lyre may be accompanied by an attached pin in the form of a Greek letter to signify the chapter. The badge may be worn only by initiated members of the fraternity, to all of whom the "mysteries of the lyre" have a deep significance.

The original badge of Alpha Chi Omega is in its integral parts identical with the one now constituting the official die. The differences are that in the first badge the size is larger than in the present pins; the choice of jewels conformed to the taste of the owner; the strings are plain, not twisted; the scroll is flat and of gold, bearing the three Greek letters in black, just the reverse of the present scroll.

In the interest of future uniformity and of a closer kinship of pins, the 1906 Grand Chapter ordered an official die for the badge, and, further to safeguard its exact design and individuality, provided for the use of identification certificates which must now accompany all orders. The badge is made only by the official jewelers who receive the certificates through the Custodian of the Badge, since 1919 the Secretary Editor.

As the custom of pledging Greek novitiates with ribbons has survived even to the present time, it is evident that a pledge pin was not considered necessary in the early fraternity days. The small bow of scarlet and olive green served then, as it does now in some institutions, to proclaim its wearers "followers of the Queen," but in 1893 the less conspicuous and more dignified system of pledging with a pin was instituted, at which



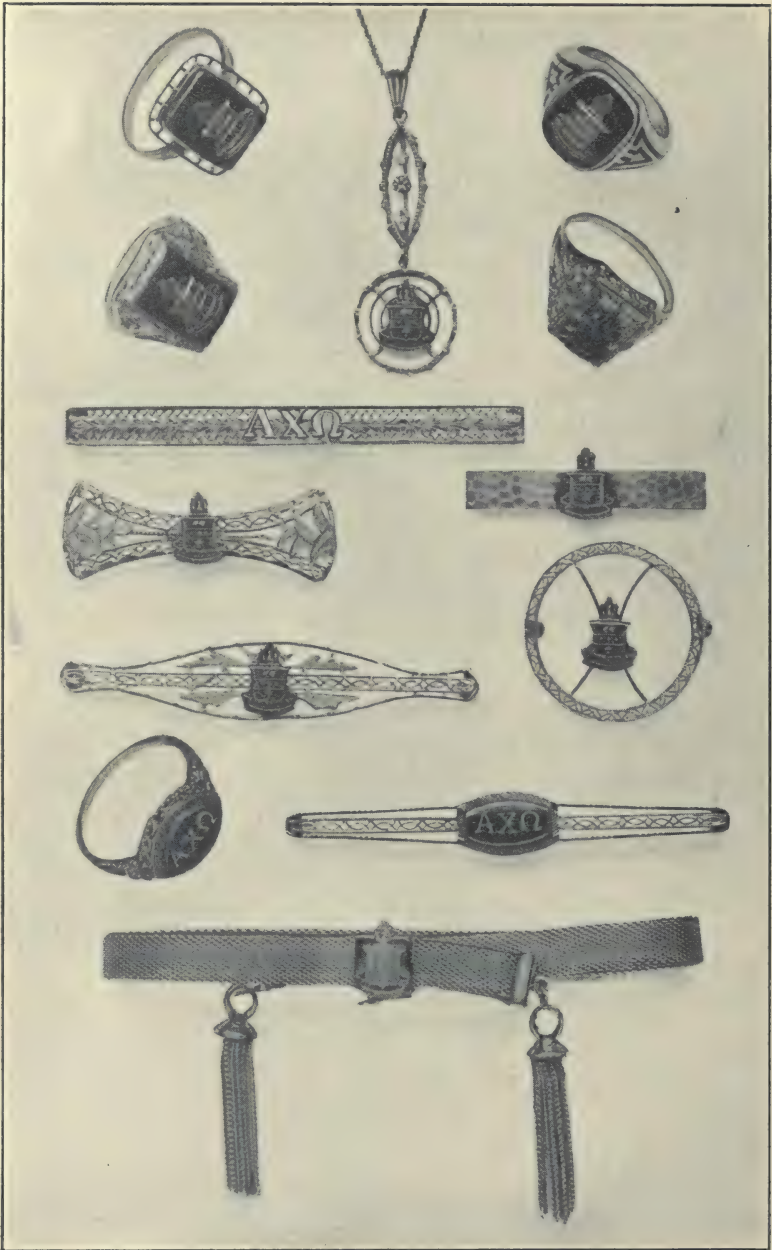
EARLY AND CONTEMPORARY BADGES

time the design selected consisted of a gold stick pin in the shape of a lyre bearing a white enamel chapter letter. As this design was not entirely satisfactory, the 1900 Grand Chapter adopted the pledge pin now in use—a small diamond shaped pin half of scarlet and half of olive enamel, bearing in the center an inlaid golden lyre. This pledge pin may be worn by any pledged member of the fraternity. The custom of using pins instead of ribbons is constantly gaining favor among the fraternities and is, in some institutions, a Panhellenic requirement.

The Honor Pin was adopted by the 1910 Grand Chapter to be awarded as a token of appreciation by Alpha Chi Omega to her retiring National Council officers who have faithfully served one full term of office. Winifred Van Buskirk Mount and Fay Barnaby Kent (with whom the idea originated), as a committee, selected the design which they felt the most significant mark of honor, a tiny head of the Patron Goddess, Hera. This is a very fine production in solid gold of one of the old sculptures and is perfect in detail. On the back of the pin is engraved the name of the recipient, her special office on the Council, and the dates of its fulfilment.

The plate illustrates the official pins of Alpha Chi Omega, showing the various stages in the transition of the badge from 1885 to 1921. In the upper row are the pins used at the present time, the first being jewelled wholly with diamonds, the second with crown set pearls. With these are attachments serving as guards, a jewelled chapter letter, and the coat of arms. The next row illustrates badges made in 1911 from the official die, exemplifying the sizes used and the forms of settings—the first of chased gold with diamonds as the three required stones, the second of unusually small size set with pearls, the third with crown set pearls and three diamonds. The row in the center of the plate is composed of a pin with crown set opals, used about 1899; the diamond badge presented to Maud Powell by Alpha, and the badge of a member of Beta Chapter purchased about 1888. The last four pins represent the recognition pin, the honor pin, the pledge pin, and the chapter guard stick pin worn by Maud Powell.

To Alta Allen Loud (Grand President), Mary Jones Tennant (Inspector), Florence Reed Haseltine (Editor of *The Lyre*), Frank Busey Soule (Grand Secretary), and Mabel Harriet Siller (Grand Historian), the first Honor Pins were awarded with a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the energy they had given to fraternity work. They have since been presented to Myrta McKean Dennis (Grand Inspector), Winifred Van Buskirk Mount (Grand Treasurer), Helen M. Hardie (Grand Secretary), Lois Smith Crann (National Inspector), Birdean Motter Ely (National Secretary), and Fay Barnaby Kent (National Vice President), Lillian G. Zimmerman (National Treasurer, National Vice President), Maude Staiger Steiner (National Vice President), Mary-



SOME ALPHA CHI OMEGA JEWELRY *(By Courtesy of Balfour)*

Emma Griffith (National Secretary), Myra H. Jones (National Treasurer, National Vice President), Florence A. Armstrong (National Editor), Nella Ramsdell Fall (National Inspector), and at the 1919 Convention to the Founders. Hereafter they will wear the head of Hera beside the lyre as a symbol of their unselfish devotion to Alpha Chi Omega and as a token of the love, regard, and appreciation of the sisters to these, her highly honored members. May the wearers of the Honor Pin always meet with special recognition and hearty welcome!

The coat-of-arms of Alpha Chi Omega, which was adopted by the 1908 Grand Chapter, attests to the careful work of the committee appointed at the 1907 Grand Council Meeting, under the chairmanship of Alta Allen Loud, then Grand President.

The following exposition of the coat-of-arms was given by Mrs. Loud in *The Lyre*, for January, 1910.

Heraldry, in the restricted sense in which it interests us, may be defined as the art of blazoning or describing in proper terms armorial bearings. A coat-of-arms is composed of charges depicted on an escutcheon representing the old knightly shield.

Particular symbols have in all ages been assumed by the various families of mankind civilized and uncivilized. All good heraldry is symbolic. In the heraldry of a fraternity there are used only those symbols which express its ideals and which have a deep significance for its members.

The rules for blazoning, or describing in the technical language of heraldry, a coat-of-arms, are remarkable for their precision, brevity, and completeness. The first thing to be mentioned is the colors or, as they are heraldically called, the tinctures of the field. Tinctures are either of metal, color strictly so called, or fur. The colors are denoted by lines—i.e., heraldically speaking, gules, by perpendicular lines; green, or vert, by diagonal lines. Next, the character of the partition lines when parted—i.e., chief, the upper part of shield, separated from the rest by a line; a fess, or horizontal band in the middle of the shield. Next follow the charges—everything contained on the field of an escutcheon being called a charge—their names, number, position, and color are given. Besides the heraldic devices depicted on the shield, there are the appendages, including whatever is borne external to the shield, such as the crest, and a scroll bearing a motto. These mottoes were originally the war-cries of the bearers.

Heraldry, though arbitrary, is very exact, and the rules of blazoning are observed on all occasions with the most rigid precision. Repetitions are avoided and as few words as possible used. On the following page is the Blazon of the official coat-of-arms, presented by the committee, and approved and adopted by the fraternity.

For the benefit of those to whom heraldic description and technicalities are a foreign tongue, the following translation of Alpha Chi Omega heraldry is given:

The shield proper is red (gules—perpendicular lines) and divided by a fess or bar of olive (vert). At the top of the shield field ("of the first" meaning red) is an open book in gold (or), and at base point is a garb or sheaf of wheat in same color fastened with a knot. The fess or bar has on it three white (argent) stars (mullets). The crest of lyre bird is in its natural color (ppr). Below is the scroll, containing the Greek words of our revised open motto, Συσχοιῦσάσμεν τὰ ἀνώτα—"Together, let us seek the Heights." The shield is square and is divided into three parts, the number three being significant in our fraternity.



Blazon of Alpha Chi Omega Arms

MO
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Gules—a fess vert—

Of the first in middle chief an Open
Book Or—in middle base a Sheaf of
Wheat corded of the same.

Of the second—three mullets—argent.

A Lyric Bird—ppr.

As described in Greek letters.

Your committee has striven to give you a coat-of-arms absolutely correct from an heraldic standpoint, marked by the simplicity and dignity for which our fraternity stands, and bearing those symbols known and honored by every wearer of the lyre. Shall we not then buckle on our armor, and like the knights of old, go forth to battle for Alpha Chi Omega, keeping her fair name untarnished, her standards high?

The colors of the fraternity selected at the time of the founding were scarlet and bronze green, but owing to the difficulty encountered in obtaining the correct shade of bronze green, the olive green was substituted during the first year of the fraternity.

Olive Burnett Clark writes of the selection of the colors as follows:

"I suppose you have heard how we happened to decide upon our colors. We found them in the maple leaf, the October maple, beautiful with the tints of autumn, the scarlet and the bronze green—we found them the day after our first meeting, under a maple tree in the east college campus just opposite the girls' dormitory, where we girls were standing debating the many phases of the new fraternity—little dreaming, however, of the place the future would hold for us."

In a conversation at the time of the 1910 Convention in Detroit, Estelle Leonard gave an interesting account of the formal selecting of the colors (October 19, 1885). She had been appointed to bring samples of various colors to the meeting, and after trying many combinations, the scarlet and bronze green were adopted. Doubtless this selection was the result of the conversation mentioned in the above paragraph.

As the choice of a flower for a secret organization involves many considerations, it is a matter of deep satisfaction in Alpha Chi Omega that the founders incorporated into the insignia of the fraternity, so beautiful, so significant and so adaptable a flower as the scarlet carnation, and with wise forethought, added as its accompaniment, the graceful smilax, with its message of hope. They not only typify the colors of the fraternity, and at all times of the year lend themselves with cheery brightness to the joys and festivities, and even to the more solemn occasions of the fraternity; but their symbolism reaches far deeper, in the ritual, and in the hearts of the members of Alpha Chi Omega. Alpha Chi Omega should never lack inspiration to reach the "Heights," from the legend of the scarlet carnation and smilax alone.

The holly tree, also eloquent of the scarlet and olive, as well as of many beautiful thoughts, was adopted by the 1908 Grand Chapter as the fraternity tree. The symbolism of this tree is well expressed in two poems written respectively by Florence Fall, B, published in *The Lyre* for January, 1909, and by Lucy Loane, Δ, published in *The Lyre*, for January, 1911.

Ever since Alpha Chi Omega enthusiasm was born in 1885 it has continued to express itself in tangible forms by the acquisition of many fraternity emblems, none of which have held a more prominent place in college rooms and in fraternity halls than the various Alpha Chi Omega flags. These flags have usually been expressions of personal taste in the adaptation of the colors, the Greek letters—Α Χ Ω—and the lyre. As the fraternity developed in uniformity, it was thought best to have an official flag, which would be individual, significant, and which would at the same time, conform to heraldic principles. Hence in 1908, a committee, consisting of Fay Barnaby Kent and Mabel Harriet Siller, was appointed to select such a flag. This committee studied the matter thoughtfully and carefully, submitting to the Grand Council many drawings, both professional and amateur, with the result that a design drawn by Mabel H. Siller was selected and adopted by the 1910 Grand Chapter as the official flag of Alpha Chi Omega.

The flag is a rectangle of olive green with a scarlet chevron extending from the center of the top to the two lower corners and bearing three olive stars with white tracing, while below the chevron on the olive field is the

lyre-bird charge in scarlet. The flag is made to be suspended from a horizontal bar.

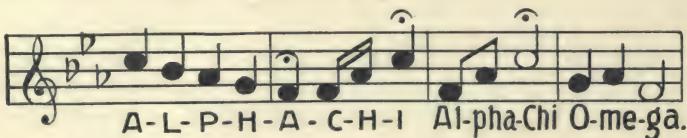
Although the earlier members of the fraternity no doubt had ample means of expressing their enthusiasm without a uniform cheer, the National Convention of 1894, realizing that fraternity ardor could best be vented by means of a universally adopted cheer, accordingly selected the following ones:

Ah! Ah! Ah! Alpha Chi!
Hio! Hio! Alpha Chi Omega!

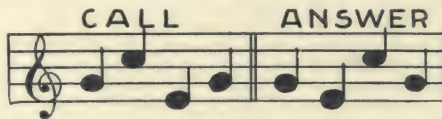
As a test of this cheer showed the difficulty of vocalizing the first line with sufficient vim, the 1896 Convention revised it, presenting the one which is now in use and which for fifteen years has continued to raise echoes in every section of the country, in answer to Alpha Chi enthusiasm.

Hi! Hi! Hi! Alpha Chi!
Chio! Chio! Alpha Chi Omega!

The omnipresent musical spirit in Alpha Chi Omega also demanded a share in this happy means of expression for fraternity enthusiasm; consequently the same Convention (1896) adopted a musical cheer which has continued to grow in favor with the years until it has become a popular feature of Alpha Chi gatherings.



The national whistle of the fraternity was first recorded officially May 24, 1887, when a motion was passed that it should be inserted in the constitution. This whistle which has summoned Alpha Chis for the past thirty-four years and to which one never fails to respond, is as follows:



When Alpha Chi Omega was founded the significance of the name selected was considered the secret motto. The matter of a separate motto was discussed at several conventions, but nothing was definitely determined until 1908, when the Grand Chapter adopted a distinctively secret motto, suggested by Florence Reed Haseltine, thus preserving forever the "Alpha Chi Omega," as the larger meaning of the name alone.

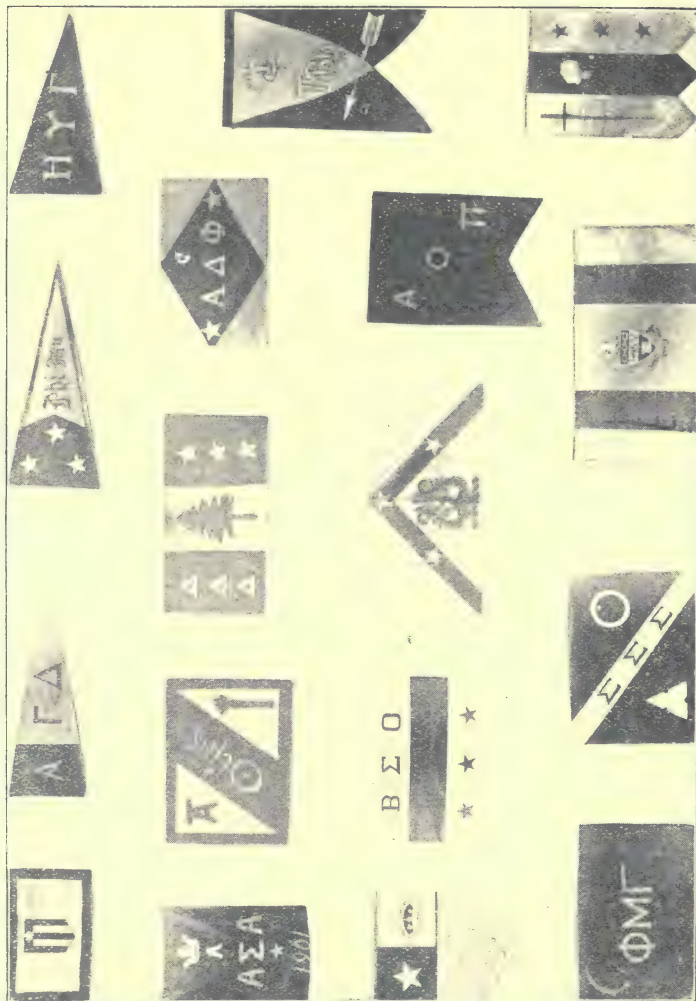
At a meeting held May 24, 1887, Alpha Chapter selected the open motto, "Ye daughters of Music, come up higher," presented by Mary Jones (Mrs. Tennant). It became advisable later to consider an open motto which would be equally representative of the various elements composing the fraternity membership. As the open motto had become very dear within the fraternity, it was considered best to retain its thought as far as possible. After much consideration, the matter was satisfactorily adjusted by the adoption in 1909 of the motto, "Together let us seek the Heights," suggested by Alta Allen Loud.



SEAL OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA

It is the work of years to establish traditions, to gain a proper perspective of events and values. The early members of any organization are too much occupied with construction to linger in admiration of what lies close at hand. Rather it is given to those who succeed to the heritage of their labors to pause in contemplation of their achievements and reverently to do homage to the love, skill, and uncounted time which so generously have been given.

Hence such customs as the celebration of Founders' Day and chapter anniversaries, and the more quiet courtesy of anniversary letters from the National Council to the Founders and to Dean Howe, grow in importance and significance with each passing year. Founders' Day is celebrated throughout the fraternity by chapter letters to the Founders, by alumnae reunions, programs, and reminiscences, and often by informal social affairs planned in honor of the day; chapter anniversaries are celebrated by special ceremonies and festivities of individual chapter choice, often including the exchanging of college pennants, chapter pictures, and letters among the active chapters. The colors of the fraternity may be



SOME FRATERNITY FLAGS, 1911

First row—Chi Omega, Alpha Gamma Delta, Phi Mu, Eta Upsilon Gamma.
 Second row—Alpha Sigma Alpha, Zeta Tau Alpha, Delta Delta Delta, Alpha Delta Phi.
 Third row—Alpha Sigma Alpha, Beta Sigma Omicron, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Omicron Pi, Pi Beta Phi.
 Fourth row—Phi Mu Gamma, Sigma Sigma Sigma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Delta.

worn by the active members on both Founders' Day and on chapter anniversaries, as well as on the days of the installation of new chapters.

Other customs of recent years are the awarding by *The Lyre* annually of a prize for the best undergraduate article in the 'Εκλεκτά department of *The Lyre*; the annual presentation of *The Lyre* Loving Cup to that chapter which ranks highest in its *Lyre* relations, the decision resting upon literary excellence of contributions, and upon promptness and businesslike methods, the name of the winning chapter and the year being engraved upon the cup; the presentation of a loving cup by the National Council to the chapter entertaining Grand Chapter, the cup to be retained until the following convention; and the presentation of a trophy cup by the fraternity to that chapter which ranks highest in fraternal relations.

In 1909, Iota Chapter inaugurated the custom, which has since been followed by some chapters, of awarding a loving cup at the annual chapter reunion, to the freshman having the highest scholarship for that year. This cup also rotates from year to year, each time having engraved upon it the name of the honored freshman.

Several of the chapters have the custom of holding annual reunions, usually at commencement time, when every effort is made to secure a large attendance. At these times banquets and other social affairs add to the natural pleasure of meeting with old friends amid the familiar college scenes.

Aside from the beautiful and impressive initiation service the fraternity has appropriate ceremonies including pledging, installation of officers, opening and closing of chapter meetings, anniversary, valedictory, memorial, and affiliation ceremonies.

CHAPTER XIV

THE LYRE

Alpha Chi Omega first formally considered the matter of a fraternity publication when there were but four chapters. At the first convention in Greencastle (1891) a motion was carried that "the fraternity publication be put in the hands of Beta Chapter, the name of it to be decided during the year and the publication to be introduced when Epsilon and Zeta Chapters shall have been established." As these chapters were not installed until four years later, the records contain no further mention of a journal until 1894. The minutes of the convention of that year record the passing of a motion authorizing Alpha to undertake the publication of the journal, and specifying that all items should be sent to Alpha in April of that year, by which motion it must be inferred that the ruling of the 1891 Convention, authorizing a publication when the chapters Epsilon and Zeta should be established, was set aside. Alpha at once transferred the responsibility of general management of the journal to one of her members, Mayme Jennings, as editor, assisted by Adeline Rowley and Zella Marshall. In June, 1894, Volume I, Number I of *The Lyre* made its appearance, the name being selected as that of the most significant emblem of Alpha Chi Omega.

In this number the editor writes, "Since there were no explicit directions given at the convention, I have followed what I felt to be the unexpressed wishes of all—that is, that *The Lyre* should be convenient and simple, though not elegant in form." But one number was published that year; it contains historical sketches of the chapters, chapter letters, personals, an account of the 1894 Convention, and programs of Alpha Chi Omega musicales. The forty pages of that number are of the same dimensions as in the present journal (six by nine inches); the cover design in pale blue is very simple.

As there were at this time but four chapters, having an average existence of only five years, with a correspondingly small membership, and as there was no obligatory financial support provided for the journal, it is not strange that the next issue of *The Lyre* bears the date of March, 1897, and that it is Volume II, Number I. This number was published under the management of Alpha Chapter, with Mary Janet Wilson as editor-in-chief, thus fulfilling the ruling made at the 1896 Convention, which provided for the publication of the journal by the mother chapter. This number of *The Lyre* followed the same general plan of composition as



COVERS OF *The Lyre*

the first issue, differing only in having an olive instead of a blue cover, and in containing several articles of general musical and fraternity interest by various contributors, and more advertisements. In this year (1897)



MARY JANET WILSON, *Alpha*
General President, 1896-1898
Editor *The Lyre*, 1897-1900

it was decided to publish *The Lyre* quarterly, and it is a matter for sincere gratification that in spite of a crude and insufficient financial system, the deep loyalty and self-sacrificing efforts of the early editors carried every number of *The Lyre* through to publication, with the exception of two issues, numbers 3 and 4 of Volume VIII.

Mary Janet Wilson continued her successful work as editor until 1900, when with deep regret the 1900 Convention was obliged to accept her resignation, realizing that no greater example of the tireless sacrificing work necessary to successful fraternity achievements, had come within its experience. Motions were passed at once requiring better chapter support

for the journal, and Edith Manchester, *Z*, was elected editor. A sum was appropriated from the Grand Treasury for the publication of the journal, the surplus to be retained by the editor as remuneration. With this provision and with the increasing circulation made possible by the growth of the fraternity, the editor and her assistant, Mary Perine, *B*,



EDITH MANCHESTER, *Zeta*
Editor *The Lyre*, 1905-1906



ELMA PATTON WADE, *Alpha*
Editor *The Lyre*, 1906-1907

appointed in 1902, were able to furnish the fraternity with a magazine constantly improving in its many phases. More articles were added to the contents, an exchange department was instituted, the quality of paper and composition was improved, and a general spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty pervaded the journal. There were still serious, continuous, and often discouraging difficulties to be overcome, and the spirit which for five years held this staff to its task is but another instance of the inspiring devotion which enables the few to work willingly for the many.

The Grand Council Meeting of 1905 regretfully accepted the resignation of Edith Manchester Griffin and Mary Perine, and elected to their respective positions Elma Patton Wade and Jennie McHatton, both of Alpha Chapter. After a persistent circulation campaign had been conducted, the system of bookkeeping reorganized, and more advertising secured, this staff was able at its termination of service in 1907 to transfer the publication to another management in a better condition than it had yet attained. Only two years of service could be given to the fraternity by Mrs. Wade and Miss McHatton, but it was a two years crowded with unceasing labor and growing efficiency for *The Lyre*.



FLORENCE REED HASELTINE (with children)
Editor *The Lyre*, 1907-1910

At the Grand Council Meeting of 1907, Florence Reed Haseltine, Z, was elected editor of *The Lyre* with power to appoint her assistants. The first of these appointments was that of Laura Howe, Grand Treasurer, as business manager. *The Lyre* continued under this efficient business management until the Grand Council as its meeting in 1909, after accepting with reluctance Miss Howe's resignation, appointed Myrta McKean Dennis, Grand Treasurer, to succeed her. During the three years that Mrs. Haseltine was editor, *The Lyre* showed a remarkable, steady development. To her, high tribute should be paid as a "Maker of *The Lyre*," for she raised the standard and the purpose of the journal. Besides a marked improvement in the general composition of the magazine, with



FLORENCE A. ARMSTRONG
National Editor, 1910-1919
Author of History, 1916, 1921
Editor of History, 1911

its size nearly doubled, a better quality of paper and type, and the addition of many illustrations, there was evolved by the editor and the business manager a gratifying business system which produced greater promptness, greater loyalty and better business methods on the part of chapter editors and *Lyre* assistants. Chapter letters, personals, and alumnae articles grew in interest and individuality. Active loyalty and pride were stimulated by competitive tests of representation in the 'Εκλεκτά department. To Mrs. Haseltine is due the creation of the office of Chief

Alumna, successfully held under her by Mary Perine, B, and Ruth Bufum, I, through whose efforts the interest of many alumnæ was revived and their coöperation secured. The exchange and collegiate departments showed much growth. Mrs. Haseltine's editorials, showing the writer's strong character and personality, carried many a message to members of Alpha Chi Omega and were widely quoted by other fraternity journals. In the words of her successor: "She succeeded in making *The Lyre* literary and artistic, as well as personal and practical—a journal of beauty and of great usefulness to the fraternity."

The Grand Chapter of 1910 was loath to accept the resignation of Mrs. Haseltine and Mrs. Dennis from their offices of editor and business



MARY-EMMA GRIFFITH
National Secretary, 1915-1919
Secretary-Editor, 1919 -

manager, realizing that the positions would be hard to fill. The fraternity elected as editor at the time Florence A. Armstrong, M, who served until 1919, completing nine full years of editorial service. This period comprises the longest continuous service contributed by any officer of the fraternity to date, although Alta Allen Loud's three periods of service aggregate almost thirteen years. (See also page 360.)

At the close of this period, the growth of the fraternity necessitated a central administrative office, and the post of National Editor was com-

bined with that of National Secretary to make possible the employment of a full-time paid officer. With Miss Armstrong, therefore, the old order of a National Editor as a member of the Council as such came to an end.

In 1919, Mary-Emma Griffith became editor of *The Lyre*, as secretary-editor. She serves also as business manager. Miss Griffith had gained preparation for her editorial work by service as exchange editor, as well as by experience along editorial lines in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. (See also page 357).

The Lyre has shown a remarkable and steady growth. It has always been published in the same size, six by nine. From the first number containing forty pages it has increased to an average size of more than a hundred pages.

The journal today is composed of the following departments: A fraternity calendar added November, 1919; a directory of officers and committees; 'Εκλεκτά (meaning, the chosen) containing selected articles cleverly arranged by the subjects into which they seem to group themselves; letters, news of alumnæ, and special articles by alumnæ in different lines of work; vocational articles in each issue prepared under the direction of the National Vocational Committee have appeared since January, 1920; "Interesting Alpha Chis" constitutes a popular section featuring alumnæ distinguished in some way; the editorial department, which is filled with pertinent discussions and is eagerly read; Personals, giving news items of active and alumnæ members by chapters; Engagements and Marriages; 'ΕηΘα Καὶ 'ΕηΘα, or Exchange department giving news of other fraternities; Announcements, and advertisements.

For the annual alumnæ issue, the November number, articles are contributed by alumnæ chapters and clubs. Each alumnæ group is asked to send one article for the Autumn issue, and from those sent the editor selects the best as in the 'Εκλεκτά department. The Chicago convention authorized the editor to change the requirements for the 'Εκλεκτά articles which hitherto each active member was required to contribute. On account of the increased duties of the editor in the central office, fewer articles are received from undergraduates. Articles are sent by each chapter to the magazine. These contributions may be selected in any of the following ways:

(1) Each member may contribute an article, as before, to a committee of the chapter who makes the selection for the magazine; (2) the editor may select contributors to prepare articles for *The Lyre*; (3) writers may be appointed by the chapter president; or (4) they may be elected by the chapter. The 'Εκλεκτά prize has been offered since 1909 and awarded year by year as follows:

Table 16.—Winners of 'Εκλεκτά prizes.

Name.	Chapter.	Name of Article.	Date of issue.
Ruth Buffum	I	Be sunny	Nov., 1909
Jane Harris	Θ	The way to all-roundness	Apr., 1920
Lucy Loane	Δ	An allegory	In ritual
Myra H. Jones	Α	Chapter finance	Apr., 1911
Celia E. McClure	Δ	A fraternity symphony	Jan., 1912
Esther Joy Lawrence	Ξ	Sharing	July, 1913
Esther Kittredge	Π	The half hour of music	July, 1914
Bess A. Will	Ρ	Fraternality and paternalism	July, 1915
Isabelle M. Wineland	Α	Do you know your girls?	July, 1916
Ruth Lange	Π	Can anybody tell me?	July, 1917
Robin Wilkes	Ρ	What we did for our soldiers' hearts	July, 1918
Mildred Christensen	Ω	Factions	July, 1919
Helen Gold	Δ	I'd love to	Jan., 1920

For several years the prize has been a gold coat-of-arms pendent, a less elaborate prize than the early awards but one that is held precious because of the honor which attaches to it.

Since 1910 also a *Lyre* Loving Cup has been awarded to that chapter whose *Lyre* relations for the year have been most worthy both as to literary quality of contributions and to general efficiency in coöperation. Six awards have been made: Xi, 1910-11; Xi, 1911-12; Kappa, 1912-13; Delta, 1913-14; Zeta, 1914-15; Beta, 1915-16; Theta, 1917-18; Pi, 1918-19; Gamma, 1919-20.

The cover designs of *The Lyre* were at first very simple, containing little more than the lettering on the first numbers. There have been nine different covers, some, however, varying only slightly from the others.



For many years an olive cover bearing a small Grecian lyre in scarlet was used. With the January, 1908, number an attractive new cover design (the work of Mr. Haseltine) was adopted, composed of a Grecian temple bearing the letters Α Χ Ω. With the number of January, 1910, a more elaborate and attractive design was selected, containing the new

coat-of-arms and a Grecian design representing the artistic character of Alpha Chi Omega, the artist being John W. Norton, of Chicago. Mrs. Haseltine also showed artistic judgment in selecting designs for the headings of the different departments.

For many years *The Lyre* was necessarily a financial burden, though a welcome one, to the Grand Treasury. Today it is self-supporting. Chapter support, both financial and literary, has been increased at the various conventions until now every initiate takes out a life subscription, and several alumnae chapters require *Lyre* subscriptions of their members. The management of *The Lyre* announced in the April, 1911, number that it was ready to offer life subscriptions (twenty dollars) to alumnae, thus saving the subscriber the trouble of annual renewal as well as considerable expense; at the same time the management saved the expense of obtaining renewals, while the interest from the accumulated fund would make the plan possible and practicable. In 1915 the lower rate of ten dollars for life subscriptions was adopted. In 1919 the final step was taken to require of every member full payment for a life subscription at time of initiation. Thus all lapses and renewals of subscriptions will in time be done away forever, and every Alpha Chi some day will be a *Lyre* subscriber. A great increase in fraternity solidarity will result—has in fact,

resulted already. *The Lyre* has paid from 1910 an annual salary to the editor, and also allowed the business manager a certain percentage of all money handled.

As a fraternity is largely judged, outside of its own membership, by its magazine, it is a source of general gratification and pleasure to all Alpha Chis to know that *The Lyre* has justly worked its way into its present place among the best of the fraternity journals. Sincere gratitude and appreciation are felt by the entire fraternity for the loyal work of the editors and other members of the staffs who have accomplished this worthy end. Too much praise cannot be given to Florence Reed Haseltine and



LOIS SMITH CRANN
Business Manager *Lyre*, 1910-1912

her successors for what they accomplished, although *The Lyre* could not have reached its high place under their leadership if a strong foundation had not been laid by their predecessors.

The staff of *The Lyre* in recent years has seen few changes. In 1912 upon succession to the office of National Inspector, Lois Smith Crann, who had been a most efficient business manager from 1910 to 1912, was followed by Nell E. Harris, who served until 1919. The splendid work of these two assistants enabled the magazine to reach a high plane of businesslike systematization and prosperity. The office of exchange editor has been filled since 1910 by four efficient members: Mary-Emma Griffith, A, 1910 to 1912; Kathryn Morgan, E, 1912-1916, who was relieved in order that she might devote her time exclusively to the office of Keeper of Supplies; and Margaret Grafius Birkhoff, I, 1916-1919. Miss Griffith and Miss Morgan were in close touch with educational work through their own profession of pedagogy; Mrs. Birkhoff is a graduate of the University of Illinois and the wife of a Harvard professor. She, too, as a consequence, was in touch with current educational movements. Frances Marks, a teacher of English and Journalism who had served as Chapter Editor and at two conventions on the staff of the *Convention Transcript* has served from 1919 to date.



GLADYS LIVINGSTON GRAFF
Chief Alumna, 1911-1915

MARGARET GRAFIUS BIRKHOFF, *Iota*
Exchange Editor, 1916-1919

EDNA BOICOURT, *Zeta*
National Alumnae Editor,
1915-1919

Through these exchange editor's contributions concerning educational and fraternity questions, *The Lyre* contained much timely information which has been appreciated by readers in Alpha Chi Omega and in other fraternities. Gladys Livingston Olmstead, Z, (now Mrs. S. D. Graff) served brilliantly as chief alumna from 1910 to 1915. Her sketches of celebrated members of Alpha Chi Omega, and of her travels, are among

the most sparkling of the contributions to *The Lyre* during its history. In 1915, she was relieved for work on the new history. Edna Boicourt, Z, succeeded her as National Alumnæ Editor. Miss Boicourt had studied at Baker University, had graduated as a member of Zeta Chapter from the New England Conservatory of Music, under Carl Baermann, and has since been prominent in fraternity circles in Los Angeles both among the graduate and alumnæ members. She had a wide acquaintance, therefore, with alumnæ throughout the United States. She coöperated with the alumnæ editors of *The Lyre* in building up the alumnæ news department.



NELL E. HARRIS

Business Manager *The Lyre*, 1912-1917

KATHRYN MORGAN

Exchange Editor, 1913-1916

Miss Boicourt was succeeded by Alinda Montgomery, Z, (University of Colorado and Wellesley College) who has been very successful in getting Alumnæ Editors interested in their section of the magazine. "Each number," said the Secretary-Editor, "shows a steady growth in this interest."

The Board of Alumnæ Editors was established previous to the November, 1913, edition which featured alumnæ news. The success of the issue was so pronounced that the November issue became thereafter a regular alumnæ issue. For it the alumnæ editors endeavored to secure news of every alumna. The Board of Alumnæ Editors was founded to supplement the service rendered by the active chapter editors who were unable,

with the tremendous increase of alumnæ membership, to keep in touch with all these valued members. The office is filled by election of the active chapter upon ratification by the editor of *The Lyre*. In the phenomenal growth of alumnæ interest and service in the fraternity during the past few years, we see the fruits of the striving of these editors, as of many other laborers, and to them as to the others who have served to the same end, is due a great debt of gratitude.

To every magazine the question of finances is a matter of serious concern. In 1908 *The Lyre* had reached, through the sagacity and indefatigability of the management, a self-supporting stage. In that year, as hitherto recorded, the National Convention passed a ruling, not unheard of among fraternities, that each initiate should be required to subscribe to the magazine for one year after graduation besides during her undergraduate years. The law was arranged with foresight, moreover, to require, at initiation, the payment for the entire five years, to save trouble in collection, and to have the use of the amount, without shrinkage, during the period. The experiment was triumphantly successful. The list of alumnæ subscriptions steadily increased. From the publication of about 750 copies in July, 1910, the list lengthened to 1,750 copies published in July, 1915. The increase continued steady thereafter. The size of the April, 1921, issue, was 2,500 copies.

The rise in alumnæ support was not sufficient, however, to meet the reasonable expectations of the management. Repeated subscription campaigns, in which the chapters faithfully and laboriously coöperated, raised, by means of the "Whirlwind Campaign" in 1913, the percentage of alumnæ subscribing to 67 per cent. The editor's report in 1914 expressed dissatisfaction with the campaign method, however, in spite of its temporarily gratifying results, in the following words:

"The Whirlwind Campaign was a success but at a startling expenditure of time, energy, and money. (Much of this had devolved upon the members in college.) We need badly an automatic system of subscription—only a general life subscription will ever answer, and the editor hopes to see the day when every Alpha Chi Omega will be a life subscriber."

The prizes of this campaign went to Mu (twenty dollars in gold) who achieved 100 per cent renewals, and to Beta, Zeta, and Iota, who received coat-of-arms spoons for especially good work.

The life subscription offer (twenty dollars), begun in April, 1911, had led to but few remittances, although the plan itself of a life subscription system met with universal favor. The price was too high for general acceptance, and the management longed to be able to offer a low rate with a large and steadily growing life subscription list to make safe the reduction in price, and to eliminate the necessity of subscription campaigns.

The 1915 Convention, therefore, at the recommendation of *The Lyre* Finance Board adopted a system of life subscriptions for all initiates. The price of the subscription was placed at ten dollars, or eleven dollars in three annual installments of five dollars, three dollars, and three dollars. Since the first payment of five dollars at initiation did not increase the fee already in force, and the succeeding annual payments of three dollars were simple to manage, the remarkable advantage to the individual and to the fraternity were obvious. The rates and terms to initiates were applicable also to alumnæ. The measure was passed most enthusiastically by the convention, which pledged a large number of individual life subscriptions on the spot, a number that was increased to one hundred before the next issue of *The Lyre* appeared. By this action *The Lyre* was benefited greatly, provided always, of course, that its funds shall be managed with care and foresight. The management was of the conviction that *The Lyre* Reserve Fund, should be increased annually at a scientifically correct rate and serve as an endowment fund.

The Lyre reported in 1915 a Reserve Fund (begun three years before) equal to the amount of its advertising receipts for the past three years. The editor had stressed persistently the possibility and advantage of a paying advertising department. *The Lyre*, it was seen, was a valuable advertising medium, both for local and national advertising, and with the support of the chapters this fact was demonstrated. The editor hoped for the inauguration of syndicated advertising for all fraternity magazines, by which system the combined circulation of all N. P. C. magazines would make a strong appeal to conservative national advertisers. Such a system would insure a high grade of advertising and increased revenue for all journals.

Much hard work and research regarding possibilities of syndicated advertising failed to result in concerted action on the part of the N. P. C. journals. Following the 1919 Conference of N. P. C. editors in Washington, D. C., a new committee, including Miss Griffith, as Alpha Chi Omega's representative, thoroughly investigated again the possibilities of syndicated advertising. No successful plan has yet been evolved.

In order to compensate partly for the increased cost of publication and to prevent if possible an increase in the subscription price, the 1919 Convention required a fixed amount of advertising for *The Lyre* from each active chapter. A percentage is paid by the management to all advertising furnished above the required amount. The Secretary-Editor reports excellent coöperation from the chapters who have by this means increased notably the revenue of the magazine. On their side the chapters have gained valuable business experience, and at least postponed the day of increased subscription rates.

Besides the conduct of *The Lyre* in general and in detail, on sound business principles, the policy of the management of *The Lyre* is definite and progressive. Quoting from an editorial of Miss Armstrong's from the *Argolid* headed "The Policy of *The Lyre*," its well-defined purpose is disclosed.

To be of constructive value, a fraternity must show a definite impress, powerfully made. This definite impress constitutes the character of the fraternity. The impress which Alpha Chi Omega makes is altogether noble, spelling attainment, idealism, and service; it must be the work of the fraternity membership to increase the dynamic of a fraternity's inspiration, that her impress may be powerfully made, and may count for social progress. This is especially the function of the fraternity magazine.

To increase the dynamic of the inspiration of the fraternity is, then, the purpose of *The Lyre*, and the policy of the staff follows that direction, by several distinct roads. All these roads alike travel the region of good citizenship—college citizenship, and community citizenship.

The fraternity journal is a dual creature—half newspaper, half magazine; therefore our policy is dual. We stress news, because *The Lyre* is the sole correspondence between most of the members of the fraternity; the prestige and expansion of Alpha Chi Omega depend directly on the attitude and coöperation of our members. If we are able to keep Alpha Chi in close touch with each other through all kinds of news of each other, we not only give them much happiness, but we keep them linked up with general fraternity interest and advance steps, through *The Lyre*. Hence, the page of Alpha Chi babies! It is the news department that alumnae most enjoy, and most regret if it is inferior.

In the matter of our attitude toward our fellow-Greeks, and all fellow-students, *The Lyre* has a distinct duty; a certain attitude is characteristic of a gentlewoman, in a fraternity or out of it. Fairness, sincerity, generosity, and loveliness are in our chapters everywhere; they should characterize every member of every fraternity. *The Lyre* helps to bring Alpha Chi Omega nearer that standard.

There is the claim of the greatest dynamic in the whole life of this old world, the Christian religion. A college woman's career is a farce unless she has fairly considered that force. Every kind of college publication has a share in the responsibility of presenting that claim to the college world, which is a world of choices and high resolves.

Increasing numbers of college women enter professional life; alumnae of professional experience can render us great service by pointing out the way, and the means. So we need vocational articles from every walk in life. The college woman in private, as well as professional life, has widening opportunities to make her community a better place to live in; we need to know how to use those opportunities, to help meet civic issues. Social service, while now one of the professions, devolves largely upon the volunteer local worker, except in the more highly specialized cities. Playgrounds, campfires, settlement and club work of all kinds need the college woman—therefore *The Lyre* should acquaint us with those of our sisters who are leaders in civic and social service, and should point us to our own opportunities.

Life all over the world is becoming more cosmopolitan; our generation will face more international problems than any generation has yet met; to be good citizens we must have the international attitude, which will lead us into intelligent acquaintance with world issues. *The Lyre* directs your thoughts occasionally to world conditions and world organizations; if you have alumnae engaged in some professional service across the seas, we beg of you to keep the fraternity informed of their work.

In its pages, the magazine depicts "personal achievements, and opinions, and experiences" also subjects of special interest to fraternity

and college women generally. "Whatever is published," says the editorial "we try to keep *The Lyre* dignified and in good taste."

The Lyre goes to members in all states of the Union and to Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, China, Holland, and Germany.

The size of the issue for April, 1921, was over 2,500 copies. Twelve hundred and sixty-seven of these went to life subscribers, and two hundred fifty more to members who were paying for their life subscriptions on the installment plan. In time the entire fraternity membership will possess life subscriptions. *The Lyre* has long been, and will be, we trust, forever, a popular and well-beloved magazine. Scores of members contribute to each issue. Through the support and devotion of the many hundreds of its readers and contributors, "it has become," to quote from the President's address to the 1915 Convention, "one of the very best fraternity journals, a publication of which we are very proud and which fully represents the standards of our fraternity."

CHAPTER XV

THE HERÆUM, THE ARGOLID, AND THE SONGBOOK

The Heræum and *The Argolid* are the private bulletins of the fraternity. The nomenclature of both is in harmony with the sentiment that Hera is the patron goddess of the order. The meaning of the word "Heræum" is "the secret precincts of Hera"; the meaning of "Argolid," "from the headquarters of Hera." These names were selected, at the time of the establishment of each bulletin, by Miss Armstrong, editor of *The Lyre* and editor of both bulletins, with the help of Professor Joanna Baker, head of the Greek Department at Simpson College, and one of the early presidents of Alpha Chapter. Miss Baker also assisted the committee in the choice of the present open motto, "Together, let us seek the Heights."

The Heræum was authorized in 1910, and later established as an annual supplement to *The Lyre*. It goes, therefore, without cost, to subscribers to *The Lyre*. The minutes of the National Council and the reports of committees, the minutes of the National Convention and the reports of committees constitute the contents of this magazine. The expense is borne by the National Treasury, except the cost of mailing which is carried by *The Lyre*. The work of editing *The Heræum* is also performed by the editor of *The Lyre*.

The publication in available form of Council and Convention minutes, and their distribution among the members of the order interested in them makes for unity of understanding and compactness in effort which are invaluable. The publication of the reports of committees is most valuable as a matter of reference, and provides all readers of *The Lyre*, which some day will mean all members of the fraternity, with a workable knowledge of the details of the business of the whole order. A file of the volumes of *The Heræum* forms an available current history of fraternity policies and legislation of utmost interest. The writing of the *History* has been much facilitated by the accessibility of a mass of detail in *The Heræum*.

The Argolid is the private bulletin to which is consigned all private material to be printed but not included in *The Heræum*, and communications, either announcements or requests, from national officers to chapters. It is supposed to be issued bimonthly, or more often if necessary, by the National Secretary, who, since the 1915 Convention, serves as editor of *The Argolid*. At first this bulletin also was printed, but in 1915, in an attempt to expedite its appearance, and decrease its cost it was mimeographed on the fraternity machine, and the expense borne

by the national treasury. Previous to 1915 half of the expense and the work of editing was provided by *The Lyre*. *The Argolid* furnishes a frequent private bulletin for the discussion of fraternity policies and of Panhellenic problems, and it likewise provides a means for national officers to communicate through its pages with active and alumnae chapters, and alumnae clubs, thus eliminating a part of the enormous correspondence carried on by a national officer.

Almost from the founding of the fraternity there existed a strong desire for significant songs of Alpha Chi Omega. The first formal record of this sentiment is found in the minutes of the meeting of Alpha Chapter, February 5, 1886, when a motion was passed that Florence Thompson write the words and Estelle Leonard the music of a fraternity song. The name selected for the composition was *Alpha Prima*. From time to time other songs were written by members of the early chapters but no definite plan for the collection of these was made until the first convention, 1891, when the publication of a fraternity songbook was discussed and foundations were laid, each chapter being required to furnish at least four original songs within the next year. The convention of 1893 appointed Gamma Chapter to publish a songbook; accordingly at the 1894 Convention that chapter reported that the first Alpha Chi Omega *Songbook* had recently been published in Evanston. This simple little pamphlet contains eleven songs to be sung to familiar airs, no music being printed in the book.

Although the early collection of songs served its purpose as a foundation upon which to build, the need of a larger and better songbook, containing music as well as words, soon became evident. Accordingly the convention of 1896 appointed Gamma to publish another edition of the songbook, but as the matter of collecting the songs proved to be a long task, it was not until 1904 that Gamma Chapter published the second edition of the songbook, Mabel Dunn serving as chairman of the committee. This edition shows a very marked advance over the first one, being bound in an attractive, durable cover and containing thirty-one songs of excellent quality, twenty-six of which are set to original music.

Owing to the popularity of this book the edition was soon exhausted; consequently at the 1906 Convention a committee, with Myrta McKean Dennis, Γ, as chairman, was appointed to publish a new edition of the songbook. The result of the careful work of this committee was the third edition of the songbook which was welcomed heartily by the 1908 Convention when Mrs. Dennis presented it for use during that convention. This volume, attractively bound in light and dark green, contains sixty songs, thirty-one of which are set to original music, and an original Initiation March. The songs, as in the previous editions, were contrib-

uted. by both active and *alumnæ* members of the various chapters, practically all of the songs of the first two editions being incorporated in this edition. Considerable credit is due Mrs. Dennis for her painstaking work, from a musical as well as from a business standpoint. The revision of the music manuscript, and the adaptation of the words of many of the songs to appropriate music, required a comprehensive knowledge of harmony such as she possesses. The successful financing of the edition is evidenced by the fact that all the money borrowed from the national treasury for the publication was returned. Mrs. Dennis was appointed Custodian of the *Songbook* in 1908, but other duties made it necessary for her to resign the position the following year, and Mary R. Vose, Γ, was appointed her successor.

Lucile Morgan Gibson, Γ, was appointed Custodian of the *Songbook* in 1912. The subject of a new edition was broached in the spring of 1914. The National Council appointed Mrs. Gibson chairman, and approved the following names for the committee: Annie Woods McLeary, Z; Myrta McKean Dennis, Γ (who later found it necessary to resign); Blanche F. Brocklebank, Z; and E. Fay Frisbie, II. All chapters were requested to send in the names of fifteen songs in the third edition in the order of their choice. From the lists every song receiving five votes was retained. There was a total of twenty-six songs chosen. Some of these, which formerly had no accompaniment, were harmonized, and several were transposed to bring them within range of the average voice. A competition was arranged, open to all members, offering a ten-dollar prize for the best original music and words, and a five-dollar prize for the best verses. The first prize was awarded to Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, P, for the song *I am an Alpha Chi*, and the other prize was awarded to Lucile Lippitt, Δ, for the *Invocation*.

The competition brought a number of original songs, many of which underwent numerous changes in harmony but in spirit remained as submitted. Other songs were received through the direct solicitation of the committee. The fourth edition offered twenty-seven new songs all of original music and covering subjects such as banquet, loyalty, invocation, and toast songs and comprised fifty-three songs; forty-three of them are of original music. The edition was ready by April, 1915, and proved to be very popular. Three hundred and fifty books were sold by the time of the convention in June. Blanche F. Brocklebank, Z, was appointed Custodian of the *Songbook* in 1915, and was succeeded by Annie May Cooke, Z, who served until obliged to give up the distribution in 1918.

In 1918 appeared the fifth edition, and in 1921, the sixth edition, both under the direction of Estelle M. Dunkle, Z, Custodian of the *Songbook* to date. About 4,000 copies of the *Songbook* have been issued. In some respects the *Songbook* is the most popular of the publications of the fraternity.

CHAPTER XVI

THE HISTORY

The history of a national organization is not alone of value as a record for reference, but also as a volume of vital interest as a story of the purpose and achievements of earlier sisters, and as an incentive to strive more intelligently and more earnestly toward their and our goal of high ideals.

Since the history of a fraternity is largely made up of the annals of the separate chapters, such records are eminently worthy of preservation; for this reason historical sketches of the various chapters of Alpha Chi Omega have been printed in *The Lyre* in different years as follows:

Alpha, Beta and Delta Chapters, VOL. I, No. 1, June, 1894.

Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Epsilon Chapters, VOL. III, No. 3, September, 1897.

Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Epsilon, Zeta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Alpha Alpha, and Beta Beta Chapters, VOL. IX, No. 5.

In order to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, Volume XIV, Number 1, November, 1910, of *The Lyre* was published as an historical number. It contains personal reminiscences of Alpha Chi Omega covering five-year periods, written by alumnae; interesting descriptions of the early days of Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta; letters from the Founders; greetings from Dean Howe, as well as reminiscences of the Grand Presidents, the Editors, and the Inspector, and a sketch of the policy of expansion of Alpha Chi Omega.

Realizing the need of a national history of the fraternity in book form, the 1908 Grand Chapter appointed "Mabel Siller, Grand Historian, to compile and to publish a history of Alpha Chi Omega with assurance of financial support and compensation and with the privilege of choosing her assistants." This *History of Alpha Chi Omega*, offered to the fraternity in 1911, was the result of six years of work on the part of the author, the first three in gathering data for the historical records, and the last three in compiling and publishing this volume with the able assistance of the Editorial Board. It represented an earnest effort to give as comprehensive an outline as possible, from the material available, of the history of Alpha Chi Omega's steady development during its first twenty-five years of existence.

Of this volume Alta Allen Loud said, in the Foreword: "To appreciate properly the work of our Founders and to leave to our successors accurate records of what has been done, is a work of great importance. As a co-

worker of the author for many years, I have had the pleasure of watching the launching of this, our first published *History*. The obstacles and discouragements have been many, but tireless energy and an infinite patience and perseverance have overcome them, and the comprehensive *History* which Miss Siller has given us is a monument to her unbounded loyalty and will for all time endear her to every member of our fraternity.

"The early records portray vividly for us the devotion and the earnestness of our founders, and as we read of their struggles and achievements, we are able to catch the spirit of the early days and are brought to a greater appreciation of the gift that is ours—to a deeper devotion to the principles set forth in our sacred Bond.

"May this *History* serve the purpose—acquaint its readers with the founding of the fraternity and its cherished traditions, bind together more closely our seventeen hundred members, make its appeal to all, young and old. To the alumnæ, may it bring fond memories and renewed loyalty. To the undergraduates, may it serve as an incentive to carry on with earnest purpose the work that is theirs. To all of us may it prove an inspiration to press on toward the higher, better things of life, and Together, seek the Heights."

The first edition of the *History* was exhausted in four years. It was the second fraternity history to be published by a woman's fraternity and was of special value, in libraries and in fraternity archives, for that reason. It was a beautiful volume and very valuable for reference as well as an object of pride. At the exhaustion of the edition, therefore, a committee was appointed in 1914 to investigate the matter of publishing a second edition. A report containing preliminary information was submitted to the 1915 Convention and a second edition, to be a revision of the first edition "from a combined personal and statistical standpoint was authorized." Florence A. Armstrong, who had assisted in compilation and had edited and published the first edition, (as one of Miss Siller's assistants) "was asked to serve as author of the second edition with full authority vested in her." The five months of hard work which had been expended on the first edition as editor had paved the way to a ready grasp of the problems involved in a revision. Six years of work as editor of the fraternity magazine, during all of which period research had been made into the history of the past, had furnished a broad acquaintance with the personnel of the organization and with the facts of its career. Personal acquaintance with twelve of the twenty-three institutions wherein the chapters were located simplified the task.

The author was emboldened, therefore, because of these facts and the inspiring enthusiasm of the convention which asked it, to undertake the herculean task of a statistical revision, and the incorporation of the personal feature that meant practically the writing of a new volume. The

changes that had transpired since the first edition of the book were marked.

The third edition, also by Miss Armstrong, includes a new section on the war work of the intervening period, a chapter on fraternity expansion, a full description of the national altruistic work of the fraternity, a discussion of current educational conditions, besides other numerous new features, and statistical revision. (See also page 361.)

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Macdowell the 1916 edition of the *History* was written largely in the Star Studio, at the Macdowell Colony, Peterborough, New Hampshire. Over the door of the studio hangs an artistic shingle bearing the three stars from our Coat-of-arms, and the Scroll upon which is inscribed *Alpha Chi Omega*, 1911. Written largely in these fitting and happy surroundings, the second edition was the result of an earnest effort to present a clear picture of the condition of women's education in 1885, and of the early life, the problems, progress, ideals, and characteristics of the fraternity. The third edition has been written during editorial labors in Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XVII

THE DAILY CONVENTION TRANSCRIPT, THE DIRECTORY, AND THE CALENDAR

THE DAILY CONVENTION TRANSCRIPT

For the first time, in 1915, the National Convention supported a daily convention newspaper. On the night of the arrival of the special train, in Long Beach, California, the delegates received at the time of their registration a copy of the *Daily Convention Transcript*. Five editions were issued during the Convention, more than half of which were mailed to members not present. The issue contained accounts of each day's sessions, stories of the social functions of each day, humorous incidents connected with the assembly, articles of general fraternity interest, news items of all kinds, and announcements. *The Convention Transcript* was considered one of the important accomplishments of the Biennial and was the beginning of a regular publication for the purpose of disseminating quickly information of the work of the convention in the real spirit of the occasion. It makes possible, also, a more compact body of convention members as all present are readers of the daily newspaper.

The first volume of the *Daily Convention Transcript* was issued by a staff consisting of Florence A. Armstrong, Editor-in-chief; Clara Stephenson, E, Managing Editor; Marion Green, E; June Hamilton Rhodes, M; Nell E. Harris, M; Frances Kirkwood, I; Frances Marks, I; Laura Weillepp, I; and Maude Staiger Steiner, O. The paper was of four pages—in size and style like a university daily newspaper.

The second volume of the *Daily Convention Transcript* appeared at the Chicago Convention in 1919 and consisted of five numbers. The second volume showed marked improvement in news value over the first, and each successive volume doubtless will be superior to its predecessors. Excellent summaries of selected official and committee reports provided not only to distant members, but to those present as well, brief and pungent discussion of the significant facts in the fraternity's records between conventions and of each day of convention.

The 1919 staff comprised two members of the 1915 staff: Florence A. Armstrong, Editor-in-chief and Frances Marks, Managing Editor. The associate editors of Volume II were Mary-Emma Griffith, National Secretary; Louise Ludlum, K; Myrta McKean Dennis, F; Jean Ripley Johnson, I; and Essie Tichenor, F. The reporters were Ione Ballinger, I; Helen C. Bailey, A E; Elizabeth Ulrich, F. Agnes Martin, F, served as Business Manager, assisted by Florence Tyden, F. The circulation managers ably cared for the distribution, both to members at convention

and to absent members by mail: Kathryn Purcell, F; Jean Rich, K; and Martha Bennett, F.

The newspaper has paid for itself at both conventions and has made a small profit. The surplus from the first volume helped to swell slightly the Scholarship Fund; from the profits of the second volume, two French orphans were adopted for a year.

The 1919 Convention authorized the publication of the *Daily Convention Transcript* at future gatherings, and voted as a requirement that each active member should subscribe for it. By this ruling, our popular and valuable little newspaper became a permanent member of the fraternity's system of publications.

THE DIRECTORY

The early records of the fraternity show that the names and addresses of all the members were kept separately by the chapters, arranged according to the years of initiation. As this method did not prove satisfactory the 1900 Convention provided for a register of all members of Alpha Chi Omega to be kept by Alpha Chapter. From these lists the editor of *The Lyre* compiled and printed in the journal a complete alphabetical directory by chapters of the names and addresses of all the members of Alpha Chi Omega as follows:

VOL. II, No. 2, June, 1897, Alpha—Zeta Chapters, inclusive.

VOL. III, No. 1, March, 1898, Alpha—Zeta Chapters, inclusive.

VOL. IV, No. 1, March, 1899, Alpha—Zeta Chapters, inclusive.

VOL. V, No. 4, January, 1902, Alpha—Iota Chapters, inclusive.

VOL. IX, No. 5, October, 1906, Alpha—Kappa Chapters, inclusive.

VOL. XI, No. 1, October, 1907, Alpha—Mu Chapters, inclusive.

Since this method of printing the names and addresses of the members proved inadequate, the Grand Council Meeting of 1907 appointed the Grand Historian to compile and to publish a separate fraternity directory. Accordingly in July, 1908, the first *Directory of Alpha Chi Omega* was published in pamphlet form by Mabel Harriet Siller. This book contains the names and addresses of the Grand Council members then in office, a list of the active chapters (Alpha to Xi, inclusive) with addresses of the chapter houses or halls and the dates of installation of the chapters, and a list of the alumnae chapters (Alpha Alpha to Gamma Gamma, inclusive) with the dates of establishment, besides an alphabetical catalogue by chapters of names and addresses of all Alpha Chis. It also included a list of the honorary members with their addresses. Two catalogues of members were printed in the first *History of Alpha Chi Omega*, one by chapters, including the chapters from Alpha to Sigma, inclusive, and containing the years of initiation, and addresses; the other an alphabetical list giving chapter only.

Annual directories were published thereafter by *The Lyre* in 1912, 1913, and 1914; twice in pamphlet form, and in April, 1913, in the regular issue of the magazine. Since there was no provision for purchase of the directories, *The Lyre* lost heavily, although the advantage of an annual, carefully compiled directory was of incalculable value to the fraternity. In 1916 the Alumnæ Association took over the publication of a directory in a pocket edition as recommended by the editor of *The Lyre*; and provided to all new initiates, by constitutional requirement, a copy of the same. The 1916 *Directory* contained a catalogue both by chapters, and by geographical location. Its convenient size rendered it of greater practical value than preceding issues. In 1920 the Secretary-Editor issued a new directory, slightly larger in page size than the 1916 edition, and similarly arranged. Members are arranged alphabetically by chapters and by geographical location, according to maiden names.

THE CALENDAR

The first official *Calendar of Alpha Chi Omega* was presented shortly after the 1910 Convention, the committee in charge being Florence Reed Haseltine and Mabel Harriet Siller. The attractive cover design in tan and brown bore the coat-of-arms and the Greek letters $\text{A X } \Omega$, while the pages contained the dates of all the chapter installations, the significant national dates of the fraternity, and blank spaces for chapter dates. This calendar, aside from being an artistic addition to the chapter halls, furnished an excellent reminder of the dates when the annual tax, *The Lyre* material, and other matters of fraternity support, were due.

The second Alpha Chi Omega Calendar was a daily memorandum pad of small size, for desk use, issued by Kappa Chapter. The cover was olive green tied with scarlet silk cord. The pages contained the fraternity dates of importance. This was issued for 1913-14. The next calendar was a four-page calendar, published by Delta. It was in olive green, printed in gold. Each page contained three calendar months, and a poem by an Alpha Chi Omega as follows:

A Fraternity Symphony, Celia E. McClure, Δ ; Enter Spring, Margaret Barber Bowen, Δ ; The Sun and the Rain, Ellen Beach Yaw, E ; The Holly Tree, Florence Fall Miller, B .

The 1915-16 Calendar was published by Zeta Zeta Alumnæ Chapter for the benefit of a convention fund. It was a brass desk calendar and paper-clip of great convenience. The Greek letters $\text{A X } \Omega$ were embossed on it. The calendar service was a perpetual one. The publication of the next year's calendar was granted to Zeta Zeta also. The design was made and painted by Olive Cutter, Z . It was a beautiful peacock device of special appropriateness because the peacock was the bird of Hera. Between two magnificent birds are the Greek letters $\text{A X } \Omega$. These calendars have all been in good taste, and artistic in effect.

CHAPTER XVIII

OFFICIAL FORMS AND SUPPLIES

No two documents are dearer to the heart of every loyal Alpha Chi Omega than the charter and the membership certificate. The first charter was drawn up by Mary Jones and Estelle Leonard, and was adopted after slight revision in May, 1887. The original charter was lithographed on imitation parchment. The names of the charter members and of the general officers were signed by those members, and on the lower left-hand corner was affixed the gold seal with small pieces of scarlet and olive ribbon.

This early charter was not suitable for use by the *alumnæ* chapters, so with the establishing of the first *alumnæ* chapter in 1906 it became necessary to prepare a new form. Laura A. Howe, Edith Manchester, and Mable Harriet Siller prepared this form, and while similar to the one used by the active chapters, it was more simple in design.

As the fraternity grew, and new active and *alumnæ* chapters were frequently added, it seemed desirable to have a uniform charter for both chapters. Laura Howe, Z, was appointed a committee to select the design for such a charter. In 1910 the Grand Chapter adopted the charter now in use. The extreme simplicity of the design adds much to the dignity and beauty of the document. It is engraved on parchment, and bears the coat-of-arms at the top. The names of the charter members are embossed in uniform lettering and on the lower left-hand corner the gold seal and the colors of the fraternity are affixed.

Nothing can give an Alpha Chi Omega the feeling of "belonging" as quickly as the membership certificate. Our first membership certificates used at the installation of Beta Chapter, were termed "cards of admission to the fraternity." This was in 1887, and no effort was made to have a more dignified certificate until 1902. Edith Manchester drew up the form which was used until 1908, an attractive printed card. A lyre, the facsimile of the badge, embossed in white, adorned the top. The Grand President, the Chapter President, and the Grand Secretary signed these certificates.

In 1908 the Grand Chapter appointed Laura Howe to select a new form for the membership certificates, and the present form was adopted by the Grand Chapter in 1910. It is a beautifully engraved card, bearing the coat-of-arms in the upper left-hand corner. The name of the initiate, of the chapter, and the date of initiation is inserted in uniform lettering. A space in the lower right-hand corner is reserved for the signatures

of the National President and National Secretary. These certificates are ordered for initiates on the 15th of April and November.

The fraternity has developed a complete system of official handbooks and blank record books. These books are of the greatest value to both old and new national and chapter officers. Besides the Council handbooks, each Alumna Adviser and Province President is furnished with completely equipped handbooks, containing much of interest and value to her in connection with the work of her office. Additional sheets frequently appear.

Each new chapter at its installation is equipped with uniform books for chapter records. All chapters are equipped also with carefully prepared handbooks containing individual instructions for each officer in order to enable new officers to gain a ready grasp of their duties, and old officers to check their own work and thus to avoid errors and omissions. By means of these handbooks and of supplementary instruction chapter officers, by exerting themselves to master their work, gain experience and proficiency in group organization and direction that prove of utmost value to them in their wider life outside college.



Charter from the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity

GRANTED A. D. 19__



Be it known that we, the Grand Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity, desiring to maintain and to extend the interest in the Fraternity, do establish an Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity, under the name and title of _____ in _____

In witness whereof is affixed the signature of the Grand Chapter and Seal thereof.

Signed _____

President

Secretary

Alpha Chi Omega



*Unto all to whom these presents may come, Greeting:
Know ye that the Grand Chapter of the Alpha Chi Omega
Fraternity hath constituted and doth hereby constitute*

*and their duly initiated successors into an
chapter of the Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity under the name
and title of*

*That they have been vested with full powers and privileges to per-
form all duties and ceremonies of the Fraternity provided
always that they uphold the Bond of the Alpha Chi Omega,
conform to the Constitution and obey all other laws of the Fra-
ternity; otherwise this charter may be declared null and void*



*In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and
affixed the seal of the Fraternity this
day of*

*Anno Domini
and Anno Fraternitatis*

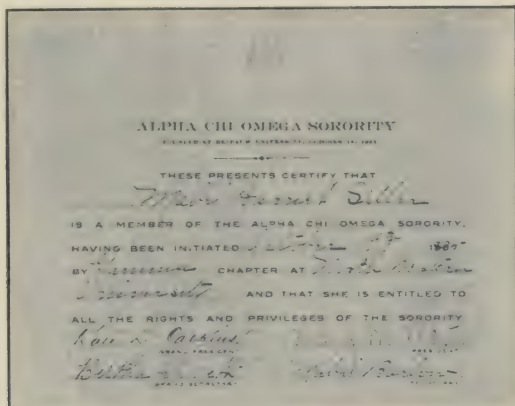
President

Secretary

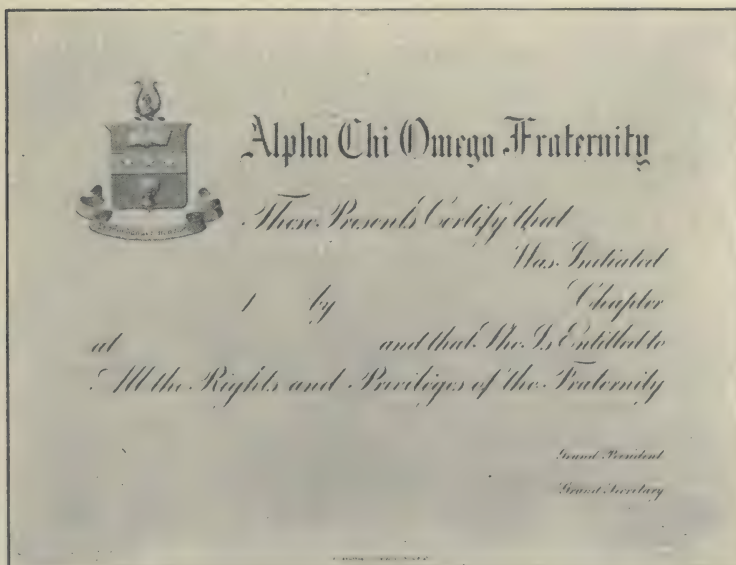
PRESENT CHARTER

The official forms upon which various reports go to national officers constitute a very important part of the fraternity's equipment, and facilitate the smooth and proper conduct of the large business of Alpha Chi Omega.

Until 1914, the business of ordering the supplies used by the chapters and by the Council members fell to the lot of the different national officers. As the fraternity expanded, it was thought wise to have a committee attend to the purchasing and distributing of the supplies.



OLD MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE



PRESENT MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

For the five years 1914-1919 Miss Kathryn Morgan, Ξ , served the fraternity as Keeper of Supplies. All orders were written in duplicate on official order blanks, signed by the officer in charge, and sent to the official printer. Bills for all orders went to the Keeper of Supplies who approved them and forwarded them for approval to the National President. The chapters then remitted for their bills to the officer in charge. Miss Morgan accomplished much in simplifying and systematizing the whole business of distributing the fraternity's official forms.

This plan was followed until 1919 when the Secretary-Editor assumed the duties of the Keeper of Supplies as a part of the work of the central office. Since the establishment of the central office, chapters and national officers send orders for forms and supplies to the Secretary-Editor, or to the officer designated, who instructs the printer on the official order blank to forward the supplies, or the officer herself forwards them from her stocks on hand. Acknowledgment of the chapter's or officer's request to the central office for official supplies is sent by the Secretary-Editor on a postal-card form. Bills are approved by the Secretary-Editor and the President. All the forms used by the fraternity are either mimeographed at the central office or printed, with the exception of (1) Form of dismissal, (expulsion); (2) form of dismissal, (notice to chapters); (3) pledge release notice. These forms are typed as needed.

An important step was taken in 1920 when the Secretary-Editor established the system of using initiates' numbers in the distribution of supplies and in the records. Each member of a chapter bears a certain number in the Bond Book in the order of her initiation. Her number goes to the central office with the first order for supplies of any kind; henceforward her records appear under that number and further supplies are ordered for her under her number. The Secretary-Editor keeps a list of all names and their numbers by chapters, also data of all supplies sent, in a handbook that shows all initiates of each chapter in chronological order. The Secretary-Editor knows at once that she has not received a life subscription if an initiate's order is omitted by mistake, without checking all names; when she adds cards to the catalogue of the fraternity, she knows immediately if a name has been omitted. The system also helps her to distinguish between names that are alike and so to avoid confusion and inconvenience for the members. The corresponding secretary of each chapter files in her handbook a page or pages showing supplies ordered for each initiate. If this simple record is carefully kept, no initiate will be deprived of her legitimate fraternity possessions, nor will mistakes or confusion occur. As a fraternity grows until its records cover several thousand members, the economy and indeed the necessity of simple, adequate data, are obvious. The following initiates' record makes clear the numbering system, which has been found very useful.

ALPHA CHI OMEGA, RECORD OF INITIATES..... CHAPTER											
Number.	Name.	Date initiated.	Alum næ Notes.	Badge.	Directory.	Initi-ate's Record.	His-tory.	Mem-bership certi-ficates.	Lyre	Per capita.	Song-book.

The following forms are used (Tables 17 and 18).

Table 17.—Numerical index to official forms used by the fraternity, 1921.

No.	Name.	Use.
1	Lyre initiates' subscription blank	Required initiate's equipment forms.
2	Badge order blanks	
3	History order blanks	
4	Membership certificate order blanks	
5	Songbook order blanks	
6	Directory order blanks	
7	Initiates record forms	
8-I	Alumnæ notes I	National officers use
8-II	Alumnæ notes II	
10	Supplies order acknowledgment	
11	Supplies order blank (Central office use)	
12	Statement blanks for national officers	Alumnæ forms
15-a-m	Inspectors report blanks (Chapter records)	
16-a-b	Inspectors report blanks (Members record)	
19	Alumnæ chapter by-laws form	Scholarship Fund forms
20	Alumnæ club by-laws form	
25	Scholarship loan application blanks	Annual reports forms
26	Scholarship loan notes	
30	Active chapters annual report blanks	Petition forms
31	Alumnæ chapter and club annual report blanks	
32	Alumnæ advisor's annual report blanks	
35	Active chapter petition forms	Chapter Treasurer forms
36	Alumnæ chapter petition forms	
37	Alumnæ club petition forms	
38	Active chapter petitioners records	Lyre forms
40	Budget blanks	
41	Treasurer's report blank pads	
42	Treasurer's cash book	Membership records
44	Statement blanks for chapter use	
45	Membership list blanks (General)	
46	Inventory forms (Chapter house)	Convention forms
50	Lyre advertising contract blanks	
51	Membership list blanks Lyre	
52	Lyre subscription blanks (Alumnæ)	
55	Membership certificates	
56	Affiliation blanks	
57	Card catalog cards	
58	Membership report blanks (Historian)	
59-a-b	Expulsion forms	
60	Pledge release form	
65	Convention credentials	
66	Convention vouchers	

Table 18.—*Alphabetical index to official forms used by the fraternity, 1921.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Custodian.</i>	<i>Form number.</i>
Active chapter annual report blanks	Secretary-Editor	30
Active chapter petition forms	Extension Vice-President	35
Affiliation blanks	Secretary-Editor	56
Alumnæ adviser's annual report blank	" "	32
Alumnæ chapter and club annual report blanks	" "	31
*Alumnæ chapter by-law forms	" "	19
Alumnæ chapter petition forms	Alumnæ Vice-President	36
*Alumnæ club by-law forms	Secretary-Editor	20
Alumnæ club petition forms	Alumnæ Vice-President	37
Alumnæ notes I and II	Treasurer	8-I; 8-II
Badge order blanks	Secretary-Editor	2
Budget blanks	Treasurer	40
*Card catalog cards	Secretary-Editor	57
Convention credentials	" "	65
Convention vouchers	" "	66
<i>Directory</i> order blanks	" "	6
Expulsion forms	" "	59-a-b
<i>History</i> order blanks	Treasurer, <i>History</i> Board	3
*Initiates record books	Secretary-Editor	7
Inspector's report blanks (Chapter)	" "	15-a-m
Inspector's report blanks (Members)	" "	16-a-b
Inventory forms (Chapter house)	Treasurer	46
<i>Lyre</i> advertising contract blanks	" "	50
<i>Lyre</i> subscription blanks (active)	" "	1
<i>Lyre</i> subscription blanks (alumnæ)	" "	52
*Membership certificates	" "	55
Membership certificate order blanks	" "	4
Membership report blanks	" "	58
Membership list blanks (Nat. Pres., Treas., Sec.)	" "	45
Membership list blanks (<i>Lyre</i>)	" "	51
Petitioners records	Extension Vice-President	38
Pledge release form	Secretary-Editor	60
Scholarship loan application blanks	Alumnæ Vice-President	25
Scholarship loan notes	" "	26
<i>Songbook</i> order blanks	Custodian of <i>Songbook</i>	5
*Statement blanks for chapter use	Treasurer	44
Statement blanks for national officers	Secretary-Editor	12
Supplies order acknowledgment (Central Office)	" "	10
Supplies order blanks (Central Office)	" "	11
*Treasurer's cash book	Treasurer	42
*Treasurer's report blank pads	Secretary-Editor	41

* Nominal price charged for forms so indicated.

The charter and stationery are also furnished to officers and chapters upon order to the Secretary-Editor.

CHAPTER XIX

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

A fraternity, it is believed, is as strong as its alumnæ; its government, extension, journalism, wealth, and prestige depend upon them. All of the older fraternities, therefore, the mass of whose membership is beyond college halls, have extensive organizations of their alumnæ. This is true as well of many newer fraternities who wisely seek to conserve their assets in alumnæ influence from the beginning. Pi Beta Phi (as I. C.) formed an alumnæ chapter in 1881, and, in 1892, a separate alumnæ organization. In 1889, Alpha Phi established two alumnæ chapters. In 1892, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Gamma Phi Beta formed similar chapters, Kappa Kappa Gamma establishing a national alumnæ organization in 1906. In 1893, Kappa Alpha Theta began its roll of alumnæ chapters, Delta Gamma in 1895, following with the second chapter in 1903, and Chi Omega founded its first alumnæ chapter in 1900. Alpha Chi Omega provided for alumnæ chapters in 1902, but did not establish them until 1906.

The outcome has shown the wisdom of the practice. Through close association the alumnæ retain their sympathetic, well-informed interest in the fraternity. Their grasp of fraternity questions widens as their fraternity develops fresh problems. Their continued identification in interest with the welfare of the undergraduate members results in responsiveness to appeals for advice or, it may be, for funds from their respective active chapters, and makes chapters well knit, not only for the acquisition of desirable members and the enforcing of traditions of high scholarship and fine social standards, but even renders possible the ownership of dignified and tasteful chapter homes. National undertakings, such as scholarship funds, as well as local efforts, are financed with willingness. And, what is of vital importance to a well-governed fraternity, the intelligence of organized alumnæ concerning fraternity conditions and policies renders them adaptable for national service, and solves the ever-present question of efficient and available material for national officers.

The beginning of the organization of the alumnæ of Alpha Chi Omega may be traced directly to traditional chapter reunions. From the early nineties the older chapters began to hold annual reunions to which as many alumnæ as possible returned to visit the chapter and the college. Alpha and Beta, of course, are the pioneers in this custom; and it is

noteworthy that no chapters equal, in enthusiasm and in elaborate preparations, the annual reunions of the oldest chapters.

Upon her biennial reunion, Beta lays the most emphasis. For this gathering she sends cordial invitations to every alumna, keeps open house throughout the day, usually giving both a luncheon and a dinner in the chapter lodge. A program is given sometimes for the guests. Beta, moreover, celebrates more than one reunion each year. The annual reunion of Alpha, given by Beta Beta alumnae chapter, is held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, and is a brilliant function. About a hundred persons attend the banquet. Delta's most characteristic gathering is an August outing at a convenient lake where both undergraduates and alumnae assemble for a gala time. A reunion in commencement week also takes place near Meadville. Mu's annual assembling of alumnae is in the form of a house party during commencement, or immediately following, and serves to keep many alumnae in close touch with the college as well as with the chapter. These annual gatherings, which are now customs of practically every chapter, have kept strong the tie which bound the alumna, in the early days, to her chapter and her university.

Apart from any invitation from the active chapters, in the large and in the smaller centers of the United States, informal groups of alumnae members of Alpha Chi Omega early tended to gather occasionally for social or altruistic purposes. The advantage of organized alumnae association had long been understood by the Greek-letter world when Alpha Chi Omega laid plans, in an unhurried way, for alumnae organization several years before actual steps were taken toward its realization. The first duty of an alumna, it was thought, was to her active chapter, and for twenty-odd years the main channel of relationship between the alumnae and the national organization was by way of the college chapter.

Two facts, however, urged the need for independent alumnae organization: in increasing numbers, members resided at great distances from their own chapters, and, finding close, personal touch with them impracticable, wished for association with those members of the fraternity in convenient proximity; experiments had proved, moreover, that alumnae engaged in national work were more vitally interested than before in the progress of their individual chapters. As a result, therefore, of pressure both from beyond and from within the national council, definite steps were taken for organizing members beyond college halls.

The first legislation was passed at the Evanston Convention in 1902. This action provided for the chartering of alumnae chapters. In 1904 a further step was taken in the decision by the national convention that alumnae chapters should be on an equal basis in national conventions with the undergraduate chapters through representation by a voting delegate. The following convention legislated that alumnae chapters

should have a separate form of charter. In that year, 1906, two alumnæ chapters were chartered, Alpha Alpha at Chicago, and Beta Beta at Indianapolis, in both of which centers alumnæ had long met informally. Informal meetings preceded organization also in New York, Boston, Lincoln, Berkeley, and Seattle. In the year after the founding of Alpha Alpha and Beta Beta, 1907, occurred the establishment of Gamma Gamma in New York City. Across the continent, in 1908, Delta Delta Chapter was founded at Los Angeles. In 1909, as in 1906 and 1913, two new alumnæ chapters were established: Epsilon Epsilon at Detroit, and Zeta Zeta at Boston. In 1910 the revision of the charter made it possible for both active and alumnæ chapters to use the same document. The Madison alumnæ were granted a charter as Eta Eta Chapter in 1911. Two years afterwards, Theta Theta and Iota Iota were founded at Berkeley and Seattle, and were followed in 1914, by three groups, Kappa Kappa at Lincoln, Lambda Lambda at Grand Rapids, and Mu Mu at Kansas City. In 1916 Nu Nu was established at Denver.

Alumnæ organization had, by this time, become very popular. As a result of the action of the National Council in 1913 recommending the establishment of alumnæ clubs in small cities or college towns, twenty-two alumnæ clubs were established during the three years of 1914, 1915, and 1916. During 1914 alumnæ of Decatur, Ill.; Eastern Oklahoma; St. Louis; Des Moines; Albion, Mich; and Milwaukee petitioned for and were granted organization as alumnæ clubs. In 1915 twelve clubs were chartered at Ann Arbor, Mich., Omaha; Portland, Ore.; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh; Greensburg, Ind.; Oil City, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boulder, and Pueblo, Colo.; Meadville, Pa. and Terre Haute, Ind. Six or more alumnæ were then necessary for the formation of an alumnæ club and the dues and duties were made lighter than for alumnæ chapters. Legislation in 1914 provided that each alumnæ chapter should, henceforth, first exist for one year as a club. In all, since clubs were first authorized in 1914, 39 alumnæ clubs have been established (April, 1921) or an average of more than six each year. A list of these clubs appears on page 53. The Denver group, organized as a club, became Nu Nu Chapter after a year.

In 1919 by convention action the number of names required on petitions for alumnæ clubs was increased from six to ten and on petitions for alumnæ chapters from twelve to twenty.

The rapid growth in alumnæ organization may be traced to the recent policy of the fraternity to unify its ranks for the sake of the accomplishment of specific national aims. To this end the 1915 Convention established an alumnæ association, and created in the Council the officer of alumnæ vice-president who serves as chairman of the alumnæ association. To this office was elected an experienced member of the

preceding Council, Miss Lillian G. Zimmerman. The other officers of the Association were Mrs. R. J. Dunkle, Treasurer, and Miss Vera Southwick, Secretary. After the 1919 Convention Miss Myra H. Jones as National Alumnæ Vice President became chairman of the committee, Mary-Emma Griffith, Secretary, and Mrs. R. J. Dunkle, Treasurer.

The requirements which the Association makes of affiliated associations are such as will enable the alumnæ to follow closely not only the work of their own active chapters but likewise the national proceedings of Alpha Chi Omega, and the work of the Panhellenic movement. Through frequent letters from the Alumnæ Vice President they are kept in touch with the national work of the fraternity and given a share in it. Groups labor definitely for at least one division of national work. What they have achieved separately along these lines will appear in the individual accounts of the alumnæ chapters and alumnæ clubs and in the chapter on war work. Alumnæ are urged to keep abreast of educational progress generally by taking part when convenient in the endeavors of the American Association of University Women, (formerly the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ), college clubs, and city Panhellenic Associations. In the various branches of the last-mentioned movement, alumnæ of Alpha Chi Omega have been concerned vitally both in their formation and in their administration.

The scope and plans of the Alumnæ Association were covered in the 1916 report of the Alumnæ Vice President to the National Council, part of which we quote:

"The general alumnæ work covers an extensive field; a mere summary of what has been done during the past nine months includes the desire of the chairman firstly to extend alumnæ interest by the addition of new clubs, secondly to strengthen those groups already organized, and thirdly to help to broaden the outlook of all groups not only to embrace specific work for Alpha Chi Omega, but also to represent us in city Panhellenics, college clubs, and the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, and by field work to further the general interests of the fraternity. That our activities have been broadened is evinced by the number of city Panhellenic offices held by our alumnæ groups. Fully one-third represent us in these by holding offices: Cleveland, Decatur, Mu Mu, Pueblo, Eastern Oklahoma, St. Louis, Theta Theta, Omaha, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Portland. * *

"Each alumnæ group was asked to identify itself with at least one special branch of Alpha Chi Omega work chosen by the group. Several groups are to be commended for their interest along every Alpha Chi Omega activity, notably Theta Theta, Kappa Kappa, Eastern Oklahoma, Mu Mu, Portland, and Pittsburgh. Since the facts concerning the

service of the different associations may serve as an inspiration to other groups, their activities are here enumerated.

"The Milwaukee and Eastern Oklahoma Clubs are furnishing guest-rooms in the new homes of Kappa and Psi. Kappa Kappa and Albion are campaigning for life subscriptions to *The Lyre*, the latter for twenty-five. Kappa Kappa also maintains a scholarship for Xi and is endeavoring to prepare more girls in Xi for Phi Beta Kappa. Alpha Alpha and Delta Delta are working on convention funds. Those successful in gaining non-resident members are Portland and Pueblo. Extension work is done by Iota Iota, Atlanta, and Gamma Gamma. Equipment work was cared for by Theta Theta. Diligent in helping to raise chapter building-funds are Eta Eta and Theta Theta. Four additional clubs, Galesburg, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Washington have pledged to the Reserve Fund. Theta Theta has pledged twenty-five dollars to the Scholarship Fund, and Milwaukee, ten dollars; Kappa Kappa, Washington, D. C., and Gamma Gamma have signified their intentions of contributing their share toward the same. Zeta Zeta is active in French relief work. Omaha, Delta Delta, Iota Iota, Mu Mu, Des Moines, and Cleveland are interested in local charities. Milwaukee and Beta Beta give successful annual state luncheons to Alpha Chi Omegas in their respective states. Those eleven interested in Panhellenic affairs are elsewhere enumerated. Epsilon Epsilon is to present a scholarship cup to the chapter making the greatest improvement during the year. * * "

The emphasis in alumnæ groups during the period of the war shifted to patriotic endeavor and has been described somewhat in the section devoted to war work.

The Alumnæ Association, as an organization, has published the 1916 and 1920 editions of the fraternity directory, and has assumed charge of the Scholarship Fund and of the altruistic work, scholarships for children.

Alumnæ organization has been traced to its source in the traditional chapter reunions. There have been, in addition, a number of other forces that have affected vitally alumnæ interest, and have helped to make possible the broad existing system.

Among these forces the publications of the fraternity rank first. *The Lyre*, authorized when the fraternity was but six years old, and issued three years later, has, from its first appearance, contributed, to an incalculable degree, to the maintenance of a living bond among the members. In *The Lyre* for March, 1897, occur these words in an editorial: "The inspiration which we receive from association in our respective chapters is intensified by the union of the chapters. *The Lyre* should be the connecting link which binds all who wear the Scarlet and Olive." Such a link the magazine has ever been. It has published news of alumnæ, and has presented accounts of their achievements and their avocations.

It has included in its pages expressions of their opinions on artistic and educational subjects. It has persistently campaigned for financial support. With the system of the life subscription for all initiates, *The Lyre* will be a still greater power in cementing the relation between members and their fraternity.

The *Alumna Letter*, issued in 1908, 1909, 1911, and, in different form, before the conventions of 1912 and 1915, has done its share in informing the alumnae of the progress of Alpha Chi Omega.

The *Directory*, published three times each by the national treasury and *The Lyre* treasury, has been of greatest value. Though often incorrect in addresses because of an imperfect system in the keeping of the fraternity records, it has been a practical guide to the renewal of correspondence between many sisters and to personal calls from many travelers.

The private journals, the *Heræum* and the *Argolid*, since their first appearance in 1911 and 1913, respectively, have accomplished much in awakening response from alumnae regarding the inner workings of the organization.

The *Songbook*, first published in 1894, is the veteran among the publications of Alpha Chi Omega. It has been published in six different editions, and is destined to run through many more before its service shall be ended. The *Songs of Alpha Chi* have kept warm in numberless hearts the sweet memories of fraternity associations, and sympathetic enthusiasm for fraternity progress.

The *History of Alpha Chi Omega* provides data of value in convenient form. It is the present policy of the fraternity to equip all new members with this volume, as well as with the other important publications, to prevent the possibility of ignorance or lack of appreciation of the significance and the traditions of the organization. Three editions have been published in 1911, 1916, and 1921.

The *Daily Convention Transcript* made its appearance and found a warm welcome in the circle of fraternity publications, at the Long Beach Convention in 1915. It ran through its second volume at the Chicago Convention in 1919 and shows every sign of doing its share in letting Alpha Chis know what is going on, at each successive national convention. Its news of convention, to delegates and to the distant active and alumnae members, reaches its readers promptly. Like all the publications, it is self-supporting.

Two chapters, Iota (University of Illinois) and Alpha (De Pauw University) issue a newspaper, *The Eyeota* and the *Alphalpha*, to their alumnae. They are well edited publications, overflowing with enthusiasm and interesting news, containing about as much composition as an enterprising university newspaper.

Lambda (Syracuse University) has a separate alumnae organization, with officers, and with definite responsibilities connected with the active chapter. This organization is thoroughly businesslike and efficient. It has accomplished much, and has made possible for Lambda the ownership of a new home.

Theta (University of Michigan), Kappa (University of Wisconsin), Omicron (Baker University), Pi (University of California), and Iota, all have effective, workable alumnae organizations. All of these chapters, except Iota, work without a chapter publication. All chapters coöperate actively with the management of *The Lyre* in conserving the attachment of their alumnae to the national magazine.

Another force that has contributed to the enlistment of active alumnae support has been the foundation of national funds for specific purposes. The Reserve Fund received contributions from numerous alumnae while most alumnae chapters and many alumnae clubs have contributed to it. The Scholarship Fund is largely an alumnae enterprise. And the system of Alumnae Notes, authorized by the 1912 Convention, which is managed by the Deputy to the National Treasurer, benefits not only the active chapters, but the alumnae, who are practically interested in the use made of their contributions. The following statement shows the results obtained from the alumnae notes signed by every initiated member:

Table 19.—Results of collection of Alumnae Notes.

College Year.	Total amount collected.	Amount to active chapters.	Amount to National Treasury.
1913-1914	\$316	\$186	113
1914-1915	828	495	311
1915-1916	1,182	708	456
1916-1917	1,640	984	627
1917-1918	1,985	1,191	782
1918-1919	2,385	1,431	902
1920 ^a	1,699	996 ^b	664 ^b
Totals	\$10,035	\$5,991	\$3,855

^a To September, 1920

^b Approximate.

According to the provision in the Constitution three-fifths of each note collected is sent to the college chapter to which the alumna belongs, the remaining two-fifths now being divided equally between the Scholarship Loan Fund and the Convention Fund.

For the first two years two-fifths of the proceeds were used to defray the expenses of the national treasury. After the 1915 Convention one-

half was given to the Scholarship Fund, and the other half to the Convention Fund. During the college year 1917-18 and part of 1918-19 on account of the postponement of convention, by Council vote the entire amount received by the treasury was given to the Scholarship Fund. The entire amount of alumnae note proceeds received by the Scholarship Fund has been approximately \$2,106. The figures in this table show clearly the actual present and the potential value to the fraternity of the alumnae note system.

The Reserve Fund, which will be of increasing service in the building of chapter houses, and ultimately for an endowment for the fraternity, appeals deeply to the alumnae because of its practicability. By co-operation with the Reserve Fund and the Scholarship Fund, the alumnae members find it possible to render large service of an attractive nature that they could not attempt to offer as individuals.

Not merely through, and for the sake of financial support did the remarkable awakening of alumnae interest manifest itself. It is to be seen most impressively in the development of the committee system of service. During the first years of the fraternity, tasks were frequently assigned to a chapter to perform, and the appointment of needed committees was made within that chapter. Much of the work of committees was done at conventions. When the Grand Council was established in 1898 as the governing body of the fraternity, the important committees necessary to the work of the organization were appointed, for a number of years, principally within that body. Of the first official meeting of the Grand Council, in 1903, Kate Calkins Drake says in *The Lyre* several years later: "Much of the work to be finished was left to committees. From the work of these came the first examinations, the revision of the initiation ceremony, some system of identification and affiliation, and a successful struggle for proper recognition in *Baird's Manual*." These committees, we find, which Mrs. Drake designated, were seven in number, and all were Council members. But while the fraternity was still in the first decade of the twentieth century, the volume of work was too large for these committees of the Council. Committees made up of alumnae and one member of the Council appear on the minutes, and occasionally alumnae who had no official connection with the Council were commissioned for a large service. The amount of service rendered by all these committees was noteworthy; but it was not continuous.

The staff of *The Lyre* constituted a standing committee of a kind, it is true, from early days. Not until the beginning of the chartering of alumnae chapters in 1906, however, did standing committees appear. In 1907 it was legislated that each chapter should elect an alumna adviser. Since these officers stand in close relation to the National Council, and their duties are continuous, we may consider them as standing commit-

tees. In 1908 a committee for the revision of the Initiation Ceremony was appointed which developed into the Ritual and Equipment committee of the present. In 1908 the president appointed a committee on constitutional changes, which by 1910 had become the permanent committee on Organization and Laws. Like the one on the ritual, this committee had been preceded by a number of committees which had served briefly in the same cause.

These two important committees mark the beginning of distinguished service by standing committees. They were both composed, as it is interesting to note, of members of Gamma Gamma Chapter who could gather frequently and could work together with limitless resources at hand in the libraries of the metropolis. Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Fall made up the former committee; the personnel of the latter was Mrs. Fall and Mrs. Green, until 1914. In that year, however, the work for a new edition of the Constitution and Code fell into the hands of two Council members, Mrs. Loud and Miss Armstrong, and after the convention of 1915, was completed by Miss Griffith, the National Secretary.

The stories of these two committees are similar to those of others of our list of standing committees. For, about the year 1910, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Alpha Chi Omega, the policy of standing committees appears unmistakably in several of the thirty-three committees announced at that convention and announced at each subsequent convention. These committees work with the Council, often without a Council member among the appointees, or it may be, including all the members of an alumnae chapter.

The availability of alumnae in organized groups for national service has been repeatedly demonstrated. The steady development of Alpha Chi Omega in many directions during the past decade may be explained by the coöperation of alumnae with the Council in committee service. The members of the Council still serve on many committees, and committee service still looms large upon the horizon of Council work; but few appointed committees now are constituted entirely of Council members. In fact, over a hundred alumnae are engaged in national work today, in the following Standing Committees: Executive, Organization and Laws, Extension, Chapter Houses, Reserve Fund, Macdowell Studio, Alumnae, Finance, Publications, Official Supplies, Examinations, *Lyre* Finance Board, Ritual and Equipment, Panhellenic, Scholarship Fund, altruistic work, History, and Advisory Investment committees.

The time will come when every alumna who is willing to give ever so little time to the national work may be able to find congenial tasks. Such volunteer work will add to the already significant volume of alumnae service, and will increase greatly the power of the fraternity.

The Alumnæ Association, we believe, has but begun its work. In the future what seems to us now a remarkable growth of alumnæ service will seem a mere humble beginning. The Scholarship Fund and National Vocational Committees both pregnant with possibility for the good of undergraduates and graduates alike, are largely alumnæ enterprises. The national altruistic work but just begun will be carried on by alumnæ groups and directed by a committee made up of alumnæ. Extension work will be developed on all sides in new college fields, by means of the alumnæ. In a very few years we shall see, no doubt, an alumnæ association with a self-supporting department of its own, with its own offices, and sessions of its own at national conventions of which the beginning was made in 1915. That day is already in sight, and it means far greater usefulness and prestige than Alpha Chi Omega has yet seen, even in prospect, in her years of achievement.

CHAPTER XX

ALUMNÆ CHAPTERS

Alpha Alpha Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, was established May 23, 1906, as the Chicago Alumnæ Chapter, the first of the chartered alumnæ groups. The organization was effected through the efforts of Gamma alumnæ, who for several years had maintained an informal alumnæ association, assisted by alumnæ of several other chapters. The banquet in honor of the founding was held in the Women's Clubrooms in Evanston, Illinois, May 23, 1906, and was preceded by a card party at which the Gamma alumnæ entertained the local active chapter as well as alumnæ from other chapters. At the business meeting that ensued, the chapter officers were elected and plans were made for the year, which included two business meetings and two musicales, besides monthly luncheons in Chicago. The schedule was changed in 1908 to four business meetings a year instead of two, and in addition, monthly gatherings at the homes of members. At the annual banquet of that year Madame Zeisler was guest of honor, "and gave a delightful informal talk."

Characteristics of Alpha Alpha's history have been the annual elaborate banquet; the two musicales each year, at times with Gamma Chapter and other resident and non-resident Alpha Chis as guests; and summer "porch parties," held every two weeks during the months of June, July, and August. Luncheons in Chicago tea-rooms are given frequently for the sake of convenience. In 1910 Madame Julia Rivé-King was guest of honor at the annual banquet.

Alpha Alpha has often had occasion to meet national officers of Alpha Chi Omega. In 1909 she entertained the entire Council, who were assembled in Evanston, at a "large formal reception, to which the faculty and all the fraternities were invited, in the rooms of the University Guild." Again in 1915, Alpha Alpha extended hospitality to the national officers and also to the delegates to the California convention at a "send-off dinner" just previous to the departure of the convention special train for California. On November 8, 1917, a tea was given at the home of Miss Zella Marshall for the members of the National Council who had been holding a session at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago.

Alpha Alpha is well represented in the Chicago Panhellenic, having held the presidency of that association. Members take an active part also in Chicago and Evanston club and musical life.

In 1919 Alpha Alpha, with Alpha, Gamma, and Beta Beta chapters entertained the National Convention at the Congress Hotel in Chicago.

The following members served on convention committees: Mrs. Harry Osborne, Mrs. Willard Dixon, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Fred Windoes, Mrs. Ralph Dennis, Miss Cordelia Hanson, and Miss Florence Tyden. Their careful plans and attention to details were evident in every phase of the convention program.

Alpha Alpha has furnished a number of national officers to the fraternity and alumnae advisers for Gamma Chapter. Assistance in rushing, at initiation, and at social affairs is rendered Gamma, and joint gatherings of the active and alumnae chapters are held two or three times a year. In 1920 Alpha Alpha was given the responsibility of making and assembling the fraternity ritualistic equipment. In 1921 Alpha Alpha undertook the administration of the Children's scholarship for the Central Province. By virtue of her cosmopolitan membership, Alpha Alpha is a very representative chapter.

The following members of Alpha Alpha received the Pi Kappa Lambda key (honorary musical society), that was established at Northwestern University in 1919: Myrta McKean Dennis, Edith Ericson Defty, Grace Ericson Spearman, Mary Marshall, Julia Marshall, Mabel Dunn Madson, Elthea Snider Turner, Ruth Bradford, Elizabeth Cotterall, Muriel A. Brachvogel.

The charter members of Alpha Alpha were: Elizabeth Tompkins Bradstreet, Ora Bond Burman, Juliet Fauck Colwell, Theodora Chaffee, Myrta McKean Dennis, Grace Ericson, Emma Hanson, Marjorie Grafius, Tina Mae Haines, Cordelia Hanson, Blanche Hughes Hinckley, June Ogden Hunter, Mabel Jones, Irene Stevens Kidder, Mabel Dunn Madson, Ethel Calkins McDonald, Carrie Holbrook Miller, Lucie McMaster Miles, Gertrude Ogden, Ida Pratt, Marion Ewell Pratt, Grace Richardson, Elizabeth Scales, Katharine Scales, Cora Seegars, Mabel Harriet Siller, Mary R. Vose, Florence Childs Wooley, Lillian Siller Wyckoff, Ella Young.

Beta Beta Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana. Early in 1901 the resident alumnae of Indianapolis, Indiana, conceived the idea of entertaining the members of Alpha Chapter who came to the city at the time of the State Oratorical Contest. Mrs. Joseph Taggart offered her home, and a reception was held on the fourth Friday of February. Regular gatherings followed, meetings being held once each month. A program was usually rendered, after which a social time was enjoyed. In January, 1906, a charter was granted and Beta Beta Chapter was installed.

The charter members were: Jennie McHatton Barnett, Lillian Moore Cottingham, Bertha Deniston Cunningham, Helen Dalrymple Francis, Laura Adams Henry, Alta M. Rogers, Florence Thompson Taggart, Ella Hill Thomson, Elma Patton Wade, Lena Scott Wild, and Daisy Steele Wilson. Monthly meetings have been held at the homes of members, with an occasional downtown luncheon.

Two social affairs are held each year—a banquet, the fourth Friday of February, the anniversary of the organization, for the members of Alpha and Alpha Beta Chapters at the Claypool Hotel. The banquet is among the most noteworthy events given by any of our alumnae organizations and the attendance exceeds one hundred. At the 1919 banquet five of the Founders were present. Beta Beta is proud to claim two of the fraternity Founders as members, Olive Burnett Clark and Bertha Deniston Cunningham. Mrs. Clark has served as the chapter president for a number of years. The second annual function is a picnic in June at the country home of Mrs. Joseph Taggart, at which time the husbands and children are entertained. Some years the husbands are entertained at an evening party.

Beta Beta has assisted Alpha in many ways. The chapter for the past two years has been in charge of the plans for the Alpha chapter house and Founders' Memorial to be built at Greencastle. The Grand Council was entertained by Beta Beta in October, 1907, at which time a reception was held at the home of Mrs. J. R. Francis. Invitations were extended to all the fraternity women in the city, to meet the members of the Grand Council. A Panhellenic organization was formed in the city in the spring of 1914. Mrs. Daisy Steele Wilson was elected a member of the Board. In 1915 Maude Meserve Stoner was a member of the Advisory Board and in 1919-1920 Icy Frost Bridge was elected president of the Indianapolis Panhellenic association.

Beta Beta has been most cordial in her support of national fraternity projects. Many of the members of Beta Beta are active in the church, artistic, and club life of Indianapolis, holding the most responsible offices in the prominent clubs; some are also active in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Beta Beta Chapter has received several national honors, and has been represented at six national conventions.

Gamma Gamma Chapter, New York City, was established November 6, 1907, by the alumnae of New York City through the influence of Fay Barnaby Kent, Δ, and Nella Ramsdell Fall, B. The charter members were: Lillian Dodson Brown, Emma Crittenden, Daisy Snell Echlin, Sara Evans, Nella Ramsdell Fall, Jean Whitcomb Fenn, Virginia Fiske Green, Harriet McLaughlin Gunnison, Margaret Kellogg Howard, Violet Truell Johnston, Fay Barnaby Kent, Olive Porter, Fern Pickard Stevens, Alta Moyer Taylor.

Gamma Gamma meets monthly either for luncheon or tea the second Saturday of each month. For two years the chapter met at the home of Jess Northcroft. Another winter the meetings were held at the apartment of Anne McLeary. For the last spring meeting in June the chapter is usually entertained at the country home of some member. Until 1909 monthly meetings were held at the Martha Washington Hotel.

As altruistic work, the members gave a concert in 1910, the proceeds of which were used for the Macdowell Studio Fund. Mrs. Kent was the first to propose the Macdowell Studio Fund, and through her ambition and enthusiasm inspired the chapters to assist in making possible the studio at Peterborough. Gamma Gamma extended her hospitality to the National Council in meeting assembled in New York, in the summer of 1911, in 1914, and in 1920. She represented the fraternity as hostess to National Panhellenic Congress in 1914, making possible what many considered the most comfortable and enjoyable of all Congresses. The comfort of the guests was largely due to the care shown by Gamma Gamma in planning for the Congress and to Mrs. Fall as chairman of the local arrangements committee. Several members of Gamma Gamma assisted in the program of the open session at which a new Panhellenic song, written by Jess Northcroft, Z and I Γ, was sung. The chapter is so scattered that it has never been able to observe Hera Day as an organization, but each member plans her own observance of the day.

Delta Delta Chapter, Los Angeles, California. Delta Delta Chapter was chartered in Los Angeles, California, September 25, 1908, Louise Davis Van Cleve, E, and Ja Nette Allen Cushman, B, being especially influential in bringing about its organization. All interested in the establishment of an alumnae chapter were asked to meet in the committee room of the Y. W. C. A. building. This number consisted of members from chapters all over the Union. To establish an acquaintance and a common interest it was decided to begin the meetings as purely social gatherings. The first roll included the following names: Louise Davis Van Cleve, Ja Nette Allen Cushman, Ruth Dunning Young, Leila Skelton Brown, Glenna Shantz Mills, Myrtle McArthur, Faye Buck, Mabel Chalfin, Katherine Saunders, Blanche Gregg, Louise White, Hazel Hearne, Mauneena McMillan, Marie Smith, and Carrie Trowbridge.

Convenience and pleasure soon established the second Saturday of each month as the date of the meetings, a custom which is still followed. These gatherings soon took the form of a luncheon, sometimes in tea-rooms, sometimes at the chapter house of the Epsilon girls, but most frequently at the homes of members, who were the hostesses of the day. The formal meeting followed. In 1915-1916, a delightful part of the meetings was the program given by fraternity talent, often supplied by Epsilon Chapter. From twenty-five to thirty-five attend each meeting.

The earliest outside work, a search of the history reveals, is a subscription sent to the Macdowell Studio. Then the group tried to find local philanthropic work. Attempts were made to render assistance to needy families, by supplying food and clothing. In 1911, interest was fixed upon the Children's Hospital. An afternoon tea at the Log Cabin

proved successful and made possible a gift of ninety-two dollars. A year later, a musicale and reception at the Ebell Clubhouse enabled the purchase of a set of X-ray instruments, to be given to the same institution. Another year a bed was endowed in the name of Alpha Chi Omega at the expense of \$250 together with a promise of a gift of fifty dollars each year following, for yearly upkeep. This bed has been maintained ever since.

One of the most enjoyable activities has been the annual Christmas shower to Epsilon Chapter. Not having any house of its own to furnish, the chapter takes delight in providing happiness to the younger sisters. Some pressing need or un hoped for luxury each year carries its love to Epsilon. The accompaniment of a Christmas tree with candles, and candy, and songs and much laughter, and babies, makes the Christmas party an affair to be looked forward to. In September, 1914, both Delta Delta and Epsilon spent the afternoon and evening at the beautiful home of Ellen Beach Yaw at Covina. In 1915, Delta Delta had the pleasure of assisting Epsilon as hostess to the convention of Alpha Chi Omega. Realization in the minds of the guests equalled the anticipation of the anxious hostesses, and the convention of 1915 performed its every function successfully.

In March, 1916, Delta Delta was accorded the pleasure of entertaining the honorary members, Mrs. Macdowell and Ellen Beach Yaw, at the home of Rowena Huscroft. The year 1917-1918 found Delta Delta deeply interested in war work, a brief account of which appears in the chapter on war work of the fraternity. Home charities were not forgotten at this time, however, for the chapter gave ten dollars and a jelly and jam shower to Madame Ellen Beach Yaw for her Lark Ellen Home for Boys, beside the regular fifty-dollar pledge for the Children's Hospital. Mrs. Fall, National Inspector, visited Los Angeles in February, 1918, and Delta Delta joined with Epsilon in giving a reception for her to all fraternity women. In 1918 Delta Delta gave \$25.00 to the Scholarship Fund.

In 1919 during the stay of Mrs. Loud and Mrs. Bennett in Los Angeles Delta Delta joined Epsilon in giving a large reception for them at the chapter house, to which were invited all the women's and men's fraternities, faculty members and mothers of Alpha Chis. In April, 1920, Delta Delta gave a card party to raise funds for the national altruistic work. Successful banquets which both Delta Delta and Epsilon attended have been held in 1919 and 1920. In 1920 eighty-five Alpha Chis, representing the chapters, sat down to the banquet table at the Jonathan Club. Delta Delta gave a bazaar in 1921 and raised \$550 for local charities and the national altruistic work.

Epsilon Epsilon Chapter, Detroit, Michigan. At the convention of 1908, Ada Dickie Hamblin, B, and Frank Busey Soule, I, were appointed

a committee to organize an alumnae chapter in Detroit, Michigan. Accordingly five enthusiastic Alpha Chis met at the home of Mrs. Hamblin on March 17, 1909. On March 24, 1909, twelve met at the "Copper Kettle" for luncheon and signed a petition for a charter for the Epsilon Epsilon Chapter. The charter was signed May 18, 1909, and Mrs. Soule served as the first president. The charter members were: Myrtle Wallace Allen, Ada Dickie Hamblin, Grace Lynn Harner, Florence Woodhams Henning, Mabel Allen Renwick, Bessie Tefft Smith, Frances Dissette Tackels, Florence Hoag White, Etta May Tinker, Frank Busey Soule, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount, and Ora Woodworth. In 1910 Epsilon Epsilon aided Theta Chapter in entertaining the National Convention at the Hotel Tuller, Detroit, in celebration of the fraternity's twenty-fifth birthday.

The meetings, both social and business, are held on the second Saturday of each month, except in July and August, at the homes of the members. For the sake of convenience it has become the custom to serve a one o'clock luncheon after which the business meeting is held. Of their altruistic work, Epsilon Epsilon says: "Each year just before Christmas we forget to be sufficient unto ourselves and, in fact, quite forgetting to be interested in each other, think about those who are less fortunate. We usually delegate a committee to look up a family of goodly number, and supply them with warm new underwear." In 1921 Epsilon Epsilon was one of the first five alumnae chapters to undertake the work of administering a child's scholarship. She has had several national workers.

Zeta Zeta Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, was organized as an alumnae chapter November 9, 1909. Through the efforts of Estelle McFarlane Dunkle and Evangeline Bridge, both of Zeta, a sufficient number of alumnae were found in the vicinity of Boston, and the charter was granted by the Grand Council in the spring of 1909. On November 9, in Boston a business meeting and luncheon were held, and the charter was signed. The charter members were: Estelle McFarlane Dunkle, Evangeline Bridge, Sarah D. Morton, Gladys Livingston Olmstead, Blanche Ripley, all of Zeta, and May Allinson, Iota and Gamma Gamma. The chapter is in close touch with Zeta Chapter which she assists socially and financially. Zeta Zeta was the pioneer in the war work of the fraternity and from her ranks the chairman of the French Orphan Committee was chosen. Zeta Zeta supported one orphan for five years and two orphans for three years. In 1921 Zeta Zeta again became one of the pioneers in the new altruistic work undertaken by the fraternity by establishing one of the children's scholarships. This chapter has given the fraternity several national workers, including two national presidents. Zeta Zeta provided the fraternity with the annual calendars of 1915 and 1916.

Eta Eta Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin. Eta Eta, the seventh alumnae chapter, was organized on Friday, June 16, 1911. The installation was held at the Kappa chapter house at 430 Sterling Court. Mrs. Dennis, the National Inspector, presented the charter, which was signed by Alice Alford, Hazel Alford, Margaret H'Doubler, Helen Jennings, Lucille Simon, Sarah Morgan Bell, Sarah Sutherland, Mae Theobald, and Edna Swenson Mayer, all of Kappa, Florence Kelly Baskerville, Γ, and Inger Hoen Emery, N. It was planned to hold all meetings at the homes of Eta Eta members on the first Monday evening of each month. This time was later changed to the first Wednesday evening of each month. The chapter at first studied various topics and had musical or other programs at its meetings. Later it devoted its energies to social service work. A hospital box was planned for each Hera Day and funds were raised for the Reserve Fund. Much assistance has always been given Kappa Chapter, and Eta Eta was particularly helpful when Kappa bought her new home. Eta Eta was active in war work and in 1920 made a contribution to the fraternity's new altruistic work. In 1912 Eta Eta and Kappa Chapters were hostesses to the National Convention in Madison.

Theta Theta Chapter, Berkeley, California. During the fall of 1912 the desirability of forming an alumnae chapter of Alpha Chi Omega was felt by the girls who had graduated from Pi Chapter, and who seldom had a chance for reunion. On June 11, 1913, at a meeting held at the Pi chapter house, Theta Theta Chapter was duly installed by Mrs. Virginia Fiske Greene, Θ and ΓΓ. The first officers were as follows: Rue Clifford, President; Mrs. McKay, Vice-President; Lottie Bocarde, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Kelley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. S. J. Vogel, Treasurer; Mrs. L. W. Layne, Historian; Elizabeth Wolfe, *Lyre* Editor. From this time on till 1916 the monthly meetings, held at the houses of the members, were largely of a social nature, though charitable work, discussions of Panhellenic questions and, in 1916, preparation of equipment of installation of chapters, shared in giving the chapter a busy as well as a social life.

In the period following 1916 the date of the monthly meeting has varied. For the years 1916 to 1920 the meetings have been held on the first Saturday afternoon in the month. In 1919-1920, this time was changed to the first Monday evening, and the place to Pi chapter house in order to bring about closer relations between the girls of Pi and Theta Theta. As few married members of the chapter could attend evening meetings, the time of meeting was again changed to Saturday afternoon while the custom of meeting at the chapter house was retained, so that there is still ample opportunity for the alumnae to meet the girls of

Pi. In 1919-1920 Theta Theta and Pi were drawn even more closely together by the coöperative effort of both chapters in purchasing a chapter house for Pi. Under the loyal and efficient chairmanship of Leigh Foulds the purchase was completed and the financing so arranged that both chapters bear the burden and share the responsibility, while understanding and friendship have increased through working together.

Besides the work of its members through Panhellenic, Theta Theta has made each Hera Day an occasion for some work for others. In 1916, 1917, and 1918 boxes of clothing were packed and sent to poor families in West Berkeley or Richmond. In 1919 a gift of money was made to Roberts College of Constantinople. 1920 saw another box of clothing packed and sent, with some money, to the Berkeley Day Nursery for the children there. The chapter hopes to continue its attempt to help the children of the Berkeley factory district to the warm clothing that they need for school. This chapter work has been carried on with an average yearly membership of twenty-five.

Iota Iota Chapter, Seattle, Wash. Iota Iota was organized as an alumnae chapter March 8, 1913, through the efforts of Ada Dickie Hamblin, B. The charter members were Alice Mustard Adams, Z, Gertrude Babcock, B; Ethel Lilyblade Brown, F; Gertrude Neidergesaes Bryce, P; Jennie Rogers Cole, P; Leora Fryette Evans, K; Jean Whitcomb Fenn, B; Alice Reynolds Fischer, Θ and Z; Ray Gallagher, F; Ada Dickie Hamblin, B; Marjorie Harkins Matzen, P; Louise Stone Hickcox, Z; Edith Hindman Johnson, P; Nellie Allen McCafferty, A; Vera Cogswell Rogers, P; Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, P. Since that time many new Alpha Chis have been added to the chapter, and though many have moved away the membership has more than doubled, numbering in 1920 thirty resident and twelve non-resident members.

Meetings are held the first Saturday of each month at Rho's chapter house. Two members act as hostesses. Part of the afternoon is devoted to business and the remainder given over to a program of a social nature. An interesting variation of this social program has been five-minute talks about their work, given by professional members. Iota Iota has presented Rho Chapter with several gifts, of which the last was perhaps the most elaborate. It included a davenport table, two pictures, a vase, a statuette of Hebe for the living-room, and a small table for the hall of the new chapter house. Funds for these gifts and for charity are provided through Iota Iota's annual bazaar, which has been increasingly successful each year. In 1919 it netted \$218 and a part of the sum was put in savings on the alumnae chapter's account as a start toward a convention fund. The scholarship trophy given Rho in 1915 has many new and deserving names inscribed upon it.

Iota Iota has tried not to be self-centered, and many pledges have been made to the National Reserve Fund and to the Washington Scholarship Fund. It has taken an active part in the organization and direction of the Northwest Alpha Chi Omega Corporation. All of the officers of the corporation are members of Iota Iota, and are devoting their efforts toward raising a fund with which Rho Chapter may purchase a site for its future home. Hera Day has always been interesting, usually being observed by giving a musical at some Home, or visiting the Children's Hospital. In 1920 the committee appointed to investigate worthy fields reported that the Social Welfare League of Seattle would welcome help from university women. Accordingly, the members offered two afternoons of their time the week of Hera Day, their aid being largely of a clerical nature. Four members of Iota Iota became so interested in this work in 1920 that they continued it as a personal charity, devoting one afternoon a week or more to it. The chapter felt that here was evidence of a constructive good arising from organized effort. In 1920-1921 Iota Iota made generous contributions to the national altruistic work of the fraternity.

Kappa Kappa Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, was granted a charter on January 31, 1914. Lois Smith Crann, National Inspector, was the installing officer. The alumnae in Lincoln had been meeting for four years before the charter was granted, so the enrollment at the time the charter was granted was large. The charter members were: Lilah V. David; Alice Leshner Mauck; Helen Boggs Alexander; Metta K. Yost; Lillian E. Stevens; Jane Chandler Bishop; Etta Brothers Mosley; Harriet M. Condra; Rebanis Sisler; Marie Minor; Kathryn Morgan; Isabel H. McCorkindale; Endora Marshall Esterbrook; Florence Davis; Harriet E. Bardwell; Mary Noble Bardwell; Margaret Kellogg Howard; Beulah Jennings; D. Dale Pugh; Grace M. Holman; Vera Cox Bavinger; Beulah Bell Minnich; Vera A. Upton; Maude Thomas Larson; Beulah Buckley.

The meetings have always been informal, comprising a luncheon, with the business meeting following. The chapter's work in general has been to support the active chapter, financially and in its various activities. Kappa Kappa takes charge of and plans the annual banquet for Xi, and gives one of the four rushing parties that Xi has each autumn. During the war all efforts were turned to war work, and many members held responsible positions in various departments of patriotic endeavor. Since the war Kappa Chapter has coöperated very effectively in the national altruistic service of Alpha Chi Omega by supporting and administering children's scholarships to needy students in the Lincoln high school.

Lambda Lambda, Grand Rapids, Michigan. During the Christmas holidays of 1912, all Alpha Chi Omegas known to be living in Grand

Rapids were invited to meet at the home of Millie E. Fox. Plans were then made for regular meetings during the year. A petition for an alumnae chapter was sent to the National Council and granted. On February 7, 1914, Lambda Lambda of Alpha Chi Omega was installed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by Nella Ramsdell Fall, Yonkers, New York, at the home of Ruth Birge Byers, the charter members being: Millie E. Fox, B; Mary Hyde, Ø; Ruth Birge Byers, T; Enid Holmes Ellis, Ø; Ida Billingham Hume, B; Josephine Moore Shaw, B; Pearl Frambes Shedd, B; Mame Hale Ward, Ø; Myrtle Watson, B; Helen Hilliker, Ø; Lulu Fairbanks, B; and Lillian Elliott, B. A banquet was served in the evening at the Morton House to which husbands and friends were invited. Out-of-town Alpha Chis present were: Nella Ramsdell Fall of Yonkers, New York; Mildred A. Moore of Rockford, Illinois; Lucile Schenck of Clinton, Michigan. The chapter holds at the homes of members monthly meetings that are social in character.

Mu Mu, Kansas City, Missouri. The *Kansas City Star* of September 20, 1914, stated that "Mu Mu Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega was installed by Miss Lillian Zimmerman, National Treasurer, of Alpha Chi Omega, September 19, at the home of Miss Frances Gould, 2809 Charlotte Street. The officers are: President, Miss Clara Chesney; Vice President, Mrs. Spence Apple; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Colley; Historian, Mrs. Alexander Haggart; *Lyre* Editor, Miss Frances Gould; Warden, Miss May Jaggard." The installation was performed with impressive dignity and the charter received with much pride by the fifteen charter members. The first few years of the organization were almost entirely devoted to social functions but more recently while still the chapter continues social affairs, community work has absorbed interest.

Child welfare work in Kansas City is sponsored largely by the Panhellenic and the American Association of University Women. Two Alpha Chi Omegas, Charlotte Boutwell Jones and Helen Hertzler have done especially valuable work in this department. Panhellenic is also active in the Anti-tuberculosis Society giving her support in supplying funds also active personal aid in establishing, maintaining and equipping open air schools in the city. Mu Mu has always been active in the Panhellenic movement in Kansas City. In 1916-1917 Mrs. Fred Hoover served ably as president of the Association. Since Mrs. Hoover's term of office, Anna Church Colley, Louise Chesney, and Agnes Hertzler have represented Alpha Chi Omega in the Kansas City Panhellenic Association.

Nu Nu Chapter, Denver, Colorado. On April 22, 1916, a meeting of Denver Alpha Chi Omegas was held at the studio of Shirley Lewis, N, for the purpose of organizing an alumnae association. The Denver Club

of Alpha Chi Omega was the result of that meeting. The club early took steps toward securing a charter as an *alumnæ* chapter and at once identified itself with the Denver Panhellenic. Meetings were held regularly each month at the homes of the members and several luncheons were given at the Daniels and Fisher Tea Room. In August, 1916, a meeting was held in honor of Mrs. Robert Dunkle (Estelle H. McFarlane), Z, who encouraged the club to apply for a charter as an *alumnæ* chapter. In March, 1917, Mrs. Frank Fall (Nella Ramsdell) B, National Inspector, spent two days in Denver and assisted at the installation of Nu Nu. There were ten charter members, as follows: Ray Gallagher Feagans, Γ; Pauline Thomas Arnold, A; Pearl Armitage Jamieson, A; Muriel Lough Woods, Θ; Shirley Lewis, N; Edith W. Noxon, N; Sophia Ellsberg, N; Charlotte Boutwell, Φ; Ruth Hamilton Loupe, N; Leona Peters, N; Mildred McFarland, N.

Meetings were held regularly until the end of the year. The following year a number of the charter members left the city and the work of the chapter became somewhat disorganized. In 1919-1920 the chapter was reorganized and again became ready for work. The twelve members represented Alpha, Beta, Iota, Chi, and Nu Chapters. Nu Nu in 1920-1921 began to make plans for the National Convention of 1922 to be held in Colorado.

CHAPTER XXI

ALUMNÆ CLUBS

Albion Alumnæ Club, Albion, Michigan. The Albion Alumnæ Club was formally organized in May, 1914, at the home of Lucretia Drown Gardner. The first officers of the new organization were: President, Augusta Eveland Dickie; Secretary, Ethel Calkins Drake; Treasurer, Margaret Smith. For many years prior to the formation of the club the ties binding the resident alumnæ and Beta Chapter were unusually strong. Support to the active chapter was loyally and happily given by the alumnæ and in turn the courtesies extended by the younger sisters were many. This cordial relationship was made more effective by the organized club which has always given aid to the active chapter in rushing and in other social activities. The two groups have frequently combined in observance of Founders' Day and in annual reunions. The alumnæ group takes charge of the alumnæ reunion at commencement time. Support is given regularly to the city hospital.

Alliance Alumnæ Club, Alliance, Ohio. The Alliance Club was granted recognition in September, 1920. The following alumnæ, all of Alpha Eta, signed the petition: Stella Stackhouse, Mabel Hisey, Mildred Walker, Lydia Kirk, Grace Sanderson, Evangeline L. Bowers, Marjorie James, Carrie Clark, Edith McBride Purviance, Mary Ellen Pluchel, Inez Summers, and Mary Pauline Borton. The club holds bimonthly meetings and plans as its main work to be of active assistance to Alpha Eta Chapter. Its first efforts have been directed toward helping the active chapter in its rushing and toward raising a fund for a chapter home.

Ann Arbor Alumnæ Club, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Ann Arbor Alumnæ Club was organized in the early part of 1915. As with the other alumnæ groups in small college cities where active chapters are established, the majority of the members are alumnæ of the active chapter, Theta. The Club has as its chief purpose the giving of assistance to Theta Chapter. It aids the active chapter in rushing, in annual reunions and other social activities and by gifts to the chapter house. During the vital years in which Theta was planning and building her beautiful chapter house the alumnæ association stood back of the active chapter in giving advice and financial assistance. The alumnæ members of the board of directors of the house building project are chosen from the alumnæ club. In 1919-1920 the Ann Arbor Club had a membership of twenty-four. The club has observed Hera Day by sending gifts to the city hospital and by earning money for other altruistic work.

Atlanta Alumnae Club, Atlanta, Georgia. The alumnae living in Atlanta, Georgia, met at the home of Willie Kate Travis, Tuesday afternoon, November 23, 1915, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The following alumnae were present and constituted the charter members of the Atlanta Club: Edith Bradley Sheppard, B; Nellie Schuyler Childs, O; Vie Strickland, T; Mary Disbro, T; Vera Southwick, A; all of Atlanta; Virginia Hinton, T, Reynolds, Ga.; Laura Bell Bostwick, T, Arlington, Ga.; and Lucile Bean Smith, T, Columbus, Ga. The club meets monthly at the homes of members. Because of the absence of a nearby active chapter the activities of the club have been mainly social. In 1919-1920 the club had eleven members.

Bellingham Alumnae Club, Bellingham, Washington. The alumnae of Bellingham, Washington, in the spring of 1920 began to make plans looking toward the organization of an alumnae club. The petition sent to the Executive Committee was signed by the following alumnae: Gertrude Hopkinson Cotterall, P, Mary Barker Vincent, I, Adeline Titcomb Hook, P, Irene Thomas, P, Cosby Jackson, P, Irene Palmer, O, Genie Watrous, P, Lenora Thomas, P, Arlie M. Anderson, P, and Annie Palmer, O. The club was formally organized in August, 1920. Because of the short time the club has been established no work can be reported.

Boulder Alumnae Club, Boulder, Colorado. When Dale Pugh Hascall, then Western Province President, visited Nu Chapter in the fall of 1915 she called a meeting of the local alumnae to discuss plans for an alumnae club at Boulder. Much enthusiasm was aroused and after a number of preliminary meetings the club was organized in December, 1915, with the following members, all alumnae of Nu Chapter: Ethel M. Brown, Anne C. Coulehan, Elma Curtin, Irene Hall Curtis, Clara Bancroft Curtis, Mildred Nafe Kerr, Ella Noxon, Lena Powelson Ridgeway, Ruth Sanborn and Ethel Tresize, of Boulder; Jessie Davis, Fort Collins; Margaret Frazer Horne, Denver; and Ruth Tomblin Martin, Nederland. From the first the club recognized that its first duty was to help the active chapter in every way. Meetings were held once a month at the homes of members. The club has been most active since its organization. It has entertained Nu Chapter frequently and has made numerous gifts to the chapter. In 1920 the club contributed to the Armenian Relief Fund as its Hera Day work. In other years Hera Day has been observed by individuals but not as a group. In 1920 the club numbered eight members.

Buffalo Alumnae Club, Buffalo, New York. After several previous attempts at organization the Alpha Chi alumnae residing in Buffalo formed an alumnae club which was granted recognition by the Executive Committee in the spring of 1917. The original club numbered ten

members representing several active chapters. Although handicapped by a small and changing membership the club has held meetings with regularity and has served a useful purpose in keeping Alpha Chis in that city, both active and alumnæ, in touch with one another.

Cincinnati Alumnæ Club, Cincinnati, Ohio. On May 21, 1919, a meeting was called at the Hotel Sinton for the purpose of forming a permanent alumnæ organization. On this same day a petition for recognition as the Cincinnati Alumnæ Club of Alpha Chi Omega was signed by Appellona Adams, Helen Arnold, Ruth Berting, Grace Flanagan, Julia Hammler, Loretta Hanlon, Mary McDowell, Edna Merz, Elvira Paul, Frances Runck, Gladys Schultz, Gertrude and Bess Waldman, all Alpha Deltas, Helen Day Keys, Θ, Vera C. Didlake, A, and Mabel Davis White, Z. Two weeks later when the club petition was granted the first business meeting was held. The following officers were elected: President, Helen Day Keys; Vice President, Mabel Davis White; Corresponding Secretary, Ruth Berting; Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Gladys Schultz; Editor, Mary McDowell.

Cleveland Alumnæ Club, Cleveland, Ohio. Due to the efforts and the enthusiasm of Ruth Harlow-Osborne, A, the Cleveland Alumnæ Club was formally organized May 27, 1914. There had been two meetings previously. The first was a luncheon at a downtown tea room and the next with Mrs. Ray M. Colwell. The charter members were: Julia Finch-Colwell, A; Beatrice Breckenridge-Cushman, B; Hazel Leach-Gallimore, A; Mabel Dunn-Madson, F; Ruth Harlow-Osborne, A; Dorothy Price, F; Mabel McHane-Schaffner, Δ.

During the war the Cleveland Club as a separate group undertook no war work, but met with Panhellenic at the Y. W. C. A. for Red Cross service. Every member was doing as much as she was able to do in the various organizations that were active in war work, and it was thought wiser to combine efforts with the Panhellenic than to attempt separate work. The Cleveland Club was glad to make a contribution toward the support of the French war orphans. For several years it has been the custom of Cleveland Panhellenic to provide a scholarship for a girl at the College for Women of Western Reserve University, and to this work the Alpha Chi club gives financial support.

But it is as a social group that the club finds its greatest interest. At a convenient downtown tea room, or at the home of one of the members, ten or twelve members gather for a few hours of friendly interchange of news, once a month, realizing and appreciating what the bond of Alpha Chi Omega means among alumnæ in a large city.

Decatur Alumnæ Club, Decatur, Illinois. The alumnæ residing in Decatur, Illinois, organized for the purpose of assisting Upsilon Chapter

in September, 1914. The club meets once a month at the homes of members either for luncheon or for afternoon tea. The alumnae assist the active chapter in a number of significant ways: by gifts to the chapter house, by help in rushing, and by other social activities. In the spring of 1920 the club entertained the seniors of Upsilon Chapter, a number of whom expected upon graduation to become active members of the alumnae club. Upsilon in turn frequently invites the alumnae to the chapter house, and the relations between the two organizations are very cordial. On Hera Day, 1919, the club had a bakery sale, the proceeds of which were given toward the new altruistic work of the fraternity. The club has taken a prominent part in the activities of the city Panhellenic which chose as its work the raising of funds for a scholarship at Millikin. In 1920 the Decatur Club had a membership of twenty.

Des Moines Alumnae Club, Des Moines, Iowa. During June, 1914, when several Des Moines alumnae of Mu Chapter were entertaining at an all-day picnic at Des Moines Golf and Tennis Club, in honor of the alumnae and active members of Mu, the idea was conceived of having a permanent alumnae organization of Alpha Chi Omega in Des Moines. During the summer plans were made and committees appointed. In October, 1914, the Des Moines Alumnae Club had its first meeting. Rather an elaborate schedule was made for the years 1914-1915 of business and social meetings, including one affair to which other fraternity women in the city were to be invited. Committees were at work during the entire year to enlarge the membership, the goal being to include as many fraternity sisters of Iowa as possible. The charter members numbered thirteen, including: Mrs. B. F. Clayton, M; Mrs. Grant Kimer, M; Florence A. Armstrong, M; Georgia Watson, M; and Nelle Harris, M, of Indianola; Mrs. R. G. Harrison, M; Mrs. K. G. Carney, A; Besse Patrick, F; Mrs. John Merrill Dudley, M; and Mrs. Lloyd Humphrey, M, of Des Moines; Miss Berdena Hughes, M, Fairfield; Mrs. Leonard Smith, M, Ida Grove; Mrs. Fred Barker, M, Jefferson.

Many members of other chapters signified willingness to attend whenever possible. Notification of the time of meeting was sent henceforth to about thirty sisters. The meetings were held monthly from October, 1914, to May, 1915. Some altruistic work was done in the city; and a pledge was sent to the Reserve Fund. The season 1914-1915 was very successfully planned and carried out, the members being brought closely together in fraternity work and also in a social way. The club meets now twice a month: at a luncheon and business meeting the first Saturday of the month and at a social gathering in the middle of the month. Besides the support of two French orphans the club made a pledge to the national altruistic work. In 1919-1920 the club had eight resident members and a number of non-resident members.

The club endeavors to keep in touch with all Alpha Chis in the southern section of the state. Besides its own club work the group has always identified itself with the Des Moines Panhellenic. In 1916-1917, Janette Royal served as president of Panhellenic. A number of other members have done committee work.

The District of Columbia Alumnae Club, Washington, D. C. The District of Columbia Alumnae Club was formally organized April 23, 1915, at the home of Mrs. W. F. Ham. The signers of the petition were Suzanne Mulford Ham, F; Sue Graecen, B; Mary-Emma Griffith, A; Myra H. Jones, A; Eddie Dickert, T; Beulah Dickert, T. Although the Alpha Chi Omegas had met together several times previously, no effort had been made to have regular meetings of any kind, until Myra Jones and Mary-Emma Griffith invited the other Alpha Chis in the city to meet at a tea on Washington's birthday, in 1915. Only three Alpha Chis responded to the invitation in person, notes being received from all the others regretting that absence from the city prevented attendance. This scattering of members is so characteristic of the residents of Washington, that in the early days of the club it was often true that a meeting of the club one month would consist of members none of whom were at the meeting the previous month. Monthly meetings were at first held at the beautiful home of Suzanne Mulford Ham, where an attractive room was called the "Alpha Chi Clubroom."

The entry of the United States into the great war brought many Alpha Chis to the city and resulted in greatly increased activities of the club. From a membership of twelve to fifteen the club increased rapidly in numbers, and had on its list fifty or more names. As practically all the members were engaged in war work throughout the day the club as an organization did not attempt war work other than to support its French orphan, its main purpose during the war being to assist all the new Alpha Chis in the city in any possible way, whether to improve living conditions or to find more suitable and congenial work. For more than a year the club endeavored to solve the housing problem for its members by renting and maintaining a chapter house, but long search was unsuccessful in finding a suitable home at a reasonable rental in the congested city.

Since the war, although the membership has decreased, the club has maintained its activities undiminished. Monthly meetings are held, usually alternating an evening meeting with a downtown luncheon. A picnic is held in the middle of the summer for those Alpha Chis remaining in the city. On the anniversary of the founding of the club—Washington's birthday—a luncheon is given to which Alpha Chis living in nearby cities are invited. Because of its location the D. C.

Club has numbered among its members alumnae from practically every chapter in the fraternity including several Council members. The club has contributed toward the Reserve Fund, the national altruistic work, and a local orphan's home.

Eastern Oklahoma Alumnae Club. In May, 1914, four loyal Alpha Chis met at the home of Jessie Richmond Shipley in Haskell. Three of them had never met before, since they all lived in different towns. It was decided at this first meeting to come together twice a year in Muskogee. On November 28, 1914, occurred the first luncheon and election of officers. El Fleda Coleman Jackson, Γ, was elected President, Lucy Andrews Odell, A, Vice-President, Gladys Meserve Ranney, I, Secretary, and Eula R. Smith, O, Treasurer. The club planned with El Fleda Coleman Jackson as its organizer and first president to hold its meetings on the day of the Panhellenic luncheons, thus meeting the sorority women of the eastern part of the state. The club now has twenty-five members scattered all over northeastern Oklahoma, who meet two or three times a year at some central place. In spite of its scattered membership the Eastern Oklahoma club has kept up its interest in the work of the fraternity and has responded loyally to the calls of the fraternity. The group made the largest contribution of any alumnae organization to the fund for the Founders' Memorial and Alta Allen Loud room at Greencastle. Hera Day is observed in some way by every member of the club.

Evansville Alumnae Club, Evansville, Indiana. On June 24, 1920, a group of enthusiastic alumnae met at the studio of Alda McCoy Honig, A, to discuss plans for organizing an alumnae club in Evansville. Several subsequent meetings were held, officers elected, and in October, 1920, the petition which had seventeen signers, was granted. Those signing the petition were: Alda McCoy Honig, A; Mrs. R. H. Humphreys, I; Ferne Wood, A; Imogene Warner Hare, A; Myrtle Knudson Noelting, E; Mary Stewart, A; Enid Hedden, A; Enid Van de Veer, A; Laura Whitman, T; Mrs. E. C. Landgrebe, A; Ruth Miller Hart, A; Mrs. W. R. Black, I; Irma Brady, Γ; Mrs. J. F. Seiler, Θ; Grace Mitchell, Γ; Eleanor Mitchell, Γ; Opal Tislow, Z. The Evansville club selected as its first activity the organization of a city Panhellenic. In this endeavor it met with immediate enthusiastic response from the other fraternity women of the city and a Panhellenic association was organized in December, 1920, Imogene Warner Hare, A, being elected president. The Panhellenic Association has had one function, a tea on New Year's Day for the college girls who were home for the holidays, and plans were made for a party in the spring of 1921 to interest high school girls in fraternities.

Fresno Alumnae Club, Fresno, California. In November, 1920, alumnae living in and near Fresno, began steps toward the organization

of an alumnæ club in that city. The petition, signed by ten alumnæ was sent to the Executive Committee for action in March, 1921, and was approved by them at the Executive Committee meeting just preceding the Atlantic Province Convention, held April 9 and 10, 1921. The charter members of the Fresno Club are as follows: Elsie Bean Docker, I; Miriam Bonsel Cowan, X; Minnie Lisk Busey, II; Mame Lewis Ficklin, I; Ina Sopher Shirts, A; Helen Beck Bell, E; Laura Olschewsky White, P; Amy J. Ayres, II; Florence E. Marvin, II; Ina Gregg Thomas, I.

Galesburg Alumnæ Club, Galesburg, Illinois. The Galesburg Club was organized in March, 1916, with the following charter members: Mary Ethel Todd, I; Edyth Boyd, I; Hazel Hill, B; Agnes M. Olson, I; Helen H. Birch, A; Helen Rhodes, Ø. The club held a number of meetings and made a pledge to the Reserve Fund. Because of the small number of nearby alumnæ the club was not active from 1918 to 1921.

Grays Harbor Alumnæ Club, Aberdeen, Washington. The alumnæ living in Aberdeen became organized in an alumnæ club in January, 1917. The club since its organization has coöperated with the nearest college chapter, Rho, by helping them with their annual bazaar and by making gifts to the chapter. They also aid in rushing by sending to nearby chapters names of desirable new members. Hera Day is observed by taking flowers to the sick. The club is active in city organizations and a number are members of the Association of University Women. In 1919-1921 Margaret Wilson and Agnes Hobi Nelson were Vice President and Secretary respectively of the local A. A. U. W. and Muriel Brachvogel was on the music committee. The Grays Harbor Club holds regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at the homes of members.

Greencastle Alumnæ Club, Greencastle, Indiana. The Greencastle Alumnæ Club came into being in January, 1916. Made up as it has always been, of alumnæ of Alpha Chapter, the club has given first attention to the needs of that chapter and has assisted in social ways and by gifts and pledges toward the new chapter house that is planned. The club holds regular monthly meetings and a program is usually given. In 1919 a definite program along fraternity lines was outlined and followed with much benefit. In June of that year a picnic was given to the seniors of Alpha Chapter. The Greencastle Club contains many representative women of the town who are active in local organizations. A number of the members are members also of the American Association of University Women, formerly the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. The club is fortunate in having one of the Founders of the fraternity, Anna Allen Smith, as a loyal and interested member.

Greensburg Alumnæ Club, Greensburg, Indiana. The alumnæ club at Greensburg, organized in November, 1915, is made up of alumnæ

living in the city and in nearby towns. Because of the scattered membership meetings are held but four times a year. The summer gathering is an all-day picnic to which local college Alpha Chis are invited. Because of the distances that members of the club have to travel for the meetings they usually are planned for the entire day and are held at the homes of members or at a hotel. In 1919 the active girls were entertained during Thanksgiving vacation. The club maintains an active interest in the affairs of the fraternity and has supported a French orphan for three years. Plans have been made to assist Alpha Chapter in acquiring a house and also to aid in the national altruistic work.

Indianola Alumnæ Club, Indianola, Iowa. The alumnæ living in Indianola were organized in November, 1916, with the following charter members, all alumnæ of Mu Chapter: Neva Hardy, Mabel Galvin, Mary Shaw, Nell E. Harris, Effie E. Kimer, Regna King, Emma Harned, June Hamilton Rhodes, Leila Watson, Julia Watson, Martha Guthrie Keeney, Mrs. B. F. Clayton. The club was formed for the purpose of assisting Mu Chapter. The relations between the college chapter and the alumnæ have always been extremely cordial. When Mu Chapter furnished a house in 1919 the alumnæ gave much assistance.

Iowa City Alumnæ Club, Iowa City, Iowa. As a result of the visit of June Hamilton Rhodes, then Central Province President, to Iowa City, in November, 1916, steps were taken toward organizing an alumnæ club in the city, which should have as its chief purpose assisting Sigma Chapter. The petition to the Executive Committee was signed by the following alumnæ: Irma Watson Hance, Z; Nina R. Shaffer, Σ; Agnes G. Flannagan, Σ; Florence M. Hier, M; Florence E. Cook, Σ; Rachel Parrott Myers, Σ; Margaret Kane Thompson, Σ. The club held meetings for a time and then because of the loss of members who had moved from the city, became inactive for a time. In the fall of 1920 steps were taken to reorganize the club. As none of the members of the former club remained in the city a new petition was prepared and sent to the Executive Committee for action. The reorganized club was granted recognition in March, 1921. The following are the members of the new club: Nell E. Harris, M; Edna Patzig, Σ; Blanche McGovern, Σ; Corinne Chamberlin, Γ; Edna Mowre Swords, K and P; Esther Barney Wilson, B; Arminda Mowre, K and Γ; Gretchen Kane Elder, Σ; Florence O'Connor, Σ; Clara Weller Brigham, Σ. The club as reorganized plans to do definite work for Sigma Chapter.

Lawrence Alumnæ Club, Lawrence, Kansas. The Lawrence Alumnæ Club was organized in April, 1919, with the following charter members: Stella Morton McKeen, O; Jane Oechsli Haggart, O; Margaret E. Lupton, Φ; Josephine F. Stimpson, Φ; Sarah Delano Owen, Z; Hazel Cook, Φ.

The club chose as its national work the giving of assistance to Phi Chapter and the alumnae in Lawrence have been able to accomplish many things for the chapter both as individuals and as an organized group.

Meadville Alumnae Club, Meadville, Pennsylvania. The Meadville Alumnae Club was informally organized at the home of Miss Anna Ray in March, 1915. A month later the petition for recognition as the Meadville Alumnae Club of Alpha Chi Omega was signed by Anna C. Ray, Ruby Marsh Eldred, Arline Winslow Lane, Rebie Flood Irwin, Florence Irene Moore, Ethel Moore Miller, Mary Thorpe Graham, Blanche Garver Davenport, Mary Gibson Brock, Gertrude Sackett Laffer, Florence E. Harper. The Meadville Club organized for the purpose of having informal get-togethers and to assist Delta Chapter socially.

The first official meeting was at the home of Anna Ray, May 3, 1915. The same month the club entertained Delta at the home of Mrs. Manley O. Brown—one of Delta's charter members. A happy reunion followed on July 10 at Ruby M. Eldred's home. Mrs. Louise Lord Cappeau of Cincinnati, Miss Mary Lord of Denver, Mrs. Clara L. Study of Neodesha, Kansas, Mrs. Mary R. Philp of Oil City, and Mrs. Harriet Veith Robson of Ann Arbor, were present as visitors of the club. On July 22, 1915, a six o'clock dinner was given at the Country Club in honor of out-of-town sisters. The club entertained, also, in honor of Nella Ramsdell Fall, National Inspector, on May 5, 1916, and took the opportunity to show hospitality to Delta at the same time. A mid-summer picnic to which college and alumnae Alpha Chis are invited is held each year.

Milwaukee Alumnae Club, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For a number of years the Milwaukee alumnae met regularly at picnics and weekly bridge-parties, though not as an organized club. In September, 1915, seven Alpha Chis met at the home of Lillian Zimmerman, K, for the purpose of organizing and applying for a club charter. The charter members were: Lillian Zimmerman, Meta and Ann Kieckhefer, Marie Tolleson Frey, Leah Deutsch Grell, Edna Swenson Mayer, Vivien Verbeck Simons, Else Landeck Adler, all of Kappa, and Ella Shirk Harris, B. During the first year the members met to play bridge and nothing of importance was done. In the fall of 1916, they again started out as a bridge club, but soon decided to do some fraternity work. On November 27, 1916, the club gave its first annual luncheon in the Colonial Room at the Hotel Wisconsin. After an auto ride which followed the luncheon Meta, Ann and Hilda Kieckhefer entertained the visiting Alpha Chis at their home at tea, the resident Alpha Chis assisting. Thirty-seven Alpha Chis from all parts of the state attended the luncheon.

It was planned to make the luncheon an annual function to which all Alpha Chis in the state would be invited. For Hera Day work the Club made scrapbooks for the Milwaukee Children's Free Hospital. In March, 1916, they began to have meetings, at monthly luncheons downtown in one of the grillrooms. Then came the news of Kappa's new house and the Alumnæ Club decided to furnish a Milwaukee Alumnæ Room, so that they might have a place of their own when they visited Kappa. A plate above the door was engraved with the Club's name. A pledge was made at this time also for the Scholarship Fund. From 1919 to 1921 because of a number of removals from the city the club has been inactive.

Monticello Alumnæ Club, Monticello, Indiana. Miss Merle Ackerman, one of the organizers of the club gives the following account of the organization and plans of the Monticello club. "The Monticello Alumnæ Club was organized in October 1920, at the home of Merle Ackerman, with the following charter members—Raeburn Cowger Obenchain, A, President; Merle Ackerman, I, Vice President; Abbie Biederwolf Carson, A, Secretary-Treasurer; Emma Raub, A, Editor; Ida Raub Vanatta, Edna Dye Gardner, Lula Dye Gardner, Bernice McClurg Breckenridge, A; Hortense Barnett and Dorothy Jane Alkire, Alpha Beta.

"Our petition was granted by the National Council, in January, 1921. Plans were made for a celebration in the form of an all-day meeting, April 16, 1921, with a luncheon, tea, banquet, and dance for our guests whom we invited from towns within a radius of fifty miles.

"Our guests of honor were Olive Burnett Clark, one of our founders and President of Beta Beta, and her daughter, Maryellen; Frances Marks, Exchange Editor of the *Lyre*; and members of our nearest active chapter, Alpha Beta. The meeting was most gratifying and proved an inspiration to both old and new alumnæ.

"We feel that we are particularly fortunate in having as our President, Mrs. Obenchain, Alpha Chi Omega's first president under the Grand Council and first Historian. We are very proud of this distinction and to add to this honor, Miss Marks has become a member of our club. We certainly could ask no more, and with these, and such a group of loyal and enthusiastic Alpha Chis as is ours, surely much good can be done and our influence felt in some way in this great and growing organization of alumnæ. The kindly interest that our National Council has shown, gives us an incentive to do big things which will bring honor and credit to our 'beloved fraternity.'

"Club meetings are held the first Monday in each month and are open to all members and visiting Alpha Chis. At present, we are doing all in our power to interest young people in college careers and to give them

the new and broad vision of fraternity life. In addition to assisting in the national altruistic work, we have planned an intensive study of the Ritual, initiation ceremony and music of Alpha Chi, to bring us back to our old understanding and relationship.

"Mrs. Clark gave us as one of her messages—'Nothing in your whole life will keep you as young as will your interest in your fraternity.' Youth means strength, and may we then always be young!"

Oil City Alumnae Club, Oil City, Pennsylvania. The Oil City Alumnae Club was organized in November, 1915, at the home of Mrs. Robert Philp. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Robert Philp, President; Mary Greene, Vice President; Rose Platt, Secretary, and Celia McClure, Editor. The charter members, Delta alumnae living in Oil City, Franklin, Titusville, Rouseville, were Celia E. McClure, Edith M. Askey, Mary B. Greene, Wilhelmina Anderson, Myrtle Crouthers, Marian Whipple, Ethel M. Graly, Rose A. Platt, Mary R. Philp, Bertha Cribbs, Lucy Loane Wolf. The meetings were held every third Saturday. The club has kept in touch with the active chapter at Meadville, and has given assistance whenever needed. From 1919 to 1921 the Oil City Club has been inactive.

Omaha Alumnae Club, Omaha, Nebraska. The Omaha Alumnae Club was established at Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1915, as a social and philanthropic organization. During the first year the meetings were held at the homes of the members. The second year luncheons were held monthly at the University Club. After that the club returned to the afternoon meetings at the homes, feeling that it should accomplish something worth while, aside from pleasure. These meetings are interspersed with occasional luncheons at one of the clubs or hotels. Under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Adams, N, as president, the club sewed for the Visiting Nurses Association at afternoon meetings, also took work home. A great deal was accomplished as the members bought all the material and made the garments. The club supported a French orphan for three years, and sent her Christmas boxes. The club has been active in Panhellenic work and several members have served on important committees. This organization purchased a silver loving cup to be presented each year to the fraternity that has the highest scholarship at the state university. A rushing party was given in September, 1919, which included a luncheon at the Athletic Club, followed by a *matinée*. In June, 1920, the club assisted Xi Chapter with a rushing party at Happy Hollow Club. The evening was spent in dancing. The club had full charge of the annual banquet at Lincoln in April, 1920.

Pittsburgh Alumnae Club, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Through the energy of Katherine Stanford Hair, A, the Pittsburgh Alumnae Club was

organized in November, 1915, with the following charter members: Flora Goldsworthy Streamer, N; Lillian Nelson, Δ; Mary Patterson, Δ; Ruth Nebinger, Δ; Mildred Eiler, Z; Myrtle Porter Faas, Δ; Julia Jones, Δ; Caroline Parsons Boyd, Δ; Virginia Porter Nesbit, Δ; Mabel Leffingwell Walraven, Δ; Marjorie Fowler Fitzhugh, Δ; Francis Riethmiller, Δ; Alice Faunce Bigham, Z. During the years that the group has existed as a club regular meetings have been held, either at the homes of members or at a hotel, and Alpha Chis living in the many suburbs of Pittsburgh have found in the club a center of fraternity life. Because of the scattered membership the main purpose of the club has been social. In 1919-1920 meetings were held on the second Saturday of each month at the homes of members. Alpha Chis aided in the organization of the Panhellenic Association which was formed in Pittsburgh in the spring of 1916, and Mrs. Hair, A, served as its first recording secretary.

Portland Alumnæ Club, Portland, Oregon. The Oregon Alumnæ Club was organized in April, 1915. Just before the installation of Chi Chapter, Mrs. Loud made a visit to Portland. At that time she discussed with the Portland Alpha Chis the possibilities of forming an alumnæ club to which any Alpha Chi Omega living in Oregon would be eligible. The girls were enthusiastic over the plan and two months later the club was a reality with Beatrix Andrews Hopkins, I; Beulah Buckley Withrow, Z; Myrtle Harrison, P; Ernestine Heslop, N; Leonora Kerr, II; Myrtle Wilcox Gilbert, Θ; Gertrude Nolan, II; and Mae Steusloff, X, as charter members. Since the organization of the club monthly meetings have been held at the homes of the different members. During the summer there have been informal social gatherings and picnics and a formal tea in October. One of the pleasures of the summer is a drive out the beautiful Columbia Highway, followed by dinner at the home of Katherine Honey. The annual spring luncheon is held in June at one of the leading hotels or at the University Club, which is attended by Alpha Chis from all parts of the state. In June, 1920, forty-eight Alpha Chis were present. During the Christmas holidays a luncheon or tea is given to which all Alpha Chis in the city are invited. In 1920 the luncheon was held in the Portland Hotel and covers were laid for forty. A matinée party followed.

During the vacations many active girls from Chi and Rho are in the city and this adds very much to the pleasures of the summer activities of the club. Portland has a strong Association of University Women and eight Portland Alpha Chis are members of this association, and several of them have served on important committees; in 1918-1919 Beulah Buckley Withrow was Secretary. The total membership since the organization of the club is fifty-nine. In 1920 the club had a membership of forty, of whom seventeen were resident members.

Philadelphia Alumnæ Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In February, 1921, nine Alpha Chis met on a stormy day at the home of Eleanor Thompson to discuss preliminary plans for the organization of an alumnæ club in the city. As information as to the proper procedure had already been obtained from the alumnæ vice-president the alumnæ present signed the petition and after obtaining the additional names required forwarded it to the Executive Committee for approval. The petition was granted in February, 1921. The charter members are as follows: Helen C. Bailey, A E; Elsie Kiefer Catlin, Δ; Edith Wells Bly, Z; Ruth Ellis McKay, Δ; Mandelle Germonde Walk, Θ; Mary Frances Ratigan, A E; Mary E. Purcell, A E; Laura R. Bee, A E; Eleanor W. Thompson, A E; Evalyn C. Peterson, Λ. It was decided to hold business meetings bimonthly at the Alpha Epsilon chapter room and to meet socially in the alternate months. The immediate aim of the club is to aid Alpha Epsilon in her efforts to obtain a chapter house, and all the club energies are to be devoted to that end.

Pueblo Alumnæ Club, Pueblo, Colorado. The Pueblo Club was organized in December, 1915, with the following charter members: Mary C. McNally, I; Helen G. McGraw, N; Elizabeth Fugard Presley, N; Hedwig Brenneman Heller, Γ; Esther Olson Storer, N; Vera Flynn, N. Meetings were held the last Saturday of each month at the homes of members. Hera Day is observed by giving food and clothing to some destitute family. The club has been active in the Pueblo Panhellenic Association since its organization. During the presidency of Hedwig Heller, Γ, the association began charitable work in the city. Mary McNally served as Vice President of the association in 1915-1916. The Pueblo club has a membership of eight to ten. In 1920 a contribution was made for the national altruistic work.

Salem Alumnæ Club, Salem, Oregon. In February, 1921, a group of alumnæ living in Salem began correspondence looking toward the establishment of an alumnæ club in their city. Most of the alumnæ had been members of the Portland Club but felt that the nearby alumnæ were numerous enough to support a separate organization. The petition was forwarded to the Executive Committee in March and was granted in April, 1921. The charter members are: Leonora Kerr Shinn, Π; Dorothea Steusloff, X; Dorothy Chambers, X; L. May Chambers, X; Grace M. Holt, X; Maimi V. Victor, X; Myrtle Wilcox Gilbert, Θ; Lorraine Scott Smart, I; Gertrude L. Walling, X; Hazel Seeley, X. As the club had just been recognized as the *History* went to press, no report of its activities can be given.

St. Louis Alumnæ Club, St. Louis, Missouri. On September 16, 1914, six Alpha Chis met with Maude Staiger Steiner and signed the petition to

the Executive Committee for a club of Alpha Chi Omega. Leo Fuqua Ruckle, A, was elected President, Bernice Caldwell Tucker, A, *Lyre* Editor, and Maude Staiger Steiner, Θ, Secretary-Treasurer. Because of small numbers the club held irregular meetings which were social in character and finally became inactive. Early in 1921, steps were taken to reorganize the club, and with an active chapter in the city from whose members after graduation the reorganized club may draw upon, the future of the new club appears promising. A petition, signed by fourteen alumnae was sent to the Executive Committee in March, 1921, and the approval of the committee was obtained in April. The signers of the petition were: Annabel Remnitz, Gertrude Lucas, Adele Gussow, Jeannette Brinkman, Carrie Mellow, Inez M. Schageman, M. Lucella Quin, Marion C. Meyersieck, all of Alpha Zeta; and Margaret E. Grimmer, I; Mabel Murfin Walraven, T; Ina Scherrebeck, Σ; Dorothy M. Smith, I; Frieda R. Davie, A; and Flora C. Upshaw, N. As the *History* goes to press the club is taking steps to petition for an alumnae chapter feeling that the number of Alpha Chis in the city justifies such a step. The group will work to strengthen the active chapter.

Spokane Alumnae Club, Spokane, Washington. A group of alumnae living in and near Spokane, Washington, petitioned for recognition as a club in January, 1921. Two months later the club was organized with the following thirteen charter members: Edith L. Greenberg, P; Ruth M. Tewinkel, P; Anny White Melrose, P; Lucile E. Tarbet, Ω; Helen Stewart Williams, P; Estelle M. Downer, Ω; May Powell, Ω; Jennie McCormack, Ω; Hertha Wiegman, P; Dorothy L. Chamberlin, Ω; Lena A. Wilson, Ω; Mary Catherine Glen, Z; Bertha E. Green, I. As the Spokane club is nearer Omega Chapter than any other alumnae group, it plans to give assistance to that chapter.

Syracuse Alumnae Club, Syracuse, New York. The Syracuse Club was organized in May, 1920, with the following charter members: Anita I. Wright, Ethel Brooks Quick, Janette TenEyck, Janet Rinehart, Ruth Sanderson, Clara Appleby King, Mary-Emma Griffith, Gladys Wood, Elizabeth Sill, Paola Schilly Glanert, all of Lambda. A number of meetings have been held and the club plans to do definite work for Lambda Chapter.

Terre Haute Alumnae Club, Terre Haute, Indiana. On the sixteenth of December, 1915, a few Alpha Chi alumnae met at the home of Mary Jones Tennant and over the teacups discussed a club. In February, 1916, an organization was formed with the following officers: Mrs. Fred Powell, President; Mrs. Richard S. Tennant, Secretary; Mrs. Jas. M. Hoskins, Treasurer. Other charter members were Shellie Smith Allen, and Effie M. Miller. The membership later increased to ten

resident and four non-resident. It was decided to have a combined meeting and luncheon the third Wednesday of each month of the college year. As a number of the members later moved from the city, the club is at present inactive (1921).

The Tri-City Alumnae Club, Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Illinois. The Tri-City Alumnae Club was organized November, 1918, at the home of Florence Tyden, Γ, at the Rock Island Arsenal. It was due entirely to the efforts of Louise Hudson, K, and Florence Tyden that the club became a reality, but it had existed in imagination for several years previously. The charter members were, Florence Tyden, Γ; Louise Hudson, K; Joan Watkins, Θ; Ruth Buffum Maucher, I; Erna Goldschmidt, I; Edna Stark, Σ; Addie May Swan, E, and Σ; and Cora Berger, I. Officers were elected, and it was decided to hold monthly meetings at the homes of the members. The meetings have been almost purely social, but the club has assisted poor families at Christmas time through local charitable associations. In July, 1919, a Tri-City Panhellenic Association was formed, and Alpha Chi Omegas have been very active in it since its initial meeting. Rhoda Reinhardt King, I, was its first Secretary, Cora Berger, I, its first Vice President, and three other Alpha Chis present were appointed to committees. In June, 1920, Cora Berger was elected Treasurer. Panhellenic meetings are held the last Saturday of each month and take the form of a luncheon or dinner followed by a business meeting.

Twin Cities Alumnae Club, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. For several years the Alpha Chis of Minneapolis and St. Paul had kept in touch with each other and had met informally whenever convenient. In October, 1916, a petition for recognition as a club was sent to the National Council with the following signatures: Nathalie L. Thompson, Γ; Amy Martin, Γ; Ethel Lovell Thompson, B; Mary Mowry Pickett, Γ; Verna Tyler Kroh, K and Γ; Héléne de Golyer Sorlein, Γ; Esther Grannis Schmitt, Γ; Olive Crawford Morris, Δ; Dorothy Goodner, N. The club has grown in members and has progressed steadily. A contribution has been made to the Scholarship Fund and to the national altruistic work of the fraternity. Meetings are held at the homes of members.

CHAPTER XXII

ENDOWMENT FUNDS AND SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The endowment and scholarship funds of the fraternity have made creditable progress since the inception of the first in 1910 and of the second in 1915. The leaders of the fraternity fortunately have understood the importance of solid financial foundations for an organization, and constructive effort of a high order has gone into the establishment of the separate reserve funds. No fraternity can serve its membership properly, house its undergraduates comfortably, protect its publications, conduct its current affairs with dignity and with freedom from hurtful restrictions, not to mention carrying on valuable altruistic work, unless it possesses adequate endowment.

The Scholarship Fund which was instituted at the 1915 Convention had a two-fold purpose. The vice president said to the National Chapter in 1915 that to her personal knowledge at least eight girls in the fraternity the preceding year would have been eligible and worthy of a loan from such a fund had one existed. Therefore the first purpose of the fund is to help members of the fraternity finish their college courses. A second class of loan would make fraternity life possible to other girls who had adequate funds for a university course, but not enough to pay fraternity dues and initiation fees. Accordingly a plan was devised whereby in the future both needs could be met. The convention pledges of \$75, individual gifts, and official jeweler rebates on badges, constituted the nucleus of the Scholarship Fund. By 1916 the fund reached \$550 which had already been lent to five selected members.

The future growth of the fund also was provided for with foresight by the 1915 Convention and by its Scholarship Fund Committee; it was decided that one dollar from the proceeds of each alumna note and the profits from the sale of *Directories* should go to the Scholarship Fund.

The fund has grown steadily year by year. In 1919 the total reached \$3,843.12, and the committee had made seventeen loans to young women. The following year and a half witnessed a marked acceleration in the rate of applications for loans: the total number of loans increased to 32, made to 27 members, or 87.64 per cent as many loans granted in a year and a half as in the entire first four years of the fund. This increase in the number of applications may be traced to several causes:

(1) The growing popularity of the fund itself from wider information concerning it. The following table shows the growth of the demand for loans from the Scholarship Fund:

Table 20.—Loans Made by Scholarship Fund.

Academic year.	No. loans made.	No. chapters represented.	No. chapters requesting first loan.	Average amount of loan.
1916-1917.....	7	4	4	\$110.83
1917-1918.....	5	5	3	111.60
1918-1919.....	5	5	4	100.60
1919-1920.....	9	7	4	187.00
1920-1921.....	9	7	3	155.55

(2) the advance in the cost of a college education; (3) the growth in the determination of women to attain their college degree; (4) the more liberal terms of repayment authorized by the 1919 Convention.

One chapter has made use of the fund each year with grants of six loans to four members; one chapter has been represented three years with loans to five members; and two groups have been represented two years with four loans to three members and two loans to two members, respectively; thirteen chapters have used one loan each. The maximum amount of any loan, or of loans to any one member, has been \$350; this maximum might well have been higher but for the present limitations of the Scholarship Fund. The minimum grant has been \$18, borrowed to help a desirable student pay her chapter dues. To twenty-seven members it has made possible fraternity life or the continuation of their college work. To February 1, 1921, the total amount granted in loans was \$4,396 or an average of \$133.50 for the entire 32 transactions. Two loans have been granted to members pursuing graduate work.

A change in the terms of payment has been referred to above; the committee and the Council desired that anxiety in regard to payment might be reduced to a minimum during the period of academic work, and therefore the earlier terms of five per cent interest from date of the loan were changed by the Chicago Convention to much easier arrangements. A business-like attitude toward obligations was requisite, however, if the borrowers of future years were not to suffer from the depletion of the scholarship endowment. In order to insure the integrity of the fund, therefore, and at the same time to lighten the burden of the young woman in college, the National Chapter settled the terms of payment as follows: (1) The amount of the loan is to be returned two years after the applicant leaves or finishes college, with the annual interest rate

of 3 per cent; or (2) the loan may be repaid at the rate of ten dollars monthly without interest, payment beginning 3 months after leaving college. The applicant indicates her preference at the time of requesting a loan.

The procedure of procuring temporary use of the Scholarship Fund is simple. The applicant communicates her desire for a loan to the Alumnae Vice President, describing her work and her reasons for wishing to make use of the fraternity fund. A formal application blank then goes to her upon which she states her year in college, her recent marks in her courses, the amount asked for, and "an expression of opinion from the chapter president as to the local and national relations of the applicant." The Scholarship Committee then votes on the application, and if the decision is favorable, as it usually is, the applicant receives the money and signs a note for the amount. Thus she finds coöperation in her financial affairs, as in all other phases of her college life, in the social group that stands closest to her next to her own family—namely her college fraternity. To date the fund has been administered most carefully and wisely by Miss Zimmerman, Alumnae Vice President (1915-1919), Miss Jones, Alumnae Vice President (1919-), and by Mrs. Dunkle, Treasurer of the fund from its beginning.

The possibilities of such endowment challenge our attention. The 1919 Convention provided that, when the fund reached \$10,000, one-half should be held as an endowment—the interest only to be used—the other half to be granted in loans as before. The sum of \$1,500 was withdrawn and invested in 1921. As the fund enlarges, the current portion of it probably will be able to supply the loans requested; the interest from the endowment might go to increase the small number now existing of fellowships for graduate work, both in American and in foreign universities. To the woman fitted and eager to become a college professor, for example, it grows more and more difficult to attain the broad and deep development necessary for her to distinguish herself in that exacting profession. As a result, the names of relatively few women appear among the distinguished names of American faculties, not because women lack mental power, but because they are deficient in wide cultural and scholarly experience, as well as in the advanced degrees enjoyed by their brothers in the profession.

Not only to the pedagogically inclined, of course, should the Alpha Chi Omega fellowships of the future go. A devotion to the fine arts as well as to letters and science would doubtless lead the fraternity to adopt an administration policy that would recognize artistic talent in any field, and to foster it by encouraging advanced study in all lines.

The field of research has been opened to women in the past few years, particularly during the war. In industrial, social, historical, political,

and scientific research women are proving themselves adequate. Research requires extensive background and intensive study; wide graduate study must follow undergraduate work, to make possible brilliant results in research. As women enter also upon political and diplomatic careers in the future, liberal training must prepare them for their work, as it prepares their brothers. The fraternity could hardly refuse to assist its graduate members to attain their maximum development and to make their maximum contribution to society.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN

Recent tendencies in the Panhellenic world have favored the offering of fraternity scholarships to college women at large rather than exclusively to their own members. This movement lies in the general direction the fraternity woman is traveling—toward broad interest and close coöperation with all her sisters in progressive social endeavor. A description of Alpha Chi Omega's interesting scholarships for children—both girls and boys—appears in the chapter entitled, "National Altruistic Work."

THE STAR STUDIO

Peculiarly expressing the personality of the fraternity in its devotion to the fine arts as well as to the liberal arts is the Star Studio and its endowment fund. The Studio was built by the fraternity in 1911, and at first was maintained by periodic contributions; the 1919 Convention decided to endow the Studio permanently, and to that end instructed the National Treasurer to remit one thousand dollars to the Macdowell Association. The original studio fund was contributed by the chapters in the early days of the Macdowell Colony, and the Star Studio was the sixth to be erected.

It was during the summer of 1908, through the efforts of Fay Barnaby Kent, Δ, a former pupil of Edward Macdowell, that active steps were first taken to raise the money to build a studio at the Macdowell Colony. One of Mr. Macdowell's most cherished ambitions was to found an artists' colony—similar to the American academy at Rome—on the farm at Peterborough, New Hampshire, which had furnished the inspiration for his later masterpieces. Into the development of this project he put much loving thought and the greater part of his savings. At his death Mrs. Macdowell deeded the property to the Macdowell Memorial Association which is endeavoring to realize his ideals.

Persons possessing marked creative talent in any one of the fine arts, who have published their work, may be awarded scholarships by the committee. The artists live in the "Lower House," which was formerly the nucleus of the colony, and in three other houses. Use of isolated individual studios is provided free to the artist by means of the colony's endowment. Application by Alpha Chi Omega for the

studio scholarship at Peterborough should be approved by the Alpha Chi Omega Macdowell Studio Committee before being forwarded to Mrs. Macdowell, who is a permanent member of the Committee on Award. Failing a properly qualified Alpha Chi applicant, the studio may be awarded to any deserving artist. A detailed description of the Colony appears in Chapter 24 of this volume. Current illustrated reports of the work done at the Colony are issued annually.

THE LYRE RESERVE FUND

The Lyre Reserve Fund, on September 1, 1921, totaled about fifteen thousand dollars, most of which is invested at a good rate of interest. For a number of years this fund has benefitted from the wise guidance of Mr. H. W. Cushman, the husband of Ja Nette Allen Cushman, the first president of the fraternity. By his assistance the maximum return from the fund commensurate with safety has been received. This fund will increase rapidly as each initiate takes out a life subscription, so that eventually *The Lyre* reserve, in order to protect the life subscriptions, will probably amount to a larger sum than any other part of the fraternity endowment.

THE RESERVE FUND

Last but by no means the least interesting is the Reserve Fund. Inaugurated in 1912, with a committee of three, of which Alta Allen Loud was the chairman, its purposes are to make possible the awarding of loans to chapters for house-building and to finance other fraternity projects. The first thousand dollars was speedily raised, and the five thousand dollar goal set by the committee to be reached by 1915 exceeded that sum by \$261.08. The system pursued in swelling the funds by pledges from active chapters of \$100, alumnae chapters, \$25, and alumnae clubs, \$10, was supplemented by generous subscriptions from individual members. In addition one dollar per capita from each active chapter and the proceeds from the installation of new chapters are turned into the fund.

The Reserve Fund Committee in 1916 reported:

"Again the Reserve Fund Committee desires to express its appreciation of the interest taken in and the support given to the fund. We are glad to announce that twelve active chapters have given the one hundred dollars asked. Rho Chapter has pledged one hundred dollars and has already given forty dollars of this amount in monthly payments, while four other chapters have contributed smaller sums. Those chapters which have not pledged have been struggling with financial burdens and it has not seemed wise to press the matter. Every alumnae chapter has pledged the twenty-five dollars asked, several have given more, and all but one have fully redeemed their pledges. This one will be paid in full before the 1917 Convention. Six alumnae clubs have paid ten dollars or more into the Reserve Fund Treasury, two have given smaller amounts,

and two more have pledged ten dollars each. We earnestly hope that the coming year will bring pledges from those clubs which have not yet contributed, and that eventually every active and alumnae chapter and alumnae club may have a share in the building up of this fund.

"The hopes of the committee for a five thousand dollar fund for the 1915 Convention were more than realized. We now ask for the support of Council, chapters, and all members of the fraternity in our work toward the realization of our desire for an eight thousand dollar fund which is the goal set for the 1917 Convention."

As the 1917 Convention was postponed on account of the war, the next report of the Reserve Fund chairman to a national convention occurred in 1919. At that time the fund had reached \$10,741.42. Fifteen active chapters had each contributed \$100 to the fund, two, smaller amounts, twelve alumnae chapters had contributed \$25 or more, and fourteen alumnae clubs had made gifts.

The committee made two particularly significant recommendations to the fraternity at this convention: (1) That interest on the Reserve Fund, as it had reached \$10,000, be used for furthering the administrative work of the fraternity by helping to defray the expense of the central office inaugurated in 1919; (2) that individual members of the fraternity who desire to express in a definite way their loyalty and gratitude to Alpha Chi Omega should arrange to make bequests of \$100, payable at the convenience of the giver, to the Reserve Fund or to the Scholarship Fund.

A little over a year later the committee reported that the sum of \$11,920.67 was helping nine chapters "to make their dreams come true." The increase in the Reserve Fund since the 1919 Convention to September 10, 1920, was \$1,819.50, making a total of more than \$12,000 in the endowment fund for house-building. In September 1921, the fund totaled approximately \$15,000. The number of chapters helped by the fund since its beginning in 1912 is thirteen; the result to the fraternity in improved living conditions of the chapters cannot be measured by numbers. The aim of the Reserve Fund committee at its inception and throughout its arduous, efficient labors, has been to assist the chapters to house ownership *until every chapter of Alpha Chi Omega resides in a comfortable and satisfactory house of its own.*

At least two members of the fraternity have arranged in their wills a bequest for the fraternity endowment in addition to those who have made bequests to their chapters; others are urged to do likewise if possible. A small bequest of one hundred dollars made by many other members would mean in the aggregate a much larger endowment that would forever work for the good of Alpha Chis. It is a simple and easy way to perpetuate one's own good will and service for the sake of the future advantage of the fraternity.

CHAPTER XXIII

NATIONAL ALTRUISTIC WORK

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN

The Chicago Convention decided with much enthusiasm that, at the conclusion of the fraternity's overseas work, Alpha Chi Omega would undertake some form of permanent altruistic work in the United States. The committee sought, both from private and from official sources, to discover in the wide field of human needs, the one opportunity for service that would give the fraternity the greatest scope for usefulness and would be of the greatest constructive value to the country. Various forms of service were suggested: Americanization work, the establishment of nurses at railroad terminals, work with immigrants, a summer camp for children, dime lunches for children in congested centers, work for better child labor laws, milk surveys in various communities to improve the milk for the very poor, scholarships for children, and hospital library service.

The fraternity desired to adopt work that could be undertaken immediately, would not need large funds at the outset, would be of permanent interest and value, and would be flexible enough to permit expansion as our *alumnæ* groups grow. Also, only such service could be approved that would be accepted with enthusiasm by the entire fraternity and that *alumnæ* and active college girls would become a unit in working for. A large majority voted in favor of scholarships for children.

Scholarships for children in the United States became then the national altruistic work of the fraternity. Miss Myra H. Jones, then National *Alumnæ* Vice President, as head of *alumnæ* work, became director of this service. She made a thorough study of the operation of scholarships for children in those cities where they exist, and gained much assistance in perfecting plans for the work from the United States Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., which had first suggested the work as a suitable one; from the Henry Street Settlement in New York; from the Education Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of Chicago; from the Employment Certificate Bureau of the Chicago Board of Education; and from the Vocation Bureau of the Cincinnati Public Schools.

The purpose of the scholarships is to help children, whose parents can not send them to school after they become of legal working age, to become better prepared for future employment, to aid them to develop

into skilled workers rather than unskilled, and thus to become, through increased efficiency, more useful citizens. The Children's Bureau says:

Scholarships for school children are increasingly recognized as a means by which the community can give its children a fair chance. The public schools are for all children; but often children are unable to attend them because of financial pressure at home. Scholarships are the result of common effort to give children a square deal. They make it possible to keep in school exceptionally bright children who would like to continue their education but without financial aid would have to earn their livelihood; they offer an immediate, practicable plan for helping the situation described by the economist Alfred Marshall, who points out that "A large proportion of genius is lost to society because it is born among the children of the poor where it perishes for want of opportunity."

Most children who must leave school for work at the age of 14, whether they are gifted or ungifted, are doomed to perform unskilled labor which offers little opportunity for development and slight prospect of increased wages. These children, already handicapped by poverty, are further handicapped by lack of training when they enter the labor world.

One of the cities where scholarships are given compared the wages of 51 children who left school at 14 to go to work with the wages of the same number of children who were given scholarships and had two additional years of training. The following table shows that after three years of wage earning the average wage of the child who stayed in school until he was 16 was two and one-third times that of the child who left school at 14 years of age:

Table 21.—Average wage of children leaving school at age 14 and at age 16.

Time of work.	Average weekly wage of children who left school at 14.	Average weekly wage of children who remained in school until 16.
6 months or less	\$4.30	\$ 6.85
1 year	5.10	9.50
2 years	5.85	10.24
3 years	6.85	16.00

Thus the scholarship experiments have shown that education through the 16th or 18th year really pays. By giving scholarships to children, the community is training them to fill the better paid positions that require some skill and is thereby raising industrial standards with benefit to the children, to industry, and to the Nation.

Some of the features of this enterprise especially adapted to fraternity organization are as follows:

Simplicity and ease of administration.—The fraternity does not have to expend its energies in detailed executive work. By working through effective agencies that are already organized, the fraternity funds can be used directly and without waste or loss of energy. Also we are entering a *proved*, not an experimental field of service, the need for which is unquestioned.

Its character as true Americanization work.—If desired, the fraternity groups can choose children of foreign parentage. This might be adopted

as a national policy or each group could be left free to make its own choice as to nationality and sex of the child to be aided. By thus reducing the number of uneducated, unskilled citizens, the fraternity is helping the country in a very constructive way.

Miss Marion Lombard, vocational scholarship adviser for the Chicago schools says, "I feel that the children of foreign parents seem to be more ambitious and eager to stay in school than those of American-born parents. The parents seem willing to make a larger sacrifice and the children do not seem to give up so easily as American-born children. There are many exceptions, of course. The children feel the handicap of coming from homes where a foreign language is spoken, and it has been interesting to me to watch their methods of Americanizing their parents. Many of these parents are attending English speaking classes, and seem most eager to coöperate in any way."

The scope for individual work by alumnae chapters and clubs.—A group chooses the child it wishes to help, keeps in touch with him and gets reports as to his work. A group may wish to give an especially gifted child further opportunity for college, professional or technical education. By thus identifying itself with local community work, and perhaps being the pioneers in some communities in this form of service, a group does valuable work within the community and yet its work is identified with a national movement. Although tested and administered through another agency, this work is *new* and is *distinctive*.

Flexibility of the plan.—As many children can be given scholarships as funds permit, and the number can be increased indefinitely as our alumnae grow in numbers and as the work becomes well established. Scholarships cost from \$3 to \$6 per week for each child. Many alumnae groups can not support a scholarship alone, but smaller groups located near each other can work together to support a child within the same state.

Miss Jones, by graduate study and research in industrial conditions and by many years of city residence as a professional woman has developed an intelligent understanding and sympathy regarding the problems of the young American. She is convinced that scholarships for children properly administered are a very real contribution to the amelioration of social maladjustments. In her opinion the child selected should be made proud of his scholarship, as a reward of good work like a college scholarship, or as the means to make the most of his exceptional ability for the sake of society. The working plans that Miss Jones has evolved to guide the fraternity groups in administering the scholarships, and to unify the fraternity's program throughout the United States, indicate clearly the general lines of procedure in this significant service.

A good deal of time and thought has been spent in working out the plans, because the beginning of any such work on a national scale is important, and it is necessary that all the groups administering the scholarship follow more or less uniform plans. The plans should not, of course, be too inflexible to provide for local variations; however, the work can be conducted along certain broad lines which can be followed by all the groups. The plans are briefly, as follows:

First: Appointment of a committee consisting preferably of three members, one of whom should be a teacher, another a home-keeper, and a third, if possible, a social worker. All should have more or less knowledge of educational conditions, and should be tactful and sympathetic.

Second: In choosing a child to whom a scholarship is to be given, the committee should get in touch with a local high school, preferably one giving vocational education, and obtain from the superintendent, or from one of the teachers, information regarding children who need help. The choice of the child should be left to the committee, who can make the selection after consulting the school authorities. The child should be either an exceptionally bright one, or one physically handicapped, and dependent on special training to earn a living.

Third: The child's home should be visited, to find out whether his earnings are needed, and whether the parents are in sympathy with the child's ambition and eager to give him the opportunity to remain in school if the scholarship is provided. The amount of the scholarship should depend on the family income; probably \$4 a week will be the average amount needed.

Fourth: A member of the committee should also talk with the child to find out whether he is really ambitious to continue his work in school.

Fifth: After the child has been chosen and is started in school, a member of the committee should talk with the teacher of the child regarding his work, his aptitudes, and any special needs.

Sixth: A record should be kept of the child, his home environment, his progress in school, etc. Blanks for these records will be sent to the committee.

Seventh: The child's money should be sent to him regularly, weekly or monthly. The child should report regularly at some convenient place with his school report card.

OBSERVANCE OF HERA DAY

An older and a very successful form of altruistic service is the observance of the Heraea. Hera day! What profound significance has the coming of the first of March to Alpha Chi Omegas young and old!

As in ancient times when festivals celebrated the Heraea with processions bearing gifts to Hera's temple, so now wings across the continent on March 1, an unending procession of Alpha Chis intent upon distributing happiness to many for at least one day in the year. One day is scarcely correct for the "March first" spirit is contagious and likely to become a habit.

After the war was over the emphasis on war relief disappeared, of course, and in 1919-1920 something of the pre-war merriment and gayety was resumed in Hera Day observance. Parties for children delighted little boys and girls at Beta, Lambda, Pi, and Upsilon Chapters; Pi's annual orphan guests appreciated the new chapter house as keenly as any guests. Beta's guests came from a foreign settlement, Lambda's from an orphan home, Upsilon's were newsboys. Children's homes received assistance from Delta, who makes annual visits to an old ladies' home, a children's home, and the poor farm, carrying good things to eat and entertaining the "homes" with music and fun. Epsilon contributed thirty new shirts for the boys at the Lark Ellen Home, an institution founded by our own Ellen Beach Yaw. The District of Columbia Alumnae Club sent garments and entertainers to an orphan home that is much in the mind of Suzanne Mulford Ham, Γ. Hera Day stands out as a bright day in many hospitals.

In the year of the armistice Alpha and Beta gave a tea at an Indianapolis hospital, the chapel was thrown open and music cheered the patients who could be brought to the festivities. Epsilon and Delta Delta for many years have maintained a bed in the Children's Hospital in Los Angeles, which is dependent on private contributions. This bed has been supplemented by an X-ray, a sun-porch, and by other needed gifts. Zeta's talented members never fail to brighten hospitals and settlements in Boston by lively programs. Nu gave convalescent chairs to a children's hospital. Phi gave volunteer service and financial aid to the Lawrence Hospital during a stringent period. The Pueblo Alumnae Club coöperated with the Associated Charities by carrying good things to eat to certain families on Hera Day. Alpha Epsilon gave money on Hera Day for the women's clubhouse at Pennsylvania; Omicron, in groups, entertained "shut-ins" in Baldwin on March 1, and Xi contributed and aided in raising funds for the national Y. W. C. A. Secretary to China, a Nebraska graduate. Omega rendered practical and unique service of a high order, by assisting a French student who was a guest of the chapter for the year. Eta Eta contributed to Armenian relief, and Eastern Oklahoma, whose members live far apart, renewed their pledge for a French orphan as Hera Day work. Gamma, near Ft. Sheridan, provided some good things for the soldiers to eat on March 1.

These isolated altruistic deeds, of course, do not include the "regular" altruistic service of the chapters. Until January, 1921, the fraternity

continued its war work of caring for nearly one hundred adopted French orphans. The details of this sustained endeavor to make the world better and happier have been given in the chapter entitled, "War work." In peace, as in war, the fraternity seeks to perform its share of patriotic constructive service, to the end that the youth of America may develop into self-reliant and reliable men and women; and that the spirit of service and fine development for which Alpha Chi Omega stands may not only permeate the chapters but extend beyond them into wider circles.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE MACDOWELL COLONY STUDIO

Through an aperture in the stone wall bordering one of the forest-roads of the Macdowell Colony, lies the path to Macdowell's "Log Cabin." From the road one steps into the marshy path through golden-rod and tall grasses, under dense maple shrubs and old apple trees. Masses of ferns stretch into the distance on either side of the shaded path. Boulders of moss-grown granite are strewn thickly among the trees. Through the ferns and the delicate ground-pine that twines about rocks and roots of trees, one sees the rich-brown pine cones and needles; centuries of season have drifted them into a soft mysterious earth-rug. It clings even to the gnarled roots of those colossal pines which are so aged and towering that only the topmost branches are green. The slender poplars rise as high as the firs.

Through such wild beauty begins the approach to the deserted log cabin. Soon the wet path gives way to a narrow board-walk, a rather uncertain but dry bridge which depends now upon boulders, now upon logs. Winding through the dense woods, the way is bordered by mosses, wild lilies-of-the-valley, and brilliant fungi, orange-colored, yellow, wine-red, or waxy-white. After rains there appear a few livid salamanders. On the horizon the sky, like a glittering sea, shines through the tangle of branches.

The forest path is but a few steps from Hillcrest, the Macdowell home; by it Macdowell climbed to his "Log Cabin" which juts out from a steep hillside. On the veranda of the cabin, facing Mt. Monadnock, the composer was close to waving treetops, and could hear melodious airs in the rustling of poplars and the deep whirring of swaying pines. Here he composed his greatest works.

The Log Cabin, now so hallowed by great productions, was a gift to Edward Macdowell from his wife, Marion Macdowell, who designed it secretly and supervised its erection. She had perceived that even in the music-room of Hillcrest, superior though it was to any workroom he had possessed in his harassed city life, Macdowell could not achieve entire isolation and concentration. To the studio in the deep woods she one day led Macdowell, and presented it to him, as a new workshop. In the hearthstone before the enormous fireplace are engraved the words, "Edward and Marion, August, 1899."

These simple words in the Log Cabin connote real historical significance. For the studio in the forest was not only the inspiration of great

music, but was also the beginning of an institution for the wide fostering of creative art, for which the name of Macdowell will eventually, perhaps, be as noted as for musical composition—The Macdowell Colony. In the same spirit of loving thoughtfulness, wisdom, and enthusiasm with which Mrs. Macdowell designed and built the Log Cabin, she has erected since the composer's death, fifteen studios, so that a distinguished artists' colony has come into full fruition. Thus has the dearest wish of Macdowell's heart been fulfilled. The colony contains the following studios:

The Bark Studio, given by Mrs. Macdowell, in memory of Caroline Jumelle Perkins.

The Barnard Studio, given by students in Barnard College.

The Peterborough Studio, given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Schofield, Mrs. H. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. Andrew S. Draper, and Miss Ruth Cheney.

The Cheney Studio, given by Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney and Mrs. Carl Kaufmann.

The Pine Studio, given by some of Mr. Macdowell's students.

The Star Studio, given by Alpha Chi Omega.

The Louise Veltin Studio, given by the alumnae of the Veltin School.

The Helen Ogden Wood Studio, given by Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill.

The Monday Music Club Studio, given by the Monday Music Club of Orange, N. J.

The Myra McKeown Studio, given by the friends of Miss McKeown in Youngstown, Ohio.

The Adams Studio, given by thirty-one of the pupils of Mrs. Charles Sprague-Smith.

The Regina Watson Studio, given by Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, Mrs. William Loomis, Mrs. J. Rosenwald, Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Miss Cornelia G. Lunt, Miss Margaret Lunt Moulton, Mr. August Blum, and Mr. Clarence M. Woolley.

The George Alexander Chapman Studio, gift of Mrs. Alice Woodrough Chapman, supplemented by the proceeds of a memorial concert arranged by Joseph Regneas.

The John W. Alexander Studio, given by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Alexander and Mr. James W. Alexander.

The Barn Cupola, converted into a studio.

The total property of the Edward Macdowell Association comprises five hundred acres of land, farm buildings, five dwelling houses, Colony Hall, the Alexander Memorial Building, and fifteen studios. The Edward Macdowell Association was established in 1907 by friends of Macdowell to make possible to other creative artists the perfect conditions that

THE STAR STUDIO



Macdowell himself had discovered. For, in the words of Robert Haven Schauffler, creative artists in general like "American poets, despite their genuine love of town and their struggles to produce worthy lines amid its turmoil, have almost invariably done the best of their actually creative work during the random moments that could be snatched in wood or meadow, by weedy marsh or rocky headland."

Since these ideal surroundings were bequeathed to the cause of American art, the decennial, 1917, declared to a skeptical public that one idealistic community in New England had proved its practicability. Two elaborate pageants, in 1910 and in 1914, have been produced on the picturesque outdoor pageant stage; annual musicales have acquainted many guests with original compositions of members, and have resulted often in recognition for the artists. A hundred artists had done creative work at the colony, before the season of 1921. The amount of artistic production of consequence accomplished in the colony will be understood more clearly by the public, we predict, when the Alexander Memorial shall have been completed. For in that studio, which is designed after a chapel in Switzerland beloved by both Macdowell and Alexander, there will be an annual exhibit for visitors of the finished work of artists of the association and of other artists. Book-shelves, also, in the new Colony Hall, will contain permanently volumes written by the authors of the colony. The principal part of the proposed colony library will be two private libraries which have been bequeathed to the association. The section to be devoted to the works of the authors of the association will be of conspicuous interest, for the colony has been favored with the presence of many writers.

The Star Studio has been occupied mostly by literary artists. Mr. Parker Fillmore, a writer of stories about children, one of the directors of the Edward Macdowell Association, returned to the Star Studio many seasons since its erection by Alpha Chi Omega in 1911. Belle McDiarmid Ritchey, a lecturer on poetry and a writer of stories for children under the nom de plume "Elizabeth Wier," wrote in the Star Studio for a part of one season. The author occupied the studio for the season of 1916 throughout much of the composition of the 1916 edition of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*. In 1919 Elthea Snider, Γ, composed songs and other pieces in Star Studio; and in 1921, a talented playwright, Dorothy Kuhns, occupied it with great pleasure and profit.

The Edward Macdowell Association is unprejudiced so far as the different arts are concerned. A number of distinguished composers, most fittingly, have worked in the studios, but they have been no more numerous than the poets. Painters and sculptors have found the colony as pregnant with inspiration for original composition as have the musicians and writers. Macdowell was convinced that close association of

the various arts, similar to that found in the American Academy at Rome, was fruitful of good for all. The experiment of an artistic community based on such a principle was of great interest to Alpha Chi Omega, because she, too, was grounded in the same belief. Shortly after the death of Macdowell in 1908, the National Council of Alpha Chi Omega decided, in council session, to propose to the fraternity coöperation with the Edward Macdowell Association in carrying out Macdowell's dream. To the Association Macdowell, shortly before his death, had deeded his wooded estate near Peterborough, New Hampshire, and the enterprise was put under way as soon as possible.

In 1909, therefore, a member of the National Council of Alpha Chi Omega, Fay Barnaby Kent, of New York, a former pupil of Macdowell was given charge of soliciting an Alpha Chi Omega fund for the erection of a studio at the colony. The chapters responded immediately and generously. In 1911 the Star Studio, one of the most desirable studios in the colony, was ready for its first occupant. In 1920 by a gift of \$1,000 to the Association the fraternity permanently endowed the studio. Like Mrs. Macdowell herself, Alpha Chi Omega in so doing builded better than she knew. How little anyone grasped in the beginning the far-reaching importance to American art of these workshops in the forest!

As illustrations of it show, the Star Studio is in the heart of the forest. Giant pines conceal it completely from the road that passes Hillcrest a very few rods distant. Only when a traveler is near can he see from the path the green walls and the slate roof through the branches. But two other studios are in the same part of the wood. The isolation and quiet are perfect. The only sounds that enter the windows throughout the day are the songs of the birds and the music which constantly plays in the treetops—a soft, rich melody that never intrudes.

The chief charms of the studio within are the large fireplace and the large north window. Hangings of exquisite browns and greens are at the windows. The floor is of brick-red tile. Beside the window stands the heavy table for writing. As the occupant of the studio sits at the table nothing can be seen but the dense forest and patches of sky through the thicket; sunshine and rain lend beauties to that vista. The sun brightens the lofty tops of trees which are dark with shade below, and the mottled, pulsing shadows on pine-needles and on brake, the flickering silver of light-beams on black moss-stained trunks of trees provide ever-changing delights. But the rain brings its own excitement and loveliness; the trees sing wilder and more solemn strains in a storm, and the copse emits a radiant sheen through its misty veil.

Such is the atmosphere about the Star Studio. But as each studio has its own marked individuality, so is the vista from each different. The general program of the day, however, is the same for all. A basket

of lunch is left at each studio at noon, so that the worker's day need not be broken. An early breakfast is served at different parts of the colony near the dormitories. In the evening most of the colonists dine at Colony Hall, and an occasional impromptu concert or reading follows. The Sunday evening tea at Hillcrest with Mrs. Macdowell is the most delightful of the colonists' social pleasures. Then happy hours are spent in the music-room which is redolent with memories of Macdowell, in the composer's own flower garden, or on the rambling piazza, overlooking the estate.

Whether the colonists are at work or at play, there is manifest the spirit of contentment and of eagerness to achieve work worthy of their environment. Through contact with each other, all the workers find that their artistic horizon is broadened. All sections of the United States are represented: the East, the Middle West, and the Far West. A spirit of appreciation toward the work of their fellow-colonists warms the tone of the association. A banal clique spirit among certain artists well known to each other and mutually approving each other's efforts to the extent of depreciating what lies beyond their circle is a vitriol that would endanger the noblest community. The spirit of the Macdowell Colony is practically free from this menace not only because of the power of the generous idealism of Mrs. Macdowell, the business manager of the association, but also because of the Association's tradition that encouragement of striving artists is more productive of results than depreciation.

The struggles of the colony itself are regrettably far from their end. In equipment more than \$50,000 has been given to the association. But the crying need of the present hour is for endowment to insure the permanency of the enterprise. The annual deficit has been met by the personal toil of Mrs. Macdowell in lecture recitals. In the season of 1915-16, Mrs. Macdowell filled fifty engagements from Massachusetts to California. It has been the privilege of numerous Alpha Chi Omegas to lend their coöperation during numerous tours by their presence and by their influence. In Los Angeles Alpha Chi Omega held a reception for Mrs. Macdowell, and at Seattle a dinner was given in her honor. Mu Chapter in 1912 presented Mrs. Macdowell in recital, and other chapters and clubs will, no doubt, have the same pleasure and opportunity of supporting many such recitals as listeners.

The members and friends of the Edward Macdowell Association face, in their loyalty to the cause and their enthusiasm for its success, a large task. The colony has rendered distinctive service to the unrecognized artist and to the famous one; it remains the work of the nation's art-lovers to render a service to the colony by encouragement and financial support. Alpha Chi Omega is happy to be able to coöperate in this, "the greatest art-movement in America."

CHAPTER XXV

THE FRATERNITY IN THE WORLD WAR

WORK OF THE COLLEGES

The history of the war service performed by the American colleges yet remains to be written. The tale deserves a talented chronicler and should be recorded before the facts have lost their sharpness of detail. Already fraternity chapters have forgotten some of their own war work; how soon will the exact story of the work of the colleges become dimmed and gradually forgotten in the stirring and absorbing life of today. Here and there lie figures, paragraphs, letters, in college presidents' annual reports, in the report of the Commissioner of Education, in the report and the archives of the Secretary of War, in dean's and registrar's offices. Even in the vast Library of Congress it is difficult to obtain as many data as those contained in the files of fraternity magazines concerning the colleges in war time. When the historian appears who is to compile an adequate account of the war service of the American college he will find in fraternity journals a rich source of material; and all members of college fraternities might well treasure with especial care their war time journals.

To observers of broad experience, the similarity and uniformity of the patriotic expression of the colleges appears astonishing. The more one studies the subject, the more surprisingly alike seem the activities of very unlike institutions, notwithstanding the fact that many colleges performed services entirely unique, not to be compared at all with the work of others; these unique contributions must be classed as such, however, and added to the usual types of activity. Before the United States entered the war, ambulance units and hospital units were formed here and there in many large universities; various contributions for specific purposes, such as the Prison Camp Relief, found their way now and then to the Allies from the American colleges. After the beginning of American participation the scene shifts. On May 4 and 5, 1917, in Washington, D. C., occurred a meeting of the presidents of colleges and universities to decide upon the relation of the college to the country's struggle. To this meeting no doubt, and to subsequent coöperation of deans of women, may be traced the fortunate and remarkable unanimity and efficiency of collegiate endeavors as well as to the unifying influence of various governmental agencies.

For college men, the establishment of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in about a third of our collegiate institutions, paved the way to broader

opportunities of service, and the Student Army Training Corps enrolled 142,000 students. As a matter of course the presence of this large number of soldiers "on active duty" in 525 colleges, to be fed, housed and instructed by the college, under contract with the War Department, created a new and difficult problem for faculties. The S. A. T. C. "had a brief ten weeks' life" and was demobilized between November 11 and December 21, 1918. "College officers," says the Commissioner of Education, "relieved of discipline and deposed from their ordinary authority, were nevertheless in a measure responsible for the academic progress of members of the corps. There was divided responsibility, therefore, and an unfortunate dualism of authority which was never remedied before the demobilization of the S. A. T. C."

For non-official collegians the problem of the S. A. T. C. centered in their entertainment, their comfort, and their nursing during the influenza epidemic of October and November, 1918. Fraternity houses, women's halls of residence, all kinds of quarters were requisitioned for the S. A. T. C., and the college world coöperated in helping make successful those difficult ten weeks. To quote again the Commissioner of Education regarding this educational experiment: "The S. A. T. C. saved colleges from virtual extinction. In the letter announcing the plan the Secretary of War alludes to the preservation of higher education as one of the two important purposes to be attained. In spite of the difficulties of readjustment to a peace basis and in spite of the financial losses (in case of some institutions very great), the higher educational machinery in the United States emerges from the war in more nearly normal condition than that of any other country."

In financial help to the Allied cause the colleges contributed very large sums, the aggregate of which is not available. The faculties and students made gifts of money to every kind of patriotic appeal, and when their funds gave out, students cheerfully performed manual tasks for each other to replenish their store. In Liberty Loan and Victory Loan drives the colleges performed excellent service which was described officially as being remarkable. Throughout the land simplicity in dress and in social affairs became the rule, and rigid economy was practiced in many directions. Red Cross units or affiliation with units utilized every spare minute of college women's time. Some colleges "required" at least an hour a week of work on surgical dressings of every girl. In food conservation, even Mr. Hoover was surprised at the response made by the colleges. Courses on food conservation and on the science of foods were offered by experts in most colleges; first aid courses were generally made available to students; historical and political science courses enlightened the academic mind on foreign affairs, and numerous changes appeared in the curriculum to meet the needs of the day. Food produc-

tion also received serious consideration; many college students served as farmers and gardeners in different sections of the country. The contribution made to the national cause by the professor, in the Army or Navy, or as a civilian, is altogether too large to consider here.

In a general way the usual work of the colleges has been touched; the unique service of at least one institution should be mentioned in detail to indicate the versatile and invaluable quality of the collegiate contribution. The University of Washington supplied 60 per cent of the country's supply of sphagnum moss for surgical dressings; the university girls were required to spend two days per week in making sphagnum moss pads. This university provided also most of the digitalis for heart stimulants, a service described in a contemporary *Ἐκλεκτά* article from Rho Chapter under the title, "What We Did for Our Soldiers' Hearts." A four year military, aeronautic, and naval curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Military Science was adopted by the university. Two government schools, the United States Radio School and the United States Shipping Board Navigation School, were established on the campus early in 1918.

Various departments in the university contributed support in special activities. The economics and business administration departments made valuable surveys of economic conditions, and heads of these departments served on arbitration boards in averting strikes. The pharmacy and bacteriology departments furnished trained workers to the government, and made valuable analyses. A gas experiment laboratory was conducted in chemistry and at least two important gases were invented there. The faculty coöperated in giving war courses and instruction at Camp Lewis, and in doing extension work among the citizens of the state. The home economics department conducted courses in food economy throughout the state. These services were in addition to the S. A. T. C., R. O. T. C., and a Naval Aviation Unit.

The work of college women, like that of the colleges, deserves particular mention. In no previous national crisis did women or college women serve so conspicuously and perform such important government work as in 1917, 1918 and subsequent years. On January 28, 1919, the Secretary of War wrote the following letter regarding the war work of college women, which was made public by the War Department:

January 28, 1919.

My dear Mrs. ————:

* * * * *

No statistics are as yet available showing the numbers and distribution of college women in war work; but the records of the colleges, of the United States Civil Service Commission, of the professional section of the United States Employment Service, and of various personnel offices, show many hundreds of college women in the war service of the Government and of affiliated and private organizations in positions of

every type from those involving expert leadership to routine clerkships. The impression that I have received from my own personal observations, supplemented by reports from many other sources, is that the quality of the work performed by these women was exceptionally high and was a very important factor in filling the gaps caused by the presence in France of so many thousands of our young men in military service. The whole country certainly owes them a debt of gratitude for the spirit in which the women entered upon so many new tasks and for their accomplishments in these tasks.

The leaders among college women have been predominantly in work connected with the maintenance of adequate standards in working and living conditions during the war emergency. The Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor under Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who has had a seat on the War Labor Policies Board; the women industrial experts of this board and of the War Labor Board; the forty field supervisors of women munition workers of the Ordnance Department; the inspectors of the Board of Standards for Army Clothing; the industrial hygiene work of Dr. Kristine Mann, of the civilian workers' branch of ordnance; the women graduates of the intensive courses in employment management of the War Industries Board; the Women's Service Section of the U. S. Railway Administration, under Miss Pauline Goldmark; the field staff of over 150 college women familiar with the problems of the delinquent woman and girl of the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission on Training-Camp Activities under Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin; the 30 women lecturers of the Social Hygiene Division of the same division under Dr. Katherine Bement Davis; the food experts and dietitians of the Food Administration, the Surgeon General's Office, and the Red Cross; the canteen workers, recreation workers and social case workers of the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the college women nurses and reconstruction aides, all show the participation of college women in the meeting of critical war and community problems.

In other fields college women have done important statistical, scientific, investigative, and executive work, often specializing in the newer subjects and techniques. In some fields they have been the only replacement supply for professional men, as in industrial chemistry, accounting, psychological testing. Some have been map-makers, draftsmen, engineers of tests; others have become experts in shipping, railroading, and the supply, purchasing, and distributing of various essential commodities. Many have been secretaries to important military and civilian executives; many others have been office managers, heads of file rooms, and experts in different types of publicity and information.

From these varied contacts of college women with the operations of Government and of large public and business affairs are bound to result important modifications in their outlook and subsequent work, and in college education itself.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR SERVICE OF N. P. C. FRATERNITIES

Like their sisters all over the country, fraternity women and all college women in or out of college halls, answered the call to help win the war. Before describing the war work of Alpha Chi Omega a brief survey of the service of our fellow Greeks shows that each one endeavored in its own way to lend direct and effective aid. The information here given has been taken from a table compiled from replies by national officers of each N. P. C. fraternity to a questionnaire sent out by Pi Beta Phi.

Kappa Alpha Theta: In 1917-18 equipped the nurses of one base hospital giving the Red Cross \$3,800 for that purpose. In 1918-19 supported one Red Cross canteen worker in France—about \$2,500 for the time she was abroad, 15 months.

Kappa Kappa Gamma: Performed reconstruction work in Bellevue-Meudon, France, under the direction of Dorothy Canfield Fisher. This work consisted in a free dispensary, doctor, visiting nurse, and free meals for the sick and underfed children of this district. Many tons of clothing shoes, toys, soap, and medicine were sent. Underclothes, dresses, suits layettes, etc., were made by the chapters and alumnae associations for the children and women of Bellevue.

Alpha Phi: Maintained for two years a foyer in Roanne, France, for French women munition workers.

Delta Gamma: Raised \$28,000 in 1916-18 for Belgian relief. The \$11,500 remaining will be devoted to, (a) education of an Armenian girl; (b) a contribution to a Belgian hospital; (c) the proposed establishment of a Delta Gamma Home for three or four waifs to be supported and managed by the fraternity.

Gamma Phi Beta: From a milk-bottle campaign to help Belgian children sent \$5,000 to Baron De Cartier of the Belgian Legation at Washington and raised another thousand for the same purpose. Gave \$500 to the hostess house fund of the Y. W. C. A. Several French orphans were adopted and all the various lines of war work were done by chapters and individuals.

Delta Delta Delta: Helped to support a foyer at Tours besides all the usual war work in which the general organization, chapters, and individuals participated.

Alpha Xi Delta: All war work was done by chapters as individuals.

Chi Omega: During the war, undertook the support of two workers in the devastated areas of France. In addition to this the individual chapters did Red Cross work and aided in the sale of bonds.

Sigma Kappa: A fund of several thousand dollars was distributed, one-half to the American Red Cross recreational fund and one-half to the relief of French orphans. Each active chapter adopted a war orphan.

Alpha Omicron Pi: Put \$2,050 into relief work in the Chateau Thierry district.

Zeta Tau Alpha: Chapters and individuals supported fifteen war orphans, did Red Cross work, bought bonds, had charge of food work in several counties. As a fraternity, sent Grand President to France as a doctor.

Alpha Gamma Delta: Active and alumnae chapters raised a fund for the Red Cross. Usual work done by all.

Delta Zeta: Every chapter did the regulation war work which included Belgian Relief, Red Cross, adoption of orphans.

Alpha Delta Pi: Worked for Armenian Relief. Practically every club and chapter adopted an Armenian orphan.

Kappa Delta: Each chapter had its own work. The fraternity owns the limit in War Savings Stamps and also several Liberty Bonds.

Phi Mu: Established a nurses' hut at one of the base hospitals and placed a Phi Mu there as hostess.

Pi Beta Phi: Contributed money to the Red Cross and bought Liberty Bonds. They "adopted" soldiers from the Tennessee Mountains, near their Settlement School.

WAR SERVICE OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA

ADOPTION OF FRENCH ORPHANS

The national war work of Alpha Chi Omega consisted in the adoption of nearly a hundred French orphans from the districts of the Marne and the Meuse. This work began in 1916 and proved so popular that the fraternity adopted it as its national war philanthropy and placed it in the hands of a national committee of which Gladys Livingston Graff, then Atlantic Province President, became chairman.

At the Chicago Convention of the fraternity the committee's exhibit of letters, pictures, and small gifts from orphans to chapters created much interested comment. Posters that were reproductions of original drawings by the French artists, Brangwyn and de Maris were displayed and post card copies of them were distributed as individual mementos of the happiness the fraternity was able to give to the orphaned children of French soldiers. Most pathetic and impressive stood out the de Maris drawing of two weary children, a burning village in the background, bearing the legend "*Avez vous place dans votre coeur pour nous?*"

Nearly a hundred original letters in French script, also communications from the orphans published in *The Lyre*, reminded the convention delegates that the fraternity's orphaned little ones unanimously were sending "love and kisses" to their "beloved benefactors."

Contemporary articles descriptive of the French orphan service may be read in *The Lyre* in the issues for July, 1916, January, 1918, and April, 1918. In the last mentioned journal the committee (Mrs. Graff, Mrs. Birkhoff, and Miss Armstrong) announced the substitution of "districts" for "villages" in carrying out the original plan to care for all the orphaned children in one or more villages. A few paragraphs of Mrs. Graff's interesting story should perhaps be introduced here.

The first act of the committee was to secure from Miss Crafts, official head of the *Orphelinat des Armées* in Boston, an entire village to be adopted *en masse* by Alpha Chi Omega, and negotiations were opened to this end. It soon became apparent that

this plan was not feasible for the excellent reason that fortunately an entire village was not orphaned all at one time. Instead of a village, therefore, a list of fifty names was submitted for approval from the Paris Headquarters. This gave us the chance to aid that many farmers' children, driven to take refuge in Nantes and quartered in one section of the city. Though appealing, it was so different from the original idea that the committee hesitated, and while debating received a second list of children, this time from the devastated districts of the Marne and the Meuse—twenty-five from the same canton of Ligny-en-Barrois, twenty-five from the Marne sector. With the names came the following letter poignant in its irresistible appeal.

Dear Madam:

A short time ago you asked me for the names of fifty children from the devastated section, if possible from the same commune. We have collected the names of fifty orphans from the invaded districts all from two groups of more or less neighboring places. This was the nearest we could approach to fulfilling your request. It proved impossible to find any great number of children in one such village. Those who returned to build the ruined hamlets are in general those not hindered by the care of little ones, or who have left the little ones in the kindly shelter which had gathered them in when they were refugees. Nevertheless a few of the children have come back, here and there, to the strange bare regions that bear scant resemblance to their dreamy memories, to the regions where the seed of springtime will be sown in ground which is ploughed as ground was never ploughed before.

We have gathered some of these children and are sending their names to you, with gratitude for your request, and with the hope that the interest of your generous American *Marraines* will continue to increase.

With much appreciation of your splendid work for France,

Very sincerely,

La Secrétaire
Générale.

The opportunity to assist with any form of reconstruction work proved a great temptation, and the committee unanimously decided to adopt for Alpha Chi Omega the children of the Marne and the Meuse regions.

During these negotiations pledges and generous responses were received almost daily from the majority of the chapters and from many of the *alumnæ* chapters and clubs. By Hera Day over half the list had been subscribed. A surprising and gratifying number of gifts came in from individuals, amounts varying from one to five dollars, more than enough to pay for half an orphan being received in short order. Several individuals adopted children, clubs who could not contribute the full quota enthusiastically promised to send stated amounts, and from all sides came interested inquiries and promises of aid. Requests for full information about "our child," expressing the wish to make clothing, and to serve otherwise, proved numerous and inexpressibly touching. One girl, assuming with a friend the entire responsibility of an orphan, writes excitedly for information about "our child," assuring us she *adores* children and is eager to correspond. Such letters are not only stimulating, but they augur well for the success of Alpha Chi Omega's Unit.

The direct correspondence with the French boys and girls themselves constituted one of the happiest elements of the enterprise, and provided an unusual means of not only holding but increasing the interest of the contributing members. The following epistle from the D. C. *Alumnæ*

Club's child seems fairly typical of the hundreds of appreciative letters received by Alpha Chis.

Paris le 13 Novembre 19

Miss Grace Griffith

*je viens par la presente
vous annoncer que j'ai bien reçu
votre mandat, et je ne sais com-
ment vous exprimer ma gratitude
pour la bonte que vous avez pour
moi en aidant ma grand-mere
a pouvoir m'élever. je puis vous
assurer que je fais tout mon pos-
sible pour être digne de recevoir
vos bienfaits et pour devenir un
bon ouvrier, car je rends en appren-
tissage dans la mécanique.*

*Recevez-llis avec mes remer-
ciement et ceux de ma grand-mere*

*l'assurance à nos meilleurs
sentiment*

Bienvenot andre

The funds of the fraternity were administered^{ly} speedily and efficiently by the Committee of the Fatherless Children of France. The work of this committee was carried out by local committees in every town and village. The committee appointed "a guardian to follow each child's course at school, to note its tastes and aptitudes and decide with the mother on the career best suited for it. The best possible training will then be afforded to the child, whatever it is to become, from a manual laborer to a professional or an artist." The small state allowance was supplemented by the committee when necessary to enable the mother to keep the home together. The children thus were brought up "with a mother's care in the little town or village where the father lived and where there is a tradition of valor and honesty to be upheld."

The national committee of Alpha Chi Omega supervised the work of the organized groups of the fraternity and when desired that of individual Alpha Chi contributors. Much thoughtful and helpful assistance went to the fraternity's children beyond the regular remittance of \$36.50 per year per child. The "extra" gifts of money, clothes, toys, and such things varied with the personality of the group as well as with the exigencies of the postal service.

So satisfactory and flexible did the war work with the children prove to be that the fraternity with one accord chose the education of American children as its national altruistic service beginning at the conclusion of the support of the French orphans. The scholarships for children are described on page 285. Other financial help as an organization was given by lending \$8,583.00 in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps to the government, as follows: active chapters, \$6,259.00; alumnae groups, \$324.00; National Treasury, \$2,000.00.

LOCAL WORK OF COLLEGE CHAPTERS

In the colleges the active chapters supported the campus war work, like all other college women, but being organized the fraternity women accomplished more than they could have achieved if they had been working separately. The colleges unified the service of their women as well as of their men. Their method of doing so appears in the beginning of Wisconsin's organized war activities for women described in a report sent in 1918 to the United States Committee on Public Information. The dean of women called in the presidents of the Y. W. C. A., the S. G. A., and the W. A. A., and planned with them the establishment of the Women Students' War Work Council. The committees appointed by this council numbered five: (1) University council of defence; (2) Regulation of student activities; (3) Emergency war work; (4) Red Cross; (5) Publicity.

At Northwestern a member of Gamma Chapter served as a member of the War Council of that university which divided its activities into (1) Child welfare; (2) Financial campaigns; (3) Home service; (4) Red Cross; (5) Settlements; (6) War Camp Community Service. This chapter's work represents fairly well the usual work done by Alpha Chi chapters everywhere, yet it also illustrates admirably how the geographical location and the character of the institution made distinctive the service rendered by each group. Gamma Chapter in 1917-1918 made kits for Northwestern University Hospital Unit No. 12; gave money usually expended for dances to war-time demands; made surgical dressings in the University Red Cross rooms; sent fruit and books to Fort Sheridan; individual members served as part of War Camp Community Service by singing at Great Lakes Training Station and at Fort Sheridan; \$100 in bonds and \$5 in War Savings Stamps purchased by chapter as a unit; individual members did knitting for Red Cross; individual members assisted in War Stamp and Liberty Bond campaigns; two members served in Ordnance Department; one member served in War Record Service.

Throughout the war the active chapters of Alpha Chi Omega had two specific types of service to their credit, giving and doing—and both

to an extreme degree. The many manuscripts gone over in compiling this *History* show a long list of causes contributed to by Alpha Chis in the colleges—and out of them—Liberty Bond drives, United War Work drive, Armenian relief, Belgian relief, Prison relief fund, Thrift Saving Stamps, Allied Bazaars, War Relief Bazaars, and all kinds of minor appeals that afforded the richest and most variegated field for altruistic investment the world has ever witnessed. Not only did the Alpha Chis give their money, but in many cases they earned it to give, and also they worked, with spirited team play, to procure as much money from everyone else as possible.

All chapters spent a great many hours in Red Cross work rooms; in some places each girl in the chapter spent a part of each day rolling bandages or performing other work in the Red Cross headquarters. Rho Chapter and Iota Iota were organized into a Red Cross auxiliary in 1917, and every member spent two days per month in making surgical dressings. Theta spent thus sixty hours per week. All Epsilon members worked regularly in the university chapter of the Red Cross, and some served also in a city Red Cross Chapter. The chapters everywhere did the same, and all were knitting, knitting, endlessly knitting. All of this giving of themselves involved time and strength, the two most precious elements of college women's equipment.

Even a superficial mention of the work of the chapters of Alpha Chi Omega should include certain unique services rendered by some of them. Kappa sent Christmas boxes to Wisconsin men in France; Pi Chapter was chosen by the dean of women to furnish a home to two French honor students holding Carnegie Foundation Scholarships and registered at California. Psi gave its chapter house for barracks, and moreover provided programs of songs by the chapter, readings, and solos. At the close of college in 1918 several Lambda Alpha Chis joined the Women's Land Army and the following autumn the entire chapter made clothes for the Belgians; during the epidemic of influenza at Kansas, the members of Phi who remained in the city went to the barracks to cook for the soldiers and to nurse in the wards. Alpha sent a huge box of cake and candy to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Beta made scrap books and sent them to soldiers in the hospitals. Omega helped cook food at the Home Economics building for the S. A. T. C. hospitals during the epidemic of influenza; one of the Omega members had charge of the preparation of the food for the hospitals.

Iota entertained the School of Aviation with weekly dances in 1917–1918, and in each of three years assisted, with definite responsibility as a chapter, in making a success of university money-raising functions—the Allied Bazaar, the Mardi Gras, and the Follies. Zeta Chapter did excellent and unremitting work in entertaining the men in service in and

near Boston, and several Zetas also went overseas to do entertaining. As New England definitely chose as a college to do entertaining as its field of war service, Zeta's work fell naturally into the plans of the school. Rho took a responsible part in the Seattle Girls' War Relief Bazaar which netted \$100,000 for relief funds. Gamma Chapter eliminated the formal dances for the year 1918 and contributed the money saved—four hundred dollars—to war relief. Other chapters practised similar economy annually, in fact no chapter failed to save in this way according to the national policy of the fraternity, and of most Panhellenic fraternities.

College Panhellenics also showed the right spirit of coöperation with the general purpose of their colleges and rendered more effective the endeavors of the local War Councils. At Washington University (St. Louis) Panhellenic was put in charge of the various drives among the women and carried them through admirably. Instead of the annual receptions given by each sorority, Panhellenic used the money to give a large card party at the Buckingham Hotel; all the prizes were donated and the proceeds were given to the Red Cross. Panhellenic was put in charge also of various entertainments for the soldiers passing through the city. At California, Panhellenic regulated rushing in order to conserve food and stimulated interest in all the houses in university war work. The Northwestern Panhellenic limited the cost of rushing parties, as was done also in most other colleges. The De Pauw Panhellenic enlisted fraternity support for the Red Cross and coöperated with the dean in plans for a hostess house. Washington State College Panhellenic superintended Red Cross work among the Greek-letter groups. The Purdue Panhellenic bought a Liberty Bond and responded as an organization to university assessments for war work.

WORK OF THE ALUMNÆ GROUPS

The organized alumnae of Alpha Chi Omega performed a great deal of their war work of course apart from their Alpha Chi Omega affiliations. The Portland Alumnae Club says: "During the war every member of the club was active in many war activities. They assisted in all Red Cross work, Liberty Loans, and Thrift Saving Stamp work, and in many other ways." This outline of war activity is the usual one of all the individuals in the organized groups. To relate the excellent and very effective team work of Alpha Chis in these lines would require the *History* to be published in two volumes! Therefore, only the work of the groups as groups is mentioned, as a rule, though it forms only a part of the war endeavors of the members. Yet their work as groups stands out as a real contribution to the winning of the war.

All the alumnæ chapters supported French orphans as groups except three, Lambda Lambda, Mu Mu, and Nu Nu, the members of which contributed to orphans through other agencies. Thirteen alumnæ clubs adopted orphans through Alpha Chi Omega, or contributed toward the fund and jointly supported orphans; others contributed to French orphans through other organizations. Both chapters and clubs here and there supported Armenian orphans also, and contributed to Near East Relief and to other appeals. Epsilon Epsilon, Zeta Zeta, and Alpha Alpha supported the largest numbers of orphans, in the order named. Of the alumnæ clubs, those who joined in the support of the orphans were Albion, Boulder, Cleveland, Decatur, Des Moines, District of Columbia, Eastern Oklahoma, Grays Harbor, Greensburg, Oil City, Omaha, Oregon and Twin Cities. All active chapters except Xi, Omicron, Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, and Alpha Delta shared in the national work. Although installed after the Armistice Alpha Epsilon joined the ranks of the "marraines" and adopted one French child.

In Red Cross work several alumnæ groups worked as units. Iota Iota was granted a Red Cross Chapter in Seattle in connection with Rho Chapter at the university; Mu Mu was organized as a Red Cross auxiliary, and made garments for the hospital department. Mu Mu also supported the work of the Kansas City Panhellenic. The Pueblo Alumnæ Club writes of its Red Cross work: "Those of us who stayed at home did what we could to help the Liberty Loan, War Saving Stamps and Red Cross drives to go through. Mary McNally, I, was in charge of much of the clerical work which had to be done preparatory to these campaigns, and she usually recruited her helpers from among our number." In the autumn of 1917, Nu Nu had a regular day for Red Cross work at the Colorado Museum.

Delta Delta maintained their interest in the local Children's Hospital, supported their orphans, and "besides," wrote Miss Jessie Cushman, "bought two fifty dollar bonds and twenty dollars in war stamps; this was not enough, however, so we tried several plans of doing 'our bit'; making French layettes appealed to the chapter and Delight Stevens Dodds was appointed chairman. She would purchase the material, cut the garments, and bring them to the meetings for the girls to make and return by the next meeting. In this way we made eight full layettes besides many odd garments." Delta Delta supported a French orphan for two years.

Epsilon Epsilon being a very large chapter carried on their relief work on a rather extensive scale. They were very active in canteen service and on draft boards. "When requests began to come in for aid in the French Relief work," writes the chronicler, "Epsilon Epsilon adopted a war orphan. The next year this number was increased to six. At present

(1920) we are supporting four. A Liberty Bond of the second issue was bought."

To Zeta Zeta goes the honor of inaugurating the national altruistic service through their own enthusiasm, and that of Zeta Chapter's, over their French children. Zeta and Zeta Zeta each supported their children for five years. They also sent regular letters to the orphans, and extra gifts of clothing, lovely toys, and Christmas money. The National French Orphan Unit Committee was appointed from Zeta Zeta's ranks. The chapter also did Belgian and Polish Relief.

Eta Eta Chapter adopted two French orphans and contributed to the Armenian Relief, Red Cross, and to the other war organizations, besides doing much individual work, as did all the other members of alumnæ groups.

Theta Theta found themselves for two years "largely immersed in war work. Although retaining their social character," writes the chapter, "each of the meetings accomplished either its active bit of work, or brought reports by the Theta Theta girls in active service. Among the former Theta counts the sending of a box containing 350 pounds of clothing to the Commission for Belgian Relief, and the adoption of a French orphan." Theta Theta also sent money to the Constantinople Women's College, and helped to raise funds for Americanization.

Albion Alumnæ Club gave a Red Cross benefit, netting \$100; Boulder contributed to Armenian Relief as well as to French orphans; Des Moines aided in the entertainment of soldiers at Camp Dodge and at Fort Des Moines; Eastern Oklahoma, who are scattered over the state, maintained an orphan; Greensburg supported its orphan for three years, and the club worked strenuously on all local drives.

The Portland Club, besides adopting a French war orphan, met twice a month to sew for Belgian orphans, formed a Thrift Stamp Club; during the summer of 1917-1918, the club, joined by the active girls at home on vacation, assisted one day a week in "Uncle Sam's Kanning Kitchen" where fruit was canned and sent to soldiers in nearby camps and hospitals. The Pueblo Alumnæ Club was represented in all the various branches of civilian war activities in the years 1916 to 1918, and provided a member of the board of Red Cross civilian relief in Hedwig Brennehan Heller, Γ, then president of the Pueblo Panhellenic Association.

Twin Cities Club made and sent a complete outfit of clothes to their little French orphan. One of their members, Nathalie Thompson, had charge of the Juvenile Red Cross at the State Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota.

WAR SERVICES CONTRIBUTED BY INDIVIDUALS

Of the large number of Alpha Chis who worked in positions of leadership or who performed particularly interesting work we append a list, with sincerest regret that we cannot utilize the space to share with all Alpha Chis, for all time to come, the details of the service of our individuals. Alpha Chi Omega is too large a fraternity for this detailed account to be possible; in the files of *The Lyre* from 1916 to 1921 appear many thrilling tales of the world-wide service of our members. And of the individual contributions to the winning of the war, the writer of this volume has at hand but a minute part of the entire service rendered by our members in their patriotic endeavor to do, as a matter of course, their utmost for the cause, lending their strength to that of others in order to multiply many-fold the effectiveness of the results. Members of the fraternity who served during the war in the federal service in Washington, D. C., are listed on page 313. As typical of the service our alumnae rendered, we mention, without further comment, the following:

Pearl Armitage Jamieson, A, was very active in local Red Cross work in Denver, and supervisor of the Corona Branch Red Cross work-room until the end of the war.

Florence Bishop, A, instructor at Camp Kawajiwin, Cass Lake, Minnesota.



ALTA Moyer Taylor, Delta

Alta Moyer Taylor, Δ, head of Red Cross Center.

Flossie Allen, A, Committee on Community Music and Junior Musicales for Second District of Federated Clubs of Indiana.

Olah Hill, B, Assistant Instructor in Occupational Therapy, Detroit.

Lucille Morgan Gibson, Γ, Vice-chairman of Executive Committee of Evanston Young Women's War Relief Workshop, which served principally refugees.

Mary Richardson Vose, Γ, member of the Relief Committee of the Evanston War Council, which cared for members of families of enlisted or drafted men, 1918-1920. Her service involved giving legal advice,

financial assistance, or friendly aid. Disabled or diseased men were cared for and referred to proper agencies for medical or surgical work.

Delight Stephens Dodds, E, had charge of Delta Delta surgical dressings; assistant at Surgical Dressings Room of Friday Morning Club; had charge of knitting department of same club for eight months, teaching machine knitting. Knit on the machine 300 pairs of socks, besides knitting by hand 14 pairs, 57 sweaters, and other articles.

Faye Dressler, Z, student army nurse, stationed at Camp Hancock, Georgia, then at Fort MacPherson.

Lydia Kinsley, Θ, Hospital Librarian for American Library Association in hospital work, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia; served in midst of epidemic; transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas, which was full of overseas wounded; under War Department went to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where she still is working in 1921.

Ruth Butler, Θ, returned from Korea where she had been teaching and entered the War Camp Community Service for the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago. Died May 9, 1920, after an illness of several weeks with typhoid fever.

Mabel Hayward Rothgeb, I, head of Red Cross Center, East Orange, New Jersey.

May Allinson, I, New York, Executive Secretary, Women in Industry Service, Council of National Defense. Conducted survey of conditions of women's work in Indiana to assist in the passing of remedial legislation. Died at Indianapolis, December, 1918. In Washington, investigated women workers in the Navy Yard, women as balloon and gas mask makers, and other conditions of women in industry. See also p. 372.

L. Grace Griffith, A, assistant to personnel officer in Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., 1917-1918; in charge of placement of civilian employees; assigned to care for women employees during epidemic of influenza; principal of night school and placed in charge of welfare work for women in Military Intelligence, 1919. See also p. 373.

A. Lena Dalrymple, M, served as Y. W. C. A. secretary in Hostess House at Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

Ruth Bigelow Vertrees, N, Research Chemist, 1918, of the Great Western Sugar Company, Brighton, Colo.; late in 1918 enlisted in Chemical Warfare Service and made chemical analyses of surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

Elma Curtin, N, served on the Boulder Draft Board as a volunteer, to enable the county to take care of its draft work without expense to the government.

Ethel Frye, Z, and Beatrice Montgomery, Z, served in Omaha Motor Corps.

Rebanis Sissler, E, enlisted as a nurse and served during the years 1917-1919.

Dale Pugh Hascall, E, canteen service in Omaha, 1917-1918.

Beulah Buckley Withrow, E, active part in Thrift Savings Stamp work in connection with Association of Collegiate Alumnae, speaking and organizing clubs throughout the city of Portland.

Kathryn J. Morgan, E, served as Red Cross volunteer nurse for the S. A. T. C. and in Red Cross Hospital for four months during 1918 and one month 1919-20 in the influenza epidemic; had charge of Red Cross gauze room two evenings a week; made addresses in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in Colorado Springs.

Anna Church Colley, O, worked in Liberty Loan campaigns, one Red Cross drive and helped with the sale of Smileage Books and War Savings Stamps.

Edith Kurtz Appell and Louise Chesney, O, worked regularly in Red Cross chapters.

Cora Ault, O, spent six months at Fort Riley and three months at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Was then transferred to the City Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, to teach vocational training.

Lucy Lane, O, trained for nursing for the Red Cross at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

Lucille Reeves and Mary MacChristy, O, canteen work, Dodd City, Kansas.

Pauline Peters, E, took the Smith College course in psychiatric social work, 1918; assigned to U. S. A. G. Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, New York, which contained overseas patients from Eastern or Middle Western States; obtained information concerning patients' previous history to use in diagnosis and in deciding on compensation; gave vocational guidance to patients; helped to clear up problems in allowances, insurance, allotments, compensation, and other technical affairs; in 1920, became Associate Director of Psychiatric Social Service for the Lake Division of the American Red Cross, and U. S. Public Health Service.

Laura Davis, X, Reconstruction Aid in hospitals.

Irene Brandeis Shaw, X, Alpha Chi Omega captain of the Sorority Section of National League for Women's Service in Portland.

Alberta Cavender Morrow, X, formerly instructor in domestic science in city schools of Portland, assisted the Hoover Food Saving Demonstrations.

Elizabeth Putnam, T, served as Red Cross nurse, Fort Sheridan Hospital, and did reconstruction work.

Caroline N. Doran, F, 1917-1918, assistant packer at the Navy League, packed approximately 50,000 knitted garments, and was awarded a Red Cross medal. Spent one day a week at Red Cross sur-

gical dressing rooms, one day a week and all Sundays in canteen work at Soldiers' and Sailors' Community Club; assisted in two Liberty Loan campaigns and a Red Cross drive.

Julia Hammler, A Δ, dietitian at Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

The Training Camp for Nurses at Vassar College was begun June 24, 1918, with 435 women, graduates from 117 colleges in the United States and Canada. Among the number of women who registered for this training were fifteen Alpha Chis. Their names and the hospitals they entered in September are as follows:

Grace Howe, K, Mt. Sinai, New York; Ethel Beard, II, Postgraduate, New York; Eva Sutton, A, Cincinnati General; Esther Smith, Θ, Brooklyn Hospital; Lois Spraker, Θ, Lakeside, Cleveland; Ruth Washburn, O, Barnes Memorial, St. Louis; Edith Noxon, N, Richmond, Va; Mary Smith, O, Cincinnati General; Claudia Steele, O, Barnes Memorial, St. Louis; Marguerite Coley, Θ, Brooklyn Hospital; Marion McPherson, Θ, Brooklyn Hospital; Katherine Asher, II, Philadelphia General; Mildred Caswell, K, Mt. Sinai, New York; Luella Dye, M, Massachusetts General, Boston; Marjorie Weyrauch, A, Bellevue, New York City.

WAR WORKERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following Alpha Chis performed their war service in Washington, D. C., in widely varied tasks: *Alpha*—Gertrude Boyd, Transportation Department, Surgeon General's Office; Opal Goodrich, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department; Nelle Meyers, Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department; Lucile Riley, Quartermaster General's office, War Department; Marie Shoaf; Isabelle Wineland.

Beta.—Helen Fiske Parnkopf (Mrs. Harvey J.), Committee on Public Information.

Gamma.—Ruth DeWitt; Helen Todd, War Trade Board.

Delta.—Dorothy Dashiell Acorn (Mrs. R. E.), Division of Military Aeronautics, War Department; Georgia Carr, Civil Service Commission; Sadie Van Hoesen.

Epsilon.—Isabel Long Nelson (Mrs. E. S.), Bureau of Research, War Trade Board; Marjorie Peck, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

Zeta.—George Thönssen, Treasury Department.

Theta.—Helen Tremaine, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.

Iota.—May Allinson, I, Γ Γ, Ζ Ζ, Women in Industry Service, Council of National Defense; Hazel Cummings, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department; Julia Green, I and M M; Letha Irwin Paddock (Mrs. Ralph), Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department; Louise Amborn Pagin, I and Γ; Charleen Redding, Bureau of War Risk

Insurance, Treasury Department; Ola M. Wyeth, organizer, War Library Service, American Library Association. (See also p. 319.)

Lambda.—Grace Griffith, Military Intelligence Division, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department; Mary-Emma Griffith, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture; Myra H. Jones, Executive Secretary, Petroleum Division, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department; Mildred Potter, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

Mu.—Florence A. Armstrong, Military Intelligence Division, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department (see also p. 360); Emma J. Brown, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department; Eleanor Jones Wauchope (Mrs. S. S.), Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.

Nu.—Irene Hastings; Inez Kinnison, Chief clerk, Office of Recording of Property; Ella Noxon, War Department; Leila Wild, Naval Reserve; Leona Peters Wild.

Xi.—Ethel Sloan, secretary to Congressman Sloan; Charlotte Jenkins, Office of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Omicron.—Opal Benjamin, State Department; Ruth Kurtz; Cola Nelson, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

Pi.—Blanche Winham, Military Intelligence Division, Office of Chief of Staff, War Department.

Rho.—Margaret Larrison, ship construction company.

Sigma.—Helen George, Record Section, General Staff, War College.

Tau.—Nina Beck, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department; Beulah Dickert, Senator Chamberlain's office; Marjory Watson, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

Phi.—Persis Cook; Claribel Lupton; Margaret Lupton; Nora McNeel, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

Chi.—Grace Kinnison, volunteer worker for Red Cross.

Alpha Gamma.—Alberta Hawthorne, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

OVERSEAS WORKERS

The record of the twenty-nine Alpha Chis who served overseas has been pieced together from numerous sources, including many letters. The story not only makes good reading, but it gives the fraternity cause for pride in its members who followed the flag across the Atlantic and there helped to win the war.

Helen Hanna Birch, A, went to Europe early in 1919 as a canteen worker in the Y. M. C. A. She was sent immediately to the Army of Occupation and spent six months in the Moselle Valley and on the Rhine, stationed with Headquarters of the Fourth Division. For a time she helped in operating dry canteens, selling soap, towels, cookies, and such, but later she worked in the wet canteens serving coffee, chocolate,

lemonade, ice cream and cake. And always it was her duty to dispense cheer among soldiers who, inasmuch as the war was over, were only too anxious to return to their "ain countree."

Lou Babcock, B, left Detroit the first of December, 1918, trained at Barnard College and reached Liverpool January 1, 1919. After a few days in England she went to Paris for assignment. She was temporarily employed for a short time at Camouflage Hut, Dijon, and then was appointed to the charge of the "Y" hut at Marigny le Cahaut, Côte D'Or, a camp occupied by the 307th and 308th Machine Gun Battalions of the 78th Division. Her leave was spent in Southern France, at the Riviera and in the Pyrenees, and she returned home in August, 1919.

Ada Dickie Hamblin, B, performed distinguished war service in France and Germany. The following excerpts describe her experiences in her own words.

"The establishing of a canteen at a Class A evacuation camp was my first experience. It was a crude affair but served thousands of our men daily as they came from the front for re-equipment. * * * * *

"In January I was reassigned to go to Germany with the Army of Occupation. It was a much coveted privilege and I was the envy of many workers in Nevers. I was ready to go and a young woman recently arrived from the States had come out to take my place when I received a call to report at Divisional Headquarters in Nevers. Upon reaching the office, the Divisional Secretary showed me a petition he had just received, signed by all the officers and enlisted men of our camp. I will copy it. It was written by a committee of enlisted men as you will perhaps judge by the wording—it was typed.

Headquarters.

Casual Camp.

Intermediate Section.

U.S.A.P.O. No. 708

To Secretary Y.M.C.A. Intermediate Section.

Adrian Barracks.

France.

Jan. 15th, 1919.

We, the undersigned, fully cognizant of the splendid service rendered by Mrs. Hamblin at the Y.M.C.A. Canteen of the Adrian Barracks; of the personal hold she has on the entire personnel of the Camp, and the irreparable loss that would accrue to us by the transfer of her to another field of work—do hereby petition that she be retained at this post of duty.

Signed,

"Then followed the officers' signatures and all the men from the 'top kicks' (1st. Sergeant) to the cooks.

"It's a bulky document but I am proud of it, as Paris headquarters sent for a copy of it and said it was unprecedented. So, of course, I remained in the Camp until most of the men therein had been sent home and the camp was about to close. In April, I accepted my appointment to Germany; first taking my one and only leave. * * * * *

"Arriving in Coblenz, the American Bridgehead—I was assigned to duty with the 47th Infantry of the 4th Division at Remagen on the Rhine. There were several other Y workers at this post and for a time my duty was that of hostess on one of the Rhine excursion boats, taking different outfits of the A. E. F. from Remagen to Cologne and back each day.

"In June a real opportunity presented itself and I was given the honor of establishing a Y for the 3rd Army Remount at Kripp, Germany. In a few amazingly busy days with the aid of a detail of soldiers, and the never-to-be-forgotten coöperation and interest of the entire camp (which had never had a Y), a big aeroplane hangar (which on first inspection had nothing in it but grass) was transformed into the 'most attractive hut in Germany.' * * * * *

"When the 4th Division left Germany in July en route to America the Y staff left also, and I went with them as I had been on detached service only.

"I returned to Paris and had just completed the red tape necessary at headquarters to secure my discharge when Mrs. Meade (head of the women's Y work overseas) sent for me and said she had that day received by a wire and long distance phone from the Army and Y headquarters in Germany a request that Mrs. Hamblin return to Germany to the 3rd Army Remount to remain until they were released from duty and sent home."

Mary Masters Needham, B, served in war activities as a worker and writer with the American Committee for Devastated France. In acknowledgement of her fine service, she was awarded a medal by the French Reconstruction Commission. Her husband was Henry Beach Needham, also a journalist, who met a tragic death early in the war.

Mary B. Greene, Δ, writes from Franklin, Pa., where she is teaching mathematics in the high school, that she happened to be in Paris when rumors of war arose. Though she came home that September, it was with a resolve that if possible, she would return in some sort of war work. But four years passed before she succeeded. In the meantime she organized what was probably one of the first Junior Red Cross units. At last Miss Greene was sent to France as a canteen worker. When asked just what her work was, she says: "To do whatever came to hand. I sang, I played, I danced, I cooked, and sewed and talked, and like every good soldier I stood inspection when General Pershing came to camp. My main duty was to make my hut as nearly like home as possible for 900 men.

"When the great American University at Beaume closed in June, 1919, I was transferred to the Garden in Paris, where I worked at the

soda fountain. As this 'profession' has always held a fascination for me, I was able to satisfy a long-cherished ambition. In addition I enjoyed the living in Paris, for to live there is to love that city. It was with regret that I left there for St. Malo, a quaint old city in Brittany to await my passage home."

Juvenilia Porter, Δ, known by her pen name as Olive Porter, was studying in France when the World War broke out. During the Battle of the Marne and many months after she was in Paris. She was a regular contributor on war topics to the *Pittsburgh Sunday Dispatch*; she served with the French Red Cross; she worked for the Americans with the French and was the only American except the liaison officer himself on the staff of the military governor of Paris.

"Of course I wanted to be a nurse in a front line hospital," stated Miss Porter. "In wartime every woman wants to be a nurse in a front line hospital. But I knew nothing of nursing, whereas I could write French shorthand; so it was a military bureau and not a hospital for me. And typewriting machines (mostly American made) as well as guns, won the war, you know."

In Miss Porter's opinion, the most momentous hour of the war was "*When the French knew that the Americans would fight. . . .* In July, 1918, when they (the French) knew at last that Pershing's men would fight and that there was practically no end to their number, hope of victory sprang into every French officer's eye. The war was won! That was a great moment for an American woman working with the French. I wouldn't have missed it for worlds!"

Miss Porter remained on at the American Embassy in Paris until the summer of 1920, doing special work in the Information Division where a knowledge of French was required.

Katherine Price Babcock, Z, entered the Entertainment Department of the Y. M. C. A. in October, 1918. Accompanied by Miss Beth Roman of Boston, a dancer and general entertainer, she worked for two months in hospitals and in the avation camps throughout England, playing her own accompaniments, for the promised accompanist "was not."

As for the rest of her service, her own words will perhaps best describe it. "We were sent to France," she writes, "the first of the year 1919 and spent the first month entertaining in Paris. Here our unit was made complete by three ex-army boys, a pianist, a singer, and a dancer. Our company was known as the 'Half and Half Co.' We were sent to Brest for several weeks, then to Le Mans for a long stay before returning to Paris. We went up to Chateau Thierry and Rheims also. My leave after six months service was spent in southern France at the foothills of the Pyrenees at the famous watering-place Biarritz.

"After nine months our company dispersed and each member returned to the U. S. A. Everyone who was in France knows the joys of the service rendered over there and I shall always consider myself fortunate to have been given the privilege of helping to entertain the American Expeditionary Force."

Martha Baird, Z, of whom the fraternity is proud as the winner of the Mason and Hamlin grand piano at her graduation from New England Conservatory and of professional honors since, went "overseas" with Mima Montgomery in connection with Y. M. C. A. work. She served as entertainer, traveling through Belgium, France, and Germany, wherever our men were to be found.

Blanche Brocklebank, Z, acted as Assistant Entertainment Director at St. Malo in the Brittany Leave-Area, where at the time she left in January 1919, 4,000 men were on leave all the time. Her special work, as she herself stated it, was "running the music end, and dances and stunt nights." "Oh, our boys are so fine," she wrote in a letter home, "I fairly want to weep sometimes, realizing how much we can mean to them, how easy it is to get their confidence, how much they want to laugh and be noisy and have a good time. I pound the old piano till my fingers are sore, but they love it, from the Colonel down. The woman's job here is a mighty responsible one. The 'Y' woman must be the best she is capable of, for we represent American womanhood to our French Allies as well as to our boys. We must be sisters and mothers to the boys, and be ready with smiles and a glad hand every minute."

And to quote from another letter: "Tonight we are going to have movies here, and I'm to play for them. It surely does amuse me. One night I am a serious artist, announced as 'professeur de musique à Wellesley College'; the next night I'm 'an honest-to-goodness' American girl, playing fairly serious music; the next night I am a plain jazz band, and the next day the church organist!"

Fannie G. Heaton, Z, has sung on Keith's circuit for ten years and has appeared in almost all of the capitals of Europe. She is perhaps better known to the public as "Yvette." As the "little chanseuse" she was one of the Alpha Chis who went "overseas" to entertain.

Leslie LaBaume, Z, went "overseas" as a Y. M. C. A. entertainer, and served also at Nancy, at the front, driving an ambulance.

Mima Belle Montgomery, Z, dramatic soprano, resigned her position as head of the Voice Department of Wellesley College to do war work, and became a "Y" worker in the fall of 1918. In April of 1919, she went over seas as a song leader and was sent immediately to Camp Pontenazen, at Brest. "Here," she writes, "we conducted two 'Sings' a day, where

we always had at least 1,000 men singing; for you know, we had 16,000 men passing through our camp daily during June and July." In August Miss Montgomery returned to Paris and did concert singing there until September when she sailed for America.

Iva Rider, Z, is another of our musical sisters who did entertainment work in France. She was the soprano soloist in a rendition of Stainer's *Crucifixion* on an occasion when General Pershing and his staff were present. She also sang in a concert with Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of our former president, at Clignon Court.

After nearly two years of service in the libraries of the military hospitals in the United States, Ola M. Wyeth, I, was sent "overseas" in answer to a call from Coblenz, in April of 1920.

In her letter dated March 10, 1921, she says: "The work here has been most interesting and very well worth while. There are about 15,000 American soldiers on the Rhine, and the American colony is further augmented by many wives and families, hundreds of civilians connected with the welfare organizations, and such. While the library is primarily for the soldiers, it has always been free not only to other Americans but to our Allies who are here, British, French, and Belgian representatives connected with the Rhineland Commission.

"The library has a central collection of about 40,000 volumes, with as many again scattered in the "Y" huts, branch libraries, et cetera. Coblenz is the center and contains most of the troops, but many small towns in the vicinity are also garrisoned by our troops and must be provided with recreation.

"I have had a staff of five regular workers, two enlisted men, and seven Germans; so you see we could turn out a good deal of work. Incidentally, we never get caught up. Besides supervising the work in the main library, I have had to make periodic trips of inspection to outlying points to see that the books were being properly cared for, that the supply was adequate.

"You would not believe that books could wear out so quickly. Books a month old which have caught the boys' fancy, look as though they had been through the war. Then too, the boys read so eagerly and so constantly that they are forever calling for an exchange of collections, and it has always been great fun to see them gather around the box when a new collection was sent out and opened up. The schools maintained by the Army inspire the men to serious use of the library as do also the examinations for West Point for commissions, etc. I feel I deserve little credit for my work here as it was all organized and in good working order when I arrived and I have simply 'carried on.' "

Miss Wyeth states that there was a Panhellenic club at Coblenz, and though the membership constantly shifted, the organization proved to her a delightful means of meeting congenial people.

Agnes M. Olson, I, describes her overseas service thus:

"After serving in England, I was sent to Paris. Here the Y. M. C. A. was just beginning to assign women to combatant divisions for emergency or general service. When given an opportunity to express a preference—great privilege in a wartime régime—it was easy to choose between the luxury and sunshine offered by the Riviera and the unknown monotony and rain described by those back from the lines.

"Thus it was that I was assigned to the 79th Division, 316th infantry, which, after the armistice, with the record of taking and holding Mont-falcon theirs indisputably, settled down, in sadly broken ranks, to reminisce and wait for the hike home.

"Running a hut is a delightful occupation. In a devastated area there are complications, however. One must first get a hut. Having salvaged a hut, one must next get equipment. And what use is equipment if one cannot get supplies? Necessity is indeed the mother of invention, and invention becomes most prolific when the effort brings a little comfort to ease the waiting.

"It is enough to say that things had just begun to run smoothly when orders came for the Division to move! Should I go with the Division, and establish another hut for them, or stay at Huippes and make dough-nuts for the next contingent? The Division Commander settled the question by showing me a petition from the men asking that I be enrolled as a private, and ordered forward.

"And so, I had the privilege of hiking over the Sacred Road leading from Verdun away from my little hut set in mud and surrounded by mud, through rain, sleet, and sunshine toward the S. O. S. We hiked fifty minutes and rested ten, twenty kilometers a day for five days. At each stop for the night a station had been chosen by the advance billeting officer which I used as the center for distributing smokes and eats from the supply truck equipped with a stove and five days supplies.

"Other problems and other surroundings presented themselves at Orquevaux; worked out to satisfaction in a similar two months time, when again the orders came to move forward. This time I was sent by a convoy of trucks and so had an unforgettable three days in the Loire valley at the break of spring.

"Clisson and Brittany was the beginning of the end, for in a month orders came to entrain for the port. Box-car transportation this time, no great distance as American Pullmans travel, but a healthy taste of what the men endured. At St. Nazaire my name appeared on the sailing



Some Overseas Workers

Top Row, left to right: Mary Greene, *Delta*; Ruth Jones, *Kappa*; Blanche Brocklebank, *Zeta*; Iva Jane Thomas *Zeta*; Mima B. Montgomery, *Zeta*; Marguerite McGraw, *Nu*.
 Bottom Row: Rachel M. Jarrold, *Iota*; Ola Wyeth, *Iota*; Helen H. Birch, *Alpha*; Katherine Schimelfenig, *Mu*; Lelia Hinkley, *Nu*; Agnes Olson, *Iota*.

list when the "outfit" went aboard, but I also belonged to the Y. M. C. A. and there was much yet to be done.

"This I have given in detail rather than my time in Germany, Paris, or England for it stands out as something that is precious and unique, even with all the possibilities for experiences that the American girl met in the opportunity of serving in France with the A. E. F."

Garreta H. Busey, I, spent twenty-six months in Europe as a war worker. She was there when the streets were so thronged with khaki that the nurses and Red Cross workers, who smiled at every American they chanced to meet, had to smile at practically everyone they passed. And she was there when the streets in many places were silent and all the scars of war were laid bare; when her work had to do with photographing and recording our graves in France.

During her foreign service, Miss Busey served as Nurses' Aid, Searcher, typist in the Graves Registration Service, and secretary to the Director of the Department of Nursing of the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland.

Rachel Jarrold, I, in her two years' experiences "overseas" since March, 1919, has had various assignments where her duty has been to look after folks generally. At St. Nazaire she was one of those to take charge of the French wives of American soldiers sailing from that port. At Montoir she was head of a camp of girls, stenographers and clerks who were replacing the boys sent home. For nearly a year she lived at a small hostess house at the American Cemetery at Belleau Woods, extending hospitality to relatives visiting graves. Later she had charge of Y. W. C. A. hostess houses at the American cemeteries at Romagne, Bony, Fereen Tardenois, and Belleau Woods. At the present writing, March, 1921, Miss Jarrold is in Italy, at Naples, taking charge of a Student Hostel and looking after stray Americans, and immigrants needing help.

Ruth Jones, K, served as a nurse in France, arriving there in the early part of July, 1918. She was stationed in the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1, at Nueilly, just outside the gates of Paris and during the "drives" of that last summer of the war had her wards crowded and overcrowded with the wounded from Château Thierry, Rheims, and Soissons. The hospital was within sound of "Big Bertha" which roared all summer long, and was often threatened during the many air raids directed to its vicinity by the Boche.

It was Miss Jones' good fortune to be in Paris when the armistice was signed, when the streets were crowded with "millions of people—American nurses, R. C. and "Y" girls, American officers, soldiers and sailors, Canadians, Australians, British, French, Belgians and French civilians—

all let loose parading on the streets, sidewalks, and every place. . . . They thought nothing of coming up to a girl and kissing her on both cheeks, if you were not on your guard." In a letter sent home in November, Miss Jones wrote: "Did I tell you that General Pershing came to our hospital last week and was in my ward? He talked to some of the patients and shook hands with me. Told me 'not to let any of the boys slip through my fingers, but to keep on taking good care of them.' "

Laura and Clara Eddy, A, are among the war workers of Alpha Chi Omega. They both served as nurses in London.

Katherine M. Pickles, A, went as a student nurse to England with the Hazard Unit from Syracuse, in 1918. She was assigned to duty at the Endell Street Military Hospital, the only military hospital of any of the allied nations which was run entirely by women. The building itself was of historical interest as being the old work-shop described by Charles Dickens in *Oliver Twist*. "We girls," she writes, "although inexperienced and untrained, soon grasped the work and after a month were all assigned to night duty. It was with not a little doubt and mis-giving that we found ourselves responsible for thirty-five or forty men."

The signing of the armistice caused a lessening in the number of wounded brought to the hospital, but the "flu" epidemic kept the nurses at their work till the following March. Then only, having learned somewhat of sacrifice, suffering, and sorrow, "did we turn our faces homeward, happy that the privilege had been given us to care for and cheer those who had endured so much."

Harriet Moore Johnston, A, gave her services as a graduate nurse to the Red Cross and during the war served in France. Early in 1920 she she went to Turkey in relief work, and was stationed at Adabazar, about 75 miles from Constantinople. Here, owing to the power of the Turkish Nationalist troops, she was cut off from all communication with the outside world for six months. Then she was brought to Constantinople where she was given charge of "some officers' (Near East) house."

Dorothy Thompson, A, for two years educational director of the National Social Unit Organization, with headquarters in New York, left the United States in June, 1920, to study the coöperative movement in England during the summer and do some writing for the *New York Evening Post* and then in the autumn to go to Jugo-Slavia for the Circle of Serbian Sisters, in connection with their relief work.

Kathryn Schimelfenig, M, served for fourteen months in France and Germany with the American Expeditionary Forces as a Red Cross nurse; she became later the head of a hospital at Morenzi, Ariz.

Marguerite McGraw, N, served as entertainer under the Y. M. C. A.

Martha Thompson, O, says of her overseas work:

"In June 1918, I enrolled with the Red Cross in Denver for clerical service overseas, and a few months later, I received my orders to leave for France, and finally arrived in Paris October 14, 1918. I was, indeed, fortunate in being assigned for service in Paris—in the Bureau of Personnel, A. R. C. Headquarters, Hotel Regina, where I remained until the following July, when I sailed for home."

Jessie Allard, II, during the war entered the Motor Corps of the Red Cross in San Francisco, and later became a worker in Miss Ann Morgan's reconstruction unit in devastated France.

Eda Long Hault, II, served in the Red Cross Canteen service overseas.

Mabel Farrington, II and E, was associated with the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. During the early part of April, 1919, she began her work in Erivan, Russian Armenia, at the foot of Mount Ararat. She, with another worker, was put in entire charge of



MABEL E. FARRINGTON, *Pi*

the orphans of that section, feeding and clothing them, and looking after their education. In a letter written May 8, she said, "I have a family of more than 5,000 orphans. Am feeding or estimating rations for 20,000,—15,000 in the region of Erivan and 5,000 in Georgia. Have a shelter house for 1,221 poor little kiddies without clothes, beds, or much of anything. As fast as we can get clothes for them we send them out of the shelter houses to the other orphanages. A good many of these children are waifs that we pick up on the streets."

Again she wrote: "I received twenty-two orphans this morning and had to put them all in one place. They are all that are left of one district—Sassoon, Turkish Armenia." At the present writing she has returned to the United States and is raising funds for the Near East Relief.

The service performed so well and generously during the war has not ceased altogether. The support of the French orphans has become in peace time, the scholarships for children in the United States described on pp. 285 to 288. Members devote much time and energy to social and civic betterment, and much to the advancement of Alpha Chi Omega. Fragmentary records of all these may be found scattered throughout the *History*. The spirit of service persists, and will persist, among us.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE INFLUENCE OF GRECIAN CULTURE UPON ALPHA CHI OMEGA

To one who looks more than casually toward the sources of our modern civilization the word Grecian implies beauty, pure and exalted in type, the well-spring of much modern artistic endeavor. In some phases of art, Grecian stands for perfection of attainment, since copied and sometimes equalled, but never surpassed. But, as the study of the classics has been crowded out of our secondary schools the understanding of the debt of modern civilization to Grecian culture has grown dimmer. It becomes then the pleasant task of a Greek-letter fraternity to cherish and conserve this heritage, and to transmit an understanding and appreciation of the debt of the present generation to the Greeks.

The Grecian ideal of perfection in man was harmony, a balanced development of body, mind, and soul. These three phases of education are shown in the curriculum of the early schools, gymnastics, mathematics, and music of the Greeks. Because they realized the importance of beauty in all its various manifestations, they attained high perfection, not only in architecture and sculpture, but also in music, poetry, and the drama. A similar belief in the value of the beautiful caused Alpha Chi Omega to be founded. Her ideal, too, is the Grecian ideal of perfection, of harmony, and of balance. To supplement the education of the modern young woman with a larger vision of life, of the need and the function of art in the fullest meaning of the word, is the aim of the fraternity, so beautifully expressed in our motto, "Together let us seek the Heights."

Grecian influence goes far deeper than a Greek-letter name and a few Greek symbols in the ritual. It is the very "breath of life" of the fraternity; and its manifestations may be traced in almost every phase of our life. Culture of any kind can never be measured with a plumb and, likewise, much of the finest effect and greatest value of Alpha Chi Omega, especially in the cultural aspects that are so truly Grecian, lie in an enlargement of vision, a broadening of sympathies, and a raising of personal standards toward the Grecian ideal of harmony and perfection, which cannot even be measured by the member herself. In its external aspects, however, the Grecian influence on the fraternity shows itself in many interesting ways.

Purely Grecian is the ritual of the fraternity. The temple music is old Grecian. The robes have been carefully modeled after Grecian robes. The ritualistic equipment is stately and beautiful in its Grecian perfection

and harmony of detail. And the rites themselves are beautiful and impressive through their imitation of classic mysteries. Preëntance and post-initiation examinations of each candidate familiarize her with the significance of the classic rites and terms, and to some extent with Grecian life and art.

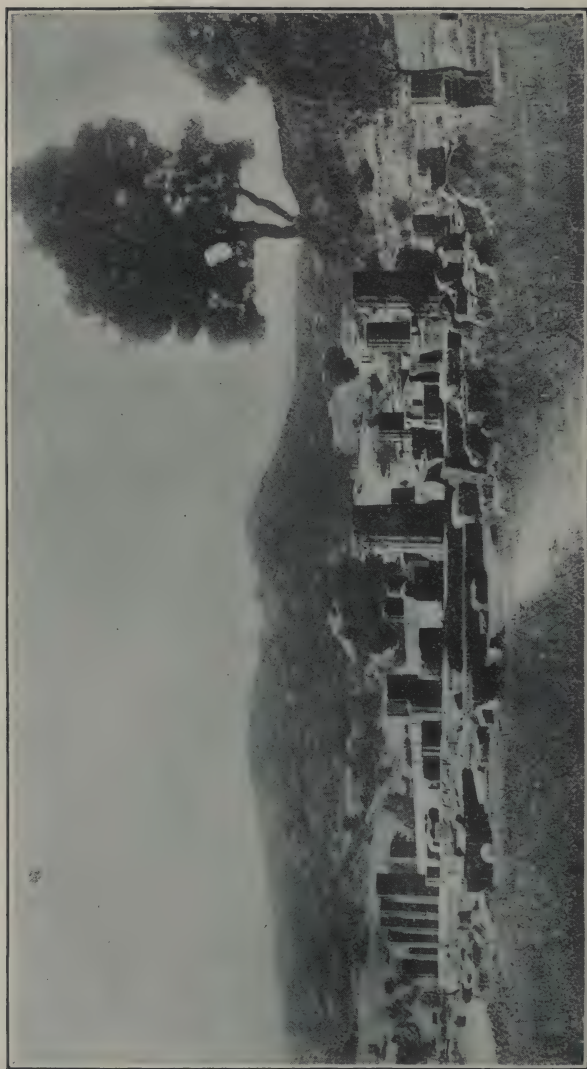
Direct Grecian influence is visible also in the badge, a jeweled lyre, the instrument used conspicuously by the Greeks in lyrical or dramatic performances. It is seen, too, in the names of the publications of the fraternity: *The Lyre*; *The Heræum* (pertaining to Hera); and *The Argolid* (from the headquarters of Hera). The names of chapter officers are Greek, as is also the secret motto of the fraternity.

The symbolism of the fraternity is rich in Grecian inspiration and suggestion. In the lyre, the chief symbol of the fraternity, there is meaning—in the lyre itself, in the inner lyre, the three required stones, the three strings, the scroll, and the triangle. The triangle, indeed, as used by the old Greeks is the inspiration of this fraternity symbol, and of the symbolic meaning of the number three as it exists throughout all our ritualism.

Like the Greeks, Alpha Chi Omega seeks for physical, intellectual, and spiritual development of self. But she strives for far more. Alpha Chi Omega strives also for unity in endeavor; for harmony in relation to one's fellows; sympathy and loyalty. Traces of all these aspirations are found in the songs of Alpha Chi Omega. There are found, also, in many songs, phrases of Grecian spirit and significance.

In the name of her patron goddess, Hera, Alpha Chi Omega dedicates one day to sacrifice, as did the ancient Greeks, whose worship of Hera was solemn and sincere. In the early spring, singular festivals called "Heræa" were celebrated by processions to her temple, where ceremonies and games were held, and enormous sacrifices were made. On the first day of March (which is, also, the Matronalia, Juno's great festival among the Romans) Alpha Chi Omega, too, lays her gifts upon the altars of Hera, not with pomp and ceremony, but in actual deeds by her members, contributing to the welfare and happiness of others. As individuals or as chapters, each particular talent is consecrated to this noble idea. Some members sing, play, or distribute flowers in hospitals; others give to the poor. Thus sunshine is poured into many hearts. The spirit of generous giving nowhere is lacking. March 1 is a remarkable day in the calendar of Alpha Chi Omega.

As in the case of the Greeks themselves, the classic myths have enriched our mental concepts. A survey of the mythology which has most affected our traditions is here appropriate. Its setting is in that section of the country known as Thessaly, where rocks and hills are tumbled about in great confusion, crag climbing upon crag in an appar-



THE HERAEUM, MOUNT OLYMPUS

ent attempt to scale the highest mountain of them all—that mountain placed, so the Greeks thought, in the center of the earth, its head a spire against the sky—Mount Olympus, the dwelling place of the gods. Here it was that the gods of the earth, of the sea, of the underworld, and of heaven met in council to take thought over the affairs of men. Homer describes it as—

* * "The reputed seat
Eternal of the gods, which never storms
Disturb, rains drench, or snow invades, but calm
The expanse and cloudless shines with purest day;
There the inhabitants divine rejoice
Forever."

Its summit was veiled in mysterious clouds, the gateway of which was kept by goddesses known as the Hours, or Seasons.

In the great hall of the Olympian king was everything that could bring happiness. The gods feasted on ambrosia and drank the nectar poured by the lovely Hebe, goddess of eternal youth. Beautiful music delighted the ear, and learned debates the mind, for here were assembled the Muses—patronesses of poetry, science, and music. They were nine in number: Clio, the Muse of history, the recorder of all great deeds and heroic actions; Euterpe, the "Mistress of Song," and Muse of lyric poetry; Thalia, the Muse of comedy; Melpomene, who presided over tragedy, and Terpsichore, the light-footed Muse of dancing; Erato, the Muse of love poetry; Polyhymnia, the Muse of sacred poetry; Calliope, Muse of epic poetry; and Urania, Muse of astronomy. All of them united at times in one grand song, under the leadership of their beloved Apollo who accompanied them on his lyre of gold.

In the abode of the gods was, also, all manner of beauty to rejoice the eye, if Milton in his "Comus" has pictured it aright. He describes it as most joyous, a spot

"Where day never shuts his eye
Up in the broad fields of the sky.

* * * * *

Along the crispéd shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring;
The Graces and the rosy bosomed Hours
Thither all their bounties bring.

There eternal Summer dwells,
And west winds with musky wing
About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells;
Iris here with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purpled scarf can show."

Can we imagine any setting more exquisite? Let us briefly now consider those glorious deities for whom this setting is the background.

The Greeks believed in numberless gods and goddesses. Everything in nature had its special deity. Each tree had its guardian spirit and every spring, river, and lake its presiding genius. The vast spaces of earth and sky were peopled with invisible beings. But from all this host, ten, or as some writers claim, twelve, names stand conspicuous as belonging to the major divinities of heaven and earth.

Foremost of them all was Zeus, the supreme ruler of the universe, whose name signifies radiant light of heaven. He personified the sky and all the phenomena of the air. The Greeks conceived him as the cloud gatherer, the thunderer, the mighty one who lashed his enemies with the scourge of lightning, and yet also as the giver of gentle rains and winds, and the guardian of the seasons. Clad in a storm cloud that resembled the skin of a gray goat, he was fearful to behold. Since he was greatest of the gods, it was always the loftiest trees and the grandest mountains that were sacred to him, while the eagle, which builds its nest beyond eye-reach, was considered his special messenger.

Zeus everywhere demanded uprightness, truth, faithfulness, and kindness. The story is told of how one day he assumed mortal form and visited the earth. Wearied with walking, he happened upon a little village where he sought shelter. At last on the outskirts he descried a tiny thatched cottage, the home of two kindly old people, Philemon, and his wife, Baucis. These good folk welcomed the unknown visitor and gave him the best of their homely fare. The great god delighted in their quaint hospitality and promised to fulfil any wish they might make. Their only desire was that the same hour might take them both from life. And their request was granted, for one day, after they had attained a great age, their places were found empty. At the same time before the door of a temple of Zeus, were discovered two lofty trees that had never before been seen. Their branches arched over the pathway and lightly intertwined, and as the leaves rustled in the gentle wind, they whispered softly the names Baucis and Philemon.

Second only in importance to Zeus himself was Hera, his sister-wife. As she is the patron goddess of Alpha Chi Omega a special account of her will be given below.

Among the other deities of heaven existed no distinction in rank. Each will be named and a short account of his attributes as a god will be given.

Apollo was the ideal of fair and manly youth. As god of the sun he brought in his wake the warm spring, the lovely summer, and the abundant harvests. He warded off diseases and healed the sick. Through the Delphian oracle he was famed throughout the ancient Greek world as the master of prophecy. He was the god of music and poetry and as such

the leader of the Muses. To one interested in music, this attribute of Apollo is perhaps the one of greatest interest. A little tale which Lowell has converted into a poem, *The Shepherd of King Admetus*, illustrates in some degree Apollo's ability as a musician. He had been condemned by Zeus, as a punishment for some misdeed, to serve a mortal for the space of one year. He became the shepherd of King Admetus. While tending his flocks on the banks of the river Amphrysus one day, he stretched some chords upon an empty tortoise-shell and

* * "drew
Music that made men's bosoms swell
Fearless, or brimmed their eyes with dew."

To his companions he was a shiftless youth who mused idly hour after hour—a youth

"In whom no good they saw,
And yet, unwittingly, in truth,
They made his careless words their law."

They laughed at him

"Yet after he was dead and gone
And e'en his memory dim,
Earth seemed more sweet to live upon,
More full of love, because of him.

"And day by day more holy grew
Each spot where he had trod,
Till after-poets only knew
Their first-born brother as a god."

The last stanza of Shelley's *Hymn of Apollo* sums up most of the important attributes of this god. Here he sings:

"I am the eye with which the universe
Beholds itself and knows itself divine;
All harmony of instrument or verse,
All prophecy, all medicine, are mine,
All light of art or nature;—to my song,
Victory and praise in their own right belong."

Artemis, goddess of the moon and of the chase, twin sister of Apollo, was always closely associated with her brother. As he was the ideal of manhood, she was the ideal of maidenhood, the embodiment of modesty, grace, and vigor. Her brother was god of the sun; Artemis, the fair-tressed sister, was goddess of the moon. Its slender arc was her bow, and its beams her arrows.

But during the day, when not busied with driving her silver chariot across the heavens, Artemis, equipped with bow and quiver and accompanied by her band of merry nymphs, followed the chase over hill and valley, forest and plain. The lovely huntress favored the mountain

springs and woodland brooks wherein she and her maidens were wont to bathe. She covered the land with beautiful verdure. She was the patron of temperance in all things, the protectress of youth, and the guardian of civil rights. Keats addresses her as

"Queen of the wide air; thou most lovely queen
Of all the brightness that mine eyes have seen!"

Athene was the goddess who sprang from the head of Zeus full grown, a gleam with the panoply of war, and brandishing a spear. Shelley says:

"From his awful head
Whom Jove brought forth, in warlike armor drest,
Golden, all radiant."

She was destined to enter valorously into many a fray; for her, battles had no terrors, for she was the goddess of righteous war, lending her support wherever the cause was just. She rejoiced in martial music, in lightning and the thunderclouds. But she was not wholly given to warfare. She was gentle, fair, thoughtful. Her Latin name, Minerva, is connected with the Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin words for *mind*. She was the incarnation of wisdom, the goddess of contemplation and of skill.

Ares was the war god whom Homer describes as a renegade, most hateful of all gods. His name signifies Slayer, Avenger, Curse. He was never sated with strife and bloodshed, and always preferred the din of battle to all other music. No gentle deeds were ever expected of him; the ancients never addressed loving prayers to him; rather they trembled with terror at the very mention of his name.

Hermes or the Hastener, as his name is thought to signify, was the messenger of the gods. As an infant he was quite unlike mortal children, for while still a babe, he sprang from his mother's knee, seized a tortoise shell lying near, stretched strings across its cavity, and sweeping his fingers over them, produced strains of sweetest music, thus inventing the first lyre.

Hermes was a beautiful god, ever in the prime of youthful vigor. He was swift as the wind, for on his ankles and low-crowned hat were wings. Keats describes him thus:

"Foot-feather'd Mercury appeared sublime
Beyond the tall tree tops; and in less time
Than shoots the slanted hail-storm, down he dropt
Towards the ground; but rested not, nor stopt
One moment from his home; only the sward
He with his wand light touch'd and heavenward
Swifter than sight was gone."

This deity was the first of inventors, the god of eloquence, of commerce and of science; the patron of travelers and rogues.

Hephaestus, the god of fire and metallic arts, was the god who, the ancients believed, kept his workshops with their glowing forges under various volcanic islands. He was the blacksmith of the gods, the finest artificer in metal. He it was that wrought the shields and spears of the Olympians, the arrows of Apollo and Artemis and that fashioned the scepter of Zeus, and his mighty thunderbolts. He was a glorious god, good-natured, loved, and honored among men as the founder of wise customs and as the patron of artisans.

"Those who labor

The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armor,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid."

¶ Hestia, the goddess of the hearth, was revered as the oldest and worthiest of the Olympian divinities. Before her shrine in city and state, the holy fire was religiously cherished. The flames were intended to represent the purity of the goddess. From her altars those of other gods obtained their fires and no new colony, no new home was duly consecrated till on its central hearth glowed coals from Hestia's hearth.

Aphrodite, the goddess of beauty, love, laughter, and marriage, was born of the foam of the sea. As she was being wafted gently toward the shore, the beautiful Horae (the Seasons) stood ready to welcome her. In the words of Keats,

"An ethereal band

Are visible above: the Seasons four—
Green-kirtled Spring, flush Summer, golden store
In Autumn's sickle, Winter frosty hoar."

With them were also the three Graces, waiting to bestow upon her every gracious gift. No sooner did she walk upon the earth but everywhere, at the touch of her feet, herbage quivered into flowers. To her influence was ascribed the fruitfulness of animal and vegetable creation. In her brodered girdle lurked "love and desire, and loving converse that steals the wits even of the wise," for she was mistress of feminine charm and beauty. She lent to mortals fascination—a gift which to a few is a blessing, but which to many is treacherous, destructive of peace.

The two divinities that are sometimes classed with the major divinities and sometimes not, are Demeter and Poseidon.

Demeter was the goddess of sowing and reaping, of harvest festivals and of agriculture in general. She was assisted in her many duties by her daughter Proserpina. One day Pluto, the ruler over the lower world stole Proserpina away and carried her to rule as queen of Hades. Demeter searching for her child neglected her daily duties. The rain no longer refreshed the flowers, the grain withered in the ardent rays of the sun, and the grass all perished. The whole earth mourned the loss of Proser-

pina. At last Zeus, moved by the many prayers petitioning her return, decreed that she might return to live on earth six months every year. At her coming, the skies became blue and sunny, flowers bloomed along her way, and the birds

"Made melody in branch and melody in mid air."

Demeter, happy once more, diligently attended to all her duties and blessed the earth with plenty. When at the end of six months, however, Proserpina was forced to leave, all nature again mourned her departure, till her return in the spring, while her mother hid in a cave, inconsolable. Gayley says, "There can be little doubt that the story of Demeter and Proserpina is an allegory. Proserpina signifies the seed-corn which, when cast into the ground, lies there concealed—is carried off by the god of the underworld; when the corn reappears, Proserpina is restored to her mother. Spring leads her back to the light of day."

Poseidon, sole monarch of the ocean, governed all the waters upon the face of the earth. As god of the sea, he could by one word, stir up or calm the wildest storm, and cause the billows to roar with fury or subside into peaceful ripples. The symbol of his power was the trident or three-pronged spear.

Hera was the daughter of Chronus and Rhea. She was brought up, however, not by her parents, but by Oceanus and Tethys, in the remote west beyond the sea. Here, without the knowledge of her parents, she was wedded to Zeus. To their marriage were traced all the blessings of nature. At this glorious event, Earth decked herself in her fairest hues; the crocuses blossomed, the hyacinths burst forth; and as a wedding gift, Earth sent up a tree laden with golden apples. The cuckoo, harbinger of spring, sounded his note, and thereafter became sacred to the goddess. By this holy marriage wedlock was forever sanctified. It was not only as the moon-goddess, but above all as the ideal wife and mother, guardian and aid of women that Hera was worshipped. The priestesses of her temple were matrons of high rank; and, such importance did they attain that, at one period the years were named for the priestesses then ministering.

Hera was the most queenly of all the goddesses. Homer calls her "ox-eyed," and Hesiod "golden-sandalled and golden-throned." Glorious beyond compare was her presence when she drove forth in her golden-wheeled chariot. As "Queen of Heaven" she shared in the honors of Zeus. Like him she could wield the thunder and the lightning. Like him, too, her temper was violent, and she was frequently jealous and quarrelsome. But the character in which she was generally viewed was as queen of heaven and the faithful wife of Zeus, claiming the highest conceivable respect and honor.

As their marriage took place in the spring, an annual festival was held at that season in her honor. This was celebrated, primarily that women might honor her as their ideal woman, the embodiment of all womanly virtues. "Processions of maids and matrons, robed in white, bearing the peacock feathers sacred to Hera, wound in impressive splendor through the cities to the temples of Hera, driving with them flocks of milk-white lambs for sacrifice. Only the whitest of animals were deemed worthy of sacrifice to a Heavenly deity." At her principal festival, a figure of the goddess decked in bridal array was placed on a couch of willow branches, garlanded with flowers, and a ceremony in imitation of a wedding took place.

Hera's chief attendants were: Iris, her messenger, the Hours, and the Graces. Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, was the daughter of Thaumas, and Electra, the grand-daughter of Oceanus and Gaea, and the sister of the Harpies. She was represented as a beautiful virgin, clad in bright colored garments, and with bright-hued wings. Like Hermes, she carries the caduceus, and travels with the speed of the wind. The farmer, believing that she charged the clouds with rain, welcomed her bow in the sky, and gladly honored it. The Hours (*Horae*) goddesses of the seasons, *Eunomia* (wise legislation), *Dike* (justice), and *Eirene* (peace) watched over the fields and the changes of the weather. They were light joyous maidens, crowned with fruit and flowers, and fond of dancing. The Graces were worshipped from a very early date. They were goddesses of grace and beauty and of amusement. They were young and beautiful maidens, modest and flower-decked, always dancing, singing or racing and bathing, or otherwise enjoying themselves in the beauties of nature. Usually their names are mentioned as: *Aglaea*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*. Annual festivals were held for them, and at banquets, the first cup of wine was offered them. They are often represented holding the lyre, or some other musical instrument.

The many statues in honor of Hera serve to show that the ancients had an exalted conception of the Queen of Heaven, the "Goddess of the Heights" as she was known in some sections of Greece. She stands at the head of the family of gods as a mother—the guardian of marriage and of conjugal fidelity. Purity and loyalty were what she loved most to see. She was the most worthy of all the goddesses.

The principal places of worship for Hera, or Juno, as she was known among the Romans, were Mycenae, Sparta, Argos, Rome, and *Heraeum*. Other sanctuaries were scattered throughout the ancient world. She was also worshipped in the same temples as Zeus. Perhaps the most widely known celebration in her honor was the *Matronalia*, a festival which the wives held in Rome every year on the first of March. This was attended with great pomp and splendor.

Hera has been chosen the patron goddess of Alpha Chi Omega and in naming her such, the traits we wish to emphasize are her loyalty, her virtue, her noble dignity, her example both as mother and wife, and her all-round womanliness. She was regal, generous, and pure—well fitted to be a leader among the gods.

CHAPTER XXVII

TRADITIONS OF THE FRATERNITY

"To see beauty even in the common things of life; to shed the light of love and friendship round me; to keep my life in tune with the world that I shall make no discords in the harmony of life; to strike on the lyre of the universe only the notes of happiness, of joy, of peace; to appreciate every little service rendered; to see and appreciate all that is noble and loving in another, be her badge what it may; and to let my lyre send forth the chords of love, unselfishness, sincerity. This is to be my symphony."

In this "Symphony" of the fraternity by Celia E. McClure, Δ , recurs frequently the figure of the lyre, as it does in all the symbolism of the order, and in all its traditions. In the traditions concerning music, concerning scholarship, and all personal distinction, regarding one's spirit of service, and the attitude toward things spiritual, the spirit of harmony stands out significantly. The place of musical culture in education, now so generally conceded, was insisted upon by the Founders and by the constitution. Alpha Chi Omega was never a "strictly musical" fraternity, as her rivals have ever been prone to remark superlatively in rushing; nor professional, as Baird still classified her as late as 1898; nor was she ever, or will she ever become that non-existent phenomenon a "strictly literary" fraternity. There have always been in the organization representatives of all the arts. "The only difference between the Alpha Chi Omega and other fraternities," writes Dean Howe to the author, "was, that music was the chief tradition of Alpha Chi Omega; and that some music culture, as well as literary culture, was expected of its members." Mrs. Loud, for many years on the National Council of the fraternity as its president, and a member of the second oldest chapter in the fraternity, describes well the beginning of the musical tradition as, "a rare devotion to a chosen art, a deep and earnest desire to make that art a recognized factor in American ideals."

The oldest women's fraternities were founded in the seventies with the purpose, says Ida Shaw Martin, "of a protective league through which the members endeavored by united action to secure recognition for themselves as a vital part of college life. Misunderstood in the classroom, shut out from participation in the literary and debating societies organized by the men, unrecognized in the social life that crystallized around the fraternities, (they) were sadly in need of the moral support that the society

could give." But in the eighties Alpha Chi Omega faced no such pressing pioneer problems, and could add to the social bond existing in the fraternities about her, an æsthetic bond; and for her pioneer contribution she chose to aid in the advancement of art.

The effect of the musical tradition in the life of the order was both unifying and cultural. There was, besides, the same emphasis upon university activities, the same mutual helpfulness in comradeship, the same appreciation of the fraternity as a source of social experience which had proved of such permanent value in the fraternity system evolved by men students and adopted by the women's fraternities founded in the seventies. Dean Howe, its founder and patron, writes of Alpha Chi Omega:

At its organization in 1885, it was a regular university fraternity, upon the same basis as the Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, and other fraternities of De Pauw University. I was very careful that from the first, every step should be taken in accordance with the accepted traditions and methods recognized by other fraternities. I employed a regular fraternity man, a Beta Theta Pi, to lay out a Constitution and set of by-laws, such as were generally approved at that time.

* * Not a step was taken that was not in harmony with the rules and regulations encumbent upon our other regular university fraternities.

Other college fraternities, of course, included musical students in their membership. In fact the first degree of Bachelor of Music which De Pauw University granted, in 1885, was to a member, says Dean Howe, of Kappa Kappa Gamma. And the School of Music enrolled "among its students, many members of other fraternities and sororities." But music was, from the outset, a beloved tradition with Alpha Chi Omega, and for the first few years every initiate was required to include in her university schedule some music study, either in the theory or the practise of the art. This was soon found to be an inconvenient ruling, and was dispensed with. But music will be, forever, an inspiring influence to all Alpha Chis, potent in decreasing what the French call, *la dure unintelligence des Americains du Nord*.

The spirit of the fraternity, too, is a tradition of power, and may be described as one of unity. Of this spirit, the following song by Lucile Lippitt, Δ, is descriptive.

Hera, guardian of women,
Grant us now we pray
Strength to live this coming hour
In the noblest way.

If our wills be varied,
Help us to restrain
Heart and tongue and spirit
For fraternal gain.

Guide us then in seeking
True fraternity
May we blend as Alpha Chis,
Chords of harmony.

To the outsider it is the tradition of coöperation that is conspicuous, in college activities of every kind, in the serious purpose of the college—scholarship—and in community life in all places, in all parts of the earth. In common with all fraternities, the traditions of Alpha Chi Omega include, prominently, loyalty. The term is a broad one in Alpha Chi's conception of it, covering loyalty to one's God, and one's duty therefore to one's fellows; loyalty to one's Alma Mater and her authorities; and loyalty to the fraternity, her laws, and her ideals.

As a representative of many of the ideals of our traditions, Hera, the queen of the heavens in Greek mythology, was chosen. Her dignity, womanliness and efficiency make her an inspiring patron-goddess. In *The Lyre* for July, 1910, Mrs. Green says:

"It seems eminently appropriate that Alpha Chi Omega * * whose emblem is the Greek lyre to which the old myths were originally sung should have a Greek patron. The ancients were skilled in the art of music, and Orpheus, son of Apollo, the patron of music, was the first Greek lyrist. * *

"To arrive at a definite decision in the matter of patron * * there were a number of postulates as to the qualities and claims that must be possessed. First of all, the nationality must be Greek; secondly, we deem it appropriate that a feminine deity should rule over the destinies of a distinctly feminine organization. Nationality and gender determined, it was a question of selecting one out of the several available Greek goddesses. We were strongly in favor of a *major* goddess, and not being averse to aiming high, we desired one of the *heavenly* goddesses; also one not previously appropriated by our sister fraternities."

About the name of Hera have gathered the expressions of the altruistic attitude of the members; so far as spirit of service can be centered upon one day's activities, Alpha Chi Omega's great day of service is the Heraea on March the first, or Hera Day.

The altruism of one fraternity enlists the interest of all other fraternities; in few orders, we believe, is there such an enthusiastic, wide-spread enjoyment of an altruistic custom as our Heraea. Enthusiasm, indeed, of a dignified, womanly sort is one of the best of the fraternity's traditions. And enthusiasm all must have who see the relation of the attainments of the past to the present; who experience the beauties and glories of art; who appreciate the capacity of the human heart for friendship and its joys; who have entered in reality into the riches of the intellectual life; who have heard the vibrant call for service, and have felt the satisfaction in responding; and who have learned the place of the spiritual in living. In a word, the traditions of Alpha Chi Omega guide its members into harmony with the fundamental greatness in life.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE NATIONAL PANTHELLENIC CONGRESS

The National Panhellenic Congress, organized in 1902, illustrates in a striking manner two important facts—that women of even rival interests can work together in harmony and to a purpose, and that fraternity women are desirous of bettering fraternity conditions in all their phases and in every possible connection.

Although an attempt was made in 1883 to establish a Panhellenic among the men's fraternities, and ten years later revived in the World's Fair movement, such an organization did not materialize until 1909, when the first Interfraternity Conference was held. The one accomplishment of this meeting was the appointment of committees to plan for a second conference the following year. The second Interfraternity Conference, which met in New York City in 1910, framed a permanent organization and adopted a short constitution. As the number of eligible men's fraternities far exceeds the number of qualified women's fraternities, and the problems confronting the former are even more serious and far-reaching than those which surround the latter, it is a matter for pardonable pride that for so many years the leading women's fraternities have maintained a flourishing Panhellenic organization, eighteen national fraternities now being represented.

The purpose of this organization, which was called the Intersorority Conference until 1908, when the name was altered to the National Panhellenic Congress, was the discussion of vital fraternity and collegiate problems by mature women, well versed in national fraternity affairs; the recommending to local Panhellenics and to the individual chapters the plans evolved; the creating of a saner, more wholesome tone in interfraternity relations, and hence the alleviating of many of the problems confronting the various chapters.

Through the work of the National Panhellenic Congress the Greek-letter world has been made to think upon a number of important subjects, such as a sophomore pledge day, the elimination of rushing, the chapter house, the chaperon, honorable Panhellenic relations, and coöperation with deans of women and other college authorities. College chapters have been brought into practical coöperation. Steps have been taken to curtail the high school fraternity. And best of all malice and derogation have begun to disappear.

The following is a condensed outline of the sessions of the National Panhellenic Congress, most of which have been held in Chicago. As the result of correspondence with other women's fraternities concerning the

evils of rushing, Mrs. Margaret Mason Whitney, Grand President of Alpha Phi, called the first Intersorority Conference in Chicago, May 24, 1902. These meetings have been held annually since that year, being presided over by each fraternity in turn in the order of its founding.

The first Conference was composed of delegates from Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, and Delta Delta Delta (Alpha Chi Omega through a mistake not being represented). A set of six motions was submitted to be considered by the various fraternities as a basis of work; sentiments on active fraternity conditions, such as rushing, pledging, and "lifting" were recorded, and provision was made for annual conferences to be called by the fraternities in rotation.

Alpha Chi Omega and Chi Omega were members of the 1903 Conference. Two of the four motions submitted the previous year were accepted, those being the suggestion that local Panhellenic Associations be formed and an agreement by the fraternities not to pledge before matriculation.

The 1904 Conference admitted Alpha Xi Delta and voted to admit Sigma Kappa provided she accept the Conference rulings. The purpose of local Panhellenics was defined and the Social Service Problem was discussed with the result that a standing committee was elected to have charge of this work.

The Conference of 1905 admitted Alpha Omicron Pi. At this meeting a trial constitution was adopted, a national fraternity was defined as one having at least five chapters, all in institutions of collegiate rank, and a model constitution for women's leagues was considered.

The 1906 Conference remodeled the 1905 constitution, worked out a model constitution for local Panhellenics, and condemned high school sororities. A report was given by the delegates who had been invited to convene with the conference of the deans of women in state institutions. Mrs. Tennant was appointed a committee of one to correspond with visiting delegates of the various fraternities.

The marked progress along the line of Social Service and the need of the coöperation of alumnae were the principal matters considered by the 1907 Conference. This assembly placed itself on record as favoring a late pledge day, preferably in the sophomore year.

The 1908 Conference changed the name of the organization to National Panhellenic Conference, suggested the organization of resident alumnae, and strongly urged sophomore pledge day and scholarship qualifications for fraternity membership.

The 1909 Conference received Zeta Tau Alpha and Alpha Gamma Delta who had been admitted during the year. The system of exchange of fraternity journals was voted to be continued, and recommendations

were made that there be no rushing before matriculation (which is defined as the day of enrollment of a student in college), and that there be no initiation of a pledge until ten hours of work is completed. Mrs. Tennant, who had been appointed to investigate the subject, gave a thorough report on chaperons.

At the 1910 Conference the principal subjects discussed were the Deans' Conferences, chapter house chaperons and rules, the matter of extension of fraternities, local Panhellenic constitutions, legislative power for the Conference, scholarship requirements for fraternity members, and social customs. Mrs. Tennant presented a comprehensive report of the committee on chaperons.

With the exception of the Conference of 1903 when Mabel Harriet Siller was the official delegate, and in 1902 and 1904 when through a mistake or a miscarriage of the mail, notification of the dates of the Conference came too late for the fraternity to be represented, Mary Jones Tennant represented Alpha Chi Omega at all of the Conferences 1905-1911.

In the early history of the National Panhellenic Conference, only one day annually was required in which to transact the necessary business of that assembly, but for several years past, two or more days each session have been necessary for the consideration of the various problems that come before this body to be solved.

On the final day of each meeting it is customary to hold a Panhellenic luncheon, which all fraternity women are cordially urged to attend. Talks or toasts on vital topics and a brief résumé of the session of the Congress add keen interest to these occasions. At the 1909 luncheon Alpha Chi Omega held a place on the program, Mrs. Tennant giving an interesting toast. In 1913 Miss Armstrong responded to a toast (in the absence of Mrs. Loud), and in 1915, Mrs. Greene appeared on the program. The beneficial results of this social side of the Congress are obvious, bringing all those who attend into a harmonious relation of closer fellowship, developing greater knowledge of vital matters, more broad-mindedness, and a larger acquaintance and coöperation of fraternity women.

The 1911 Conference changed its name to National Panhellenic Congress and adopted a constitution embodying the limited legislative powers which had been granted it. These powers were: To make laws that pertain to its own government; to admit at its discretion petitioning sororities; to levy annual taxes; to make final settlement of local Panhellenic difficulties; and to have advisory power over local Panhellenics. An executive committee was appointed to have charge of business between sessions, and of a quarterly bulletin.

The three following Congresses are covered by the report to the 1915 Convention of Alpha Chi Omega's delegate, Mrs. J. H. Crann.

The Panhellenic period elapsing since our Madison convention has been pregnant with affairs. The Congress has convened three times, twice in Chicago, and in November, 1914, in New York City. Upon this occasion Alpha Chi Omega was in the chair, closing her term of office for the year 1913-14, our devoted alumnae of Gamma Gamma acting as hostesses, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Fall. The hospitality extended the Congress and the social features of the occasion were beautiful and perfect in every detail. Two special features were the conference of presidents, at which our National President presided, by desire of the Grand Presidents, and the open session which followed the Panhellenic luncheon. For the first time in the history of the Congress, a session was open to the general public, as well as to Greek-letter women of New York. Addresses on subjects of general fraternity interest and music followed by an informal reception by Gamma Gamma filled the afternoon.

The National Panhellenic Congress accomplished during 1913-14 what is expected to bring about the complete elimination of women's high school fraternities (so called). The legislation originating with the Congress and endorsed by all Congress fraternities, makes ineligible for college fraternity membership any girl accepting or retaining high school membership after September, 1915. The final administration of this legislation, which involves pre-pledging investigation, is at present being worked out by the Panhellenic Congress and a final report may be expected from the 1915 Congress.

There is a clearly defined movement among Panhellenic officers to coöperate for the improvement of local Panhellenic conditions which are notoriously bad, or reported as inharmonious or offensive to college authorities. The first movement in this direction was the adoption in 1913 of Uniform Chapter House Rules, followed in 1914 by the Uniform Scholarship report form. This latter means the securing of uniform scholarship reports for every Panhellenic fraternity girl, and greatly facilitates comparative rankings among chapters by university and by fraternities.

During the present year the National Panhellenic Congress standing committee on local Panhellenics is at work upon extensive investigation of criticized local Panhellenic situations, submitting findings to all Grand Presidents interested and with their coöperation drafting letters of advice and instruction to such local Panhellenics.

There is an increasing tendency to adjust local Panhellenic complaints and dissensions through the Grand Presidents of the fraternities involved, as prescribed by the National Panhellenic Congress Constitution. This is as it should be, and the number of such dissensions should rapidly decrease, if the gravity of the anti-fraternity movement is understood by active fraternity women.

May, 1913, witnessed the first meeting of men's and women's fraternities, for the purpose of protection against anti-fraternity legislation. From this meeting there evolved the College Fraternity Reference Bureau supported by nine men's college fraternities, seven men's professional fraternities, and eighteen women's college fraternities. This organization, officered at present by Mr. Austin of Alpha Delta Phi, Mrs. Lardner of Pi Beta Phi, Mr. Cook and Mr. Levere of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, with an executive committee of ten members, maintains in Chicago, a library of fraternity matter, records of anti-fraternity legislation, and all available defensive matter; and secures and disseminates to its members news of legislative action.

The 1915 National Panhellenic Congress which met at Berkeley, California, August 11-14, found itself half old, half new, as just fifty per cent of the accredited delegates had previously served at from one to twelve congresses, but among the fifty per cent new, the delegates from Gamma Phi Beta, Phi Mu, and Kappa Delta, had attended previous congresses.

The Executive Committee for 1914-1915 were all present. The chairman presided for the second time, but in the ten-year interval, the Congress had more than doubled the number of accredited delegates, and the number of visitors had increased from a chance one or two to full representation of several national councils.

One of the most important acts of the Fourteenth Congress was the unanimous approval of a recommendation to make *Banta's Greek Exchange* the official organ of the National Panhellenic Congress.

In 1914, in Chicago, the editors of the several women's fraternity journals met prior to National Panhellenic Congress, elected a chairman and secretary, enjoyed helpful discussions of common problems, adopted tentative plans for mutual benefit, and agreed to meet again in two years. At the call of the chairman, Miss R. Louise Fitch, Delta Delta Delta, the editors again met, but Miss Fitch, though in Berkeley, was unable to attend, and Miss Pearle Green, Kappa Alpha Theta, secretary, was made chairman. At this session Miss Armstrong, Alpha Chi Omega, was appointed a committee to investigate syndicated advertising for fraternity journals.

The National Panhellenic Congresses have already accomplished much good, and there is almost no limit to the beneficial results that may yet be attained by this organization in its relation to college life. Alpha Chi Omega has always taken deep interest in the Congress and in the results which it is trying to attain.

The 1917 Congress, Chicago, discussed the representation of professional fraternities and local Panhellenics, and made the question a matter of courtesy to be extended or not according to the desire of each city Panhellenic. One of the committees reported that printed matter on coöperative management of chapter houses had been sent to the colleges; and the Congress recommended a definite scholarship requirement for initiation. Alpha Chi Omega has long required such a preliminary basis. Mrs. Fall, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Steiner, and Miss Armstrong attended the sessions. The editor's conference elected as its secretary, Miss Florence A. Armstrong, Alpha Chi Omega.

The 1919 Congress, Washington, D. C., favored concerted action in Americanization, in connection with collegiate and other boards, and recommended that each fraternity maintain its wartime attitude of helpfulness and unselfish service in permanent peacetime social service. Round-table conferences were held for discussion of matters of interest to college women. A specialist presented each subject on the list to the Congress. At this gathering Alpha Chi Omega was represented, as at the 1917 Congress, by Mrs. Fall, the official delegate, and also by Miss Griffith, Mrs. Troster, Miss Jones, and Miss Armstrong. Alpha Chi Omega held the chairmanship of the Editor's Conference, Miss Arm-

strong presiding at the sessions of editors. The Editor's Conference made two important recommendations to N. P. C.: first that N. P. C. should negotiate for the purchase of the *Sorority Handbook*, and should supervise the publication of all material regarding Panhellenic fraternities in similar handbooks; second, that a pamphlet be published on the war work of college fraternities. These recommendations, though generally approved, were not adopted by N. P. C.

Alpha Chi Omega legislated at her 1919 Convention that the chairman of the committee on Panhellenic relations should serve as a long-term delegate to the National Panhellenic Congress, for such time as might be determined by the National Council. This officer attends Panhellenic meetings upon call, acts as adviser on all Panhellenic questions to the chapters, and directs Panhellenic relations of the fraternity. As interfraternity relations improve through personal acquaintance of officers, the tendency is increasing for N. P. C. fraternities to be represented time after time by the same delegate at different Congresses. Efficiency also increases by familiarity with college problems and with interfraternity relations. Mrs. Tennant served Alpha Chi Omega from 1905 to 1911; Mrs. Crann from 1911 to 1915; Mrs. Fall from 1916 to date. With the passage of the constitutional ruling that Alpha Chi Omega shall be represented by a long term delegate, it appears certain that the fewest possible changes will be made in that important office.

One of the delegates (ΓΦΒ) who has served in the Conference for many years says, in a survey of the history and attitude of the N. P. C.:

If laws were to be so few and so simple how were the innumerable differences, quarrels, injustices, and grievances which soon began to pour in upon N. P. C. to be handled? Here the delegates made their second great discovery. Whatever temporary expedients might be used to deal with these, the only fundamental method was to prevent them by changing the very spirit of the Greek world. In place of suspicion, criticism, and distrust must be put confidence in each other's honor and willingness to believe the best of each other. Such a change could be wrought in but one way. Each fraternity must keep its own standards high, must watch its own acts with the greatest care, so that its fraternity neighbors might through experience feel confidence in its honor. So from the very first N. P. C. delegates have devoted a great deal of time to getting acquainted and to forming lasting friendships that shall be proof in the time of danger against suspicion and misunderstanding. N. P. C. has never chosen a motto, but its whole life has been an expression of its faith that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life"—that ethical standards are a surer support than written laws, that the permanent contribution of N. P. C. to the fraternity world is to arouse the will to act and to believe honorably in the thousands of new girls becoming Greeks yearly.

N. P. C. adopted at the 1919 session a brief statement of the accepted standards of ethical conduct of fraternity women, as follows:

Standards of Ethical Conduct.

Whereas the ideals toward which all fraternities are working and which can only be gained by coöperation, which coöperation is only perfected when there is thorough understanding of the relation of local chapters to the nationals, of local chapters to each

other, and of local chapters to the institutions in which the respective chapters occur; be it resolved that each fraternity, through its officers, be made responsible for bringing to the attention of its chapters, the following Standards of Ethical Conduct which are to be accepted and which will then become binding on all National Panhellenic fraternities.

1. That in case of Panhellenic difficulties all chapters involved do their utmost to restore harmony and to prevent publicity, both in the college and city community.

2. That any National Panhellenic fraternity whom a local is petitioning shall insist that such group conform to college Panhellenic conditions as to pledging, etc., where it is established.

3. That National Panhellenic fraternity chapters unite in assisting local groups in colleges and universities to obtain national charters.

4. That National Panhellenic fraternity chapters shall be expected to keep before the attention of their members the legislation regarding high school sororities and fraternities, and to obey the regulation strictly.

5. That visiting officers of National Panhellenic fraternities shall be expected not to interfere with regular routine work of the college but, on the contrary, that they shall encourage chapters to keep the college business day free from social engagements.

6. That it is beneath the standards of fraternity women:

(a) To speak disparagingly of any fraternity or any college woman.

(b) To create any feeling between fraternity and non-fraternity women.

(c) To allow an account of minor social functions to appear in the public press.

7. That National Panhellenic fraternities shall impress upon their members that they shall respect and obey the letter and the spirit of any agreement which has been made either by the college Panhellenic or National Panhellenic.

Also for reference we publish an exact copy of the constitution of the National Panhellenic Congress which runs as follows:

National Panhellenic Constitution

ARTICLE I—NAME

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be the National Panhellenic Congress.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

SECTION 1. To maintain on a high plane fraternity life and interfraternity relationship, to cooperate with college authorities in their efforts to maintain high social and scholarship standards throughout the whole college and to be a forum for the discussion of questions of interest to the college and fraternity world.

ARTICLE III—ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. The Congress shall be composed of one delegate from each national fraternity represented.

ARTICLE IV—ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. To be represented in the Congress a fraternity must have at least five chapters in institutions of the collegiate rank; a college of collegiate rank to be defined as one which requires fourteen entrance units; a unit to mean that in a given subject there have been three forty-minute lecture periods a week for thirty-six consecutive weeks. In the science departments, where laboratories have to be considered, three forty-minute laboratory periods are equivalent to one lecture period.

SEC. 2. Any fraternity meeting three Congress fraternities at any institution and not eligible to full membership in the Congress shall be admitted to associate membership, having a seat and a voice, but not a vote.

SEC. 3. The application of any fraternity for membership in the National Panhellenic Congress shall be referred to a committee of three, which shall investigate the standing of the petitioning body, and upon their recommendation it shall be admitted into the Congress upon a unanimous affirmative vote of the delegates present.

ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress shall assemble bi-annually, the time and place of the following meeting to be arranged each year, and shall be presided over by the fraternities in rotation.

SEC. 2. The official list shall be:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pi Beta Phi | 10. Chi Omega |
| 2. Kappa Alpha Theta | 11. Sigma Kappa |
| 3. Kappa Kappa Gamma | 12. Alpha Omicron Pi |
| 4. Alpha Phi | 13. Zeta Tau Alpha |
| 5. Delta Gamma | 14. Alpha Gamma Delta |
| 6. Gamma Phi Beta | 15. Alpha Delta Phi |
| 7. Alpha Chi Omega | 16. Delta Zeta |
| 8. Delta Delta Delta | 17. Phi Mu |
| 9. Alpha Xi Delta | 18. Kappa Delta |

SEC. 3. Additions to the official list shall be made in order of election to membership.

ARTICLE VI—POWERS

SECTION 1. The powers of the Congress shall be four-fold. First, to make laws that pertain to its own government. Second, to admit at its discretion petitioning fraternities. Third, to levy annual dues—not to exceed \$15—to be paid by the fraternities within two weeks of notification by the treasurer. Fourth, to have powers to make recommendations to Grand Presidents for legislation.

ARTICLE VII—GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. The delegate from the fraternity calling the Congress shall act as chairman of the same, and the delegate from the fraternity next in order shall act as secretary of the Congress. The treasurer shall be the delegate whose fraternity is next on the list after that of the secretary's.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the secretary of the last Congress as chairman, the secretary of the next Congress, and the treasurer.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be (a) to carry on the work of the Congress between sessions; (b) to appoint on application from a Grand President of any chapter involved in college Panhellenic difficulties, a member of the Congress whose fraternity interests are not involved in the question at issue to investigate and arbitrate any difficulty arising in the Panhellenic, expenses of the one sent to be defrayed by the college Panhellenic; (c) on application of a Grand President, to make settlement of college Panhellenic disputes; (d) subject to appeal by a Grand President to the National Panhellenic Congress, to inflict penalties, if necessary, on any chapter which withdraws from a local Panhellenic or refuses to arbitrate its violation of any Panhellenic contract, after the Grand President of the offending chapter has been duly informed by the chairman of the Executive Committee. All appeals to Executive Committee to settle said disputes or inflict said penalties to be made by Grand President of one chapter involved, and no penalty shall be inflicted until the Grand President of each of the fraternities involved has been given reasonable time to present the case of the fraternity to the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. CHAIRMAN. The duties of the chairman shall be as follows: She shall keep the minutes. She shall send reports of the Congress promptly to the members of the Congress and to all Congress delegates of the fraternities represented in the Congress for distribution to chapters and officers of their fraternities. She shall issue questions proposed by the Congress to the Congress delegates for presentation to their fraternities, and shall upon receipt of the result, send notices of the same to all Congress delegates. She shall report all measures of interfraternity interest passed by any Grand Council or by convention at once to the Congress. She shall send to each Grand Secretary voting blanks for all motions submitted to the fraternities by the Congress.

She shall prepare, with the other members of the Executive Committee, the program of the next Congress and the instructions to the delegates, and shall issue the call for the next meeting. She shall send, with the aid of the Executive Committee, quarterly bulletins of Panhellenic interest to each Congress delegate.

SEC. 5. TREASURER. The duties of the treasurer shall be to collect and hold all monies, subject to the will of the Congress, and be expended only on written order from the chairman.

ARTICLE VIII—METHODS OF PROCEDURE

SECTION 1. Recommendations of the Congress shall be submitted as soon as possible by the chairman of the Executive Committee, to all the Congress Grand

Presidents of the fraternities, and the result of the vote announced by each Congress Grand President to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress within two months.

SEC. 2. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall then announce the result to all Congress delegates and chapters. The motions that have received a unanimous vote of all the fraternities shall at once become binding upon all chapters, the Grand Councils being responsible for their observance.

ARTICLE IX—LEGISLATION

SECTION 1. Legislation enacted by a fraternity at the recommendation of the Congress can be repealed or modified only by formal action of the Congress.

ARTICLE X—AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be amended by an unanimous vote of all the fraternities represented in the National Panhellenic Congress.

(National Panhellenic Rules that are binding upon college Panhellenics.)

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—CONCERNING COLLEGE PANHELLENICS

SECTION 1. Panhellenic shall be established in all colleges where two or more national fraternities exist.

SEC. 2. These Panhellenics shall consist of one alumna and one active delegate from each fraternity represented in the Congress.

SEC. 3. The purpose for which these college Panhellenics shall be formed shall be the same as the purposes of the National Panhellenic Congress.

SEC. 4. The chapter first established at each college is to organize the Panhellenic. The chairmanship is to be held in rotation by each chapter in the order of its establishment.

SEC. 5. Any chapter violating a Panhellenic agreement is to be reported to its Grand President by the Panhellenic Association to which it belongs.

ARTICLE II—CONCERNING PLEDGING

SECTION 1. No student shall be asked to join a fraternity before she has matriculated.

SEC. 2. Matriculation shall be defined as the day of enrollment or registration as a student in the university or college.

SEC. 3. A pledge day, fixed by the college Panhellenic, shall be adopted by the national fraternities in each college where chapters of two or more fraternities exist.

SEC. 4. Students in a university summer school are ineligible for fraternity pledging.

SEC. 5. A pledge shall expire at the end of one calendar year.

SEC. 6. A girl who breaks her pledge to one N. P. C. fraternity or resigns therefrom, shall not be asked to join another for one calendar year from the date of request for release.

SEC. 7. After January, 1916, no girl who becomes a member of an organization bearing a Greek name, and called a fraternity or a sorority, shall be eligible to a National Panhellenic fraternity. This is exclusive of Junior College or professional fraternities. (It is the opinion of the Congress that the high school ruling be interpreted as applying only to Greek letter organizations, or sororities, or fraternities in high schools, public or private.)

ARTICLE III—CONCERNING FRATERNITY JOURNALS

SECTION 1. An exchange list shall be prepared and printed consisting of the names of three officers for each fraternity. Each N. P. C. fraternity shall send its magazine to each address on its list.

SEC. 2. Each N. P. C. fraternity shall print in each issue of its journal the name and address of the chairman of the National Panhellenic Congress.

Table 23.—*Chronological list of National Panhellenic Congresses.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Frls.</i>	<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>A X Ω Delegate.</i>
1.	Intersorority Conference	May 24, 1902	Chicago	7	Mrs. Margaret M. Whitney, A Φ	
2.	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 19, 1903	St. Louis	9	Mrs. Laura B. Norton, K A Θ	Miss Mabel Siller
3.	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 16-17, 1904	Chicago	9	Miss Grace Telling, Δ Γ	
4.	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 15-16, 1905	Chicago	11	Miss Amy H. Olgen, Δ Δ Δ	Mrs. Richard Tennant
5.	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 14, 1906	Chicago	12	Mrs. Robert Leib, A Ξ Δ	Mrs. Richard Tennant
6.	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 13, 1907	Chicago	12	Miss Jobelle Holcombe, X Ω	Mrs. Richard Tennant
7.	National Panhellenic Conference	Sept. 11, 1908	Chicago	12	Miss A. W. Lytle, Π B Φ	Mrs. Richard Tennant
8.	National Panhellenic Conference	Sept. 17-18, 1909	Chicago	14	Miss L. P. Green, K A Θ	Mrs. Richard Tennant
9.	National Panhellenic Congress	Sept. 16-17, 1910	Chicago	16	Mrs. A. H. Roth, K K Γ	Mrs. Richard Tennant
10.	National Panhellenic Congress	Nov. 3-4, 1911	Evanston	16	Miss Marguerite Lake, Δ Γ	Mrs. James H. Crann
11.	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 17-19, 1912	Chicago	18	Mrs. Cora A. McElroy, A Φ	Mrs. James H. Crann
12.	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 16-18, 1913	Chicago	18	Miss Lillian Thompson, Γ Φ B	Mrs. James H. Crann
13.	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 15, 1914	New York	18	Mrs. James H. Crann, A X Ω	Mrs. James H. Crann
14.	National Panhellenic Congress	Aug. 12, 1915	Berkeley	18	Mrs. Amy Parmelee, Δ Δ Δ	Mrs. E. J. Foulds
15.	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 24-27, 1917	Chicago	18	Miss Lena Baldwin, A Ξ Δ	Mrs. Frank A. Fall
16.	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 16-18, 1919	Washington, D.C.	18	Mrs. Mary Love Collins, X Ω	Mrs. Frank A. Fall

CHAPTER XXIX

SOME INTERESTING MEMBERS*

FRATERNITY LEADERS

"The best piece of good fortune that can come to one is opportunity for intimacy with a leader," said Edward Everett Hale. In giving to Alpha Chi Omega closer acquaintance with its prominent members, the author of the *History* takes great pleasure in recording a few facts and comments regarding some of the forceful women who have led the fraternity along its way from 1885 to 1921. By piecing together the fraternity measures constructed by these women and the national fraternity tasks performed by them, one would possess rather a comprehensive history of the development of Alpha Chi Omega.

No one perhaps, except the writers of fraternity histories, can know how much depends on the unselfishness, executive ability, high standards, and creative power of national officers. The detail involved in a national office is enormous; as decentralization progresses this burden fortunately will be divided more effectively among a larger number of workers. The training received would fit a council member for any post involving the direction of students, from dean of women to executive field secretary of the Y. W. C. A., or any other position calling for expert knowledge of a scattered field; the compensation consists in the sense of having helped in a worthy and beloved cause, in the possession of numberless valued friendships, and in the joy of moving in the current of young American life.

GLADYS LIVINGSTON GRAFF

The National President of Alpha Chi Omega from 1920 on, is the regal person well known in Alpha Chi Omega, Gladys Livingston Graff, Z. After the departure of Mrs. Prins to the Dutch East Indies, the fraternity persuaded Mrs. Graff, Atlantic Province President, to assume the presidential duties. Mrs. Graff fortunately had come to know all chapters through her years of work as chairman of the French Orphan Committee, and had become personally acquainted with fraternity officials by attendance at the 1919 Convention as a province president. Her literary ability had been called on generously in her term as National Alumnae Editor when she wrote the sparkling series of interviews with celebrated Alpha Chis, and served as one of the judges for several years in awarding the 'Εκλεκτά prizes, and later in endless work as a member of the 1916 *History* Board.

*For honorary members, see page 408; also see second edition, pp. 311-320.



GLADYS LIVINGSTON GRAFF

Mrs. Graff was a charter member of Zeta Zeta and has always supported that chapter in the most dependable manner. During Major Graff's sojourn in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Graff delighted the D. C. Alumnae Club by joining that group. Extensive foreign travel and metropolitan life have given breadth to Mrs. Graff's conceptions of life. She served the cause of the progress of women in active suffrage work in Boston at headquarters and in making addresses, and was a member and officer of the Boston Writers' Equal Suffrage League. By virtue of her beautiful personality and her seasoned experience, Mrs. Graff stands out as an able and poised national president for whom her co-workers feel both confidence and affection.

ELIZABETH DUNN PRINS

Elizabeth Dunn Prins, Iota, graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois. The school year of 1915-1916 she spent teaching departmental history in one of the Tacoma schools. In the spring of 1917 she received her master's degree in history from the University of Washington, having spent that year not only working for her degree, but giving generously of her time, energy, and counsel as Rho's chaperon, as well as doing assistant teaching in the university History Department; 1917-1918 found her teaching history at Twin Falls, Idaho.

In September, 1918, she married Mr. J. W. Prins, a man of much academic training and experience. She made her home for a time in New York City where Mr. Prins was in government employ, later being sent to Philadelphia, where Alpha Epsilon had the privilege of knowing and working with Mrs. Prins personally. In September, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Prins with their



ELIZABETH DUNN PRINS

infant son moved to Seattle, Washington, then left the United States in the spring of 1920 for a year's sojourn in Java.

"The dry, chronological facts given regarding Mrs. Prins' life seem colorless to me," says a college friend, "for it is my privilege to *know* the woman and to revel in the *personality*, for Mrs. Prins has 'personality plus.' She is a woman of unusual personal attraction, with sparkling black eyes and animated countenance. An unlimited capacity for doing things and doing them well, made her especially fitted to lead the fraternity." She served as National President, 1919-1920.

MYRA H. JONES

Myra H. Jones, A, First Vice President (1919-1921), has won the respect and admiration of the fraternity by her quiet efficiency and excellent judgment. Miss Jones performed her fraternity functions "on the



MYRA H. JONES, *Lambda*

side," after absorbing days of professional endeavor. The direct touch with affairs, however, compensates by increased mental power and scope for the lack of that leisure so desirable in volunteer fraternity officials. Miss Jones is a New York woman who undertook secretarial training after her college course and then entered upon combined secretarial and editorial work in a scientific federal bureau.

After four years of editorial work in which her unusual mental capacity won recognition, she accepted during the war an executive position as office manager in the Petroleum Division in the same bureau, the Bureau of Mines. On account of the pressure of war work, Miss Jones resigned her position as National Treasurer of the fraternity after three years of service, but was persuaded by Mrs. Loud to

reënter the Council in 1919 as Alumnæ Vice President. In that work she developed with sympathy and discretion the plans for the permanent altruistic work of the fraternity, for which she had been well fitted by graduate study of industrial problems under the direction of Dr. MacLean, University of Chicago. The details of the Scholarships for Children appear in Chapter 23, and have been described in *The Lyre* and in other fraternity magazines. Miss Jones has administered with

particular enthusiasm also the Alpha Chi Omega scholarship fund and has outlined the possibilities of the development of that fund for good to our members for many years ahead. Her plans—rather, her dreams—embrace not only adequate loan funds for all undergraduate demands, but also graduate fellowships for study both in American and in foreign universities.

Miss Jones is an active member of the National Club of the Association of American University Women (formerly the A. C. A.) and of the D. C. Alumnæ Club of Alpha Chi Omega. She served most efficiently on the editorial board of the Alpha Chi Omega *History* for the 1916 and 1921 editions and assisted the author in many ways. She contributed to both editions also the excellent indexes which no one but an expert could have made. Besides, she has served as the efficient treasurer of the *History* from 1916 to date. By her unassuming charm, sincerity, and marked ability, Miss Jones has endeared herself to the many Alpha Chis who know her personally.

MYRNA VAN ZANDT BENNETT

Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, Φ, Extension Vice-President, 1919—showed during undergraduate days in the chapter “rare executive ability combined with an unusual fund of nervous energy. Her great interest in the fraternity at large,” writes Miss Zimmerman in *The Lyre*, “as well as in her own chapter was soon felt.” Upon her residence in Oklahoma City she came into close touch with Psi and endeared herself to that group through her services and interest in it as their alumnæ adviser. Because of her local successes and an appreciation of the national point of view in fraternity affairs, Mrs. Bennett was elected Western Province President in 1918 with Phi, Omicron, Psi, Alpha Gamma, Xi, and Nu under her jurisdiction. As Western Province President she installed Alpha Gamma at the University of New Mexico. She was also on the Extension Board for this state and visited several other states where we had petitioning groups. Pi and Epsilon were also inspected by her. Those who know



MYRNA VAN ZANDT BENNETT, *Phi*

her personally attest to a rare charm of personality combined with dignified poise, a sense of keen enjoyment in human nature, an innate appreciation of organization and good order, and the ability to win the confidence and affection of young college women. As Extension Vice President Mrs. Bennett has supervised the admission, 1919 to 1921, of Alpha Zeta, Alpha Eta, Alpha Theta, Alpha Iota, Alpha Kappa, and Alpha Lambda Chapters, and the reinstallation of Eta.

GRETCHEN O'DONNELL STARR

Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, National Treasurer, 1919-1921, and formerly president of the Pacific Province, is a graduate of the State University of Washington. She was a charter member of both Rho and Iota Iota Chapters. Mrs. Starr was the vice president of the University Woman's League, and was secretary of the Panhellenic Association. She was twice president and once treasurer of Rho Chapter, and was alumnae adviser and alumnae editor of Rho for several years. She was the corresponding secretary and the treasurer of Iota Iota Chapter for three years. Mrs. Starr was the first president of the Seattle Panhellenic Association and was also chairman of a committee of the Province presidents to make a survey of social life and relations among colleges and fraternities. She is the author of a bulletin entitled "A Bibliography of Geology and Geography of the State of Washington," which was published and



GRETCHEN O'DONNELL STARR

distributed by the State Geographical Survey.

Mrs. Starr is a notably successful business woman, occupying the position of Vice President and Treasurer of the shipping firm of Thorn-dyke, Trenholme, & Co., Inc., who have offices all over the world. To quote a Seattle newspaper:

"G. M. S." as she is more familiarly known to the shipping interests of both coasts of the United States and not a few foreign ports, too, possesses an intimate knowledge of shipping and freight forwarding by water routes. She became associated with the Thorndyke-Trenholme Company shortly after the organization of that company in 1916. At the time the dual "T" concern were operating agents on this Coast for the French government fleet Mrs. Starr handled the accounts.

When the firm became operating agents for the United States Shipping Board she became secretary-treasurer of the corporation, and soon demonstrated

that she was an efficient agent of the company in the transaction of accounts with the shipping board.

Two months ago she was elected vice-president of the company, and because of her expert knowledge of accounts, was retained as treasurer also.

The fund of energy, good judgment, and humor that Mrs. Starr keeps at hand endears her to all her associates.

MARY-EMMA GRIFFITH

As a national organization expands and the business thereof becomes more complicated, it is imperative that it become better systematized. Greater professional experience in administration becomes requisite. In 1919 as the office work of the fraternity had continued to expand, the national convention established a central office, with a full-time secretary-editor in charge, and to that post, particularly important in its early years, elected Mary-Emma Griffith, A. In preparation and experience Miss Griffith assumed as an expert the direction of her office. As a graduate of a great university (A.B. Syracuse) and a teacher of English for three years, followed by several years of work as an editor-librarian in government service and two years as Exchange Editor of *The Lyre*, her training for Editor of *The Lyre* is apparent. Her fitness for supervision of details of general fraternity administration was gained through service as official examiner for three years, and as National Secretary for four years. We may consider Miss Griffith one of the best "educated" of our officials, as she "was born in a school, and lived in one or attended one, or taught one for the next quarter of a century."

Not only in point of professional skill and thorough education, however, is Miss Griffith suited to her new and interesting responsibility. Fraternity leadership requires a personality of sympathy and understanding of student problems and conditions, and assumes mental alertness and breadth of intellect. Miss Griffith has held since 1913 (except for one year spent in Syracuse) an unusually interesting position in the United States Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C., where she does editorial work under the title of Scientific Assistant. For a description of her excellent work as Editor of *The Lyre* and her photo see page 217.

GRETCHEN GOOCH TROSTER

One of the two underclassmen whom Gretchen Gooch Troster "successfully reared" in Iota says of her chapter sister: "The office of National Inspector has many requisites. It brings with it little personal glory, rather often great inconvenience and sacrifice, lightened only by the great privilege of meeting everywhere loyal fraternity sisters, and by the personal satisfaction that unselfish service is sure to bring. The one who fills it must be gifted with infinite patience, she must have a keen understanding of the undergraduate attitude, and her sympathy and generosity must be unbounded. All of these qualities plus two others

of paramount value, a charming personality and saving sense of humor, Alpha Chi Omega will find in Gretchen Gooch Troster." After serving her own chapter, Iota, as chapter treasurer, as chapter president, and



GRETCHEN GOOCH TROSTER

as delegate to the Long Beach Convention, Gretchen Gooch received a call from the National Council to assist Mrs. Fall in her work as Inspector, and also to fill out nearly a year of Miss Jones' unexpired term as National Treasurer. On account of her personality, ability, and good judgment the 1919 Convention selected her as National Inspector. In the midst of these duties she became Mrs. Oliver J. Troster.

The particular contribution Mrs. Troster has made to the fraternity aside from the usual duties of an Inspector has been the wise expansion of the province system of government, tending toward greater decentralization of fraternity business.

ALTA ALLEN LOUD

Alta Allen Loud filled the office of National President of Alpha Chi Omega for eleven years (1908-1910; 1912-1919) and before that of National Secretary for two years (1897-1898). Throughout the period of her leadership Mrs. Loud was the moulding power in Alpha Chi Omega. Those who followed her work closely realized that the service of those years was the service of a great and a very wise woman. For several years a college professor, Mrs. Loud possessed in her fraternity leadership the viewpoint of the faculty as well as the student. Her objective was always, among other aims, to make the fraternity useful to the college, harmonious and stimulating to its best standards. Much of the fraternity's extraordinary progress made in the period of her presidency was due to her wisdom and her executive ability.

It is impossible in a few words to describe the labor and skill with which Mrs. Loud served as the chief administrative officer of the fraternity. The present condition of Alpha Chi Omega and the love which the organization bears her are her "monument" far more expressive than words. An outline of her activity (from *Leading Greeks*): shows the breadth of her interests. She has "contributed to *Lyre*; Editorial Board, *History of Alpha Chi Omega*, to which she wrote introduction; delegate to National Convention of 1897 at De Pauw; originator of



ALTA ALLEN LOUD

present council system; Chairman Coat-of-arms Committee; Chairman Endowment Fund Committee; Delegate to National Presidents' Conference of 1911; Chicago Greek Conference of May, 1913; teacher of Greek and German at Albion College, 1898-1903; member of Eastern Star; president, vice-president, and treasurer of Albion E. L. T. Club; president Albion Review Club; vice-regent chapter of Daughters of American Revolution; on board of City Federation of Clubs." Her main interest, however, is the city hospital; she has served three years as president of the Hospital Board. For details regarding Mrs. Loud's fraternity service see also pp. 171, 283, and the index.

It is the spirit of Mrs. Loud that has meant perhaps her greatest contribution to Alpha Chi Omega; poise and tenderness in decisions, truest courtesy, unfailing graciousness and sincere interest, depth of conviction and alert emphasis upon the real values—combined with keen intellectual grasp, intensity and self-forgetfulness in service; such a personality has made all members understand better the meaning of fraternity.

FLORENCE A. ARMSTRONG

The following request from Miss Griffith, Secretary-Editor, was made of the author. In accordance with this request the sketch mentioned is herewith reprinted.

Dear Miss Armstrong:

I shall consider myself honored if you will include in the *History* one of my own articles from *The Lyre* for November, 1919, as no history of the fraternity is complete without some acknowledgment of the very splendid work you have done for our magazine during the nine years of your editorship. In my present work as National Secretary-Editor I have occasion to touch many other phases of fraternity work aside from that connected with *The Lyre*, and on every side I find constant evidence of your influence, which seems to have touched almost every "nook and cranny" of our fraternity life. I know that the *History* itself will testify most convincingly to your splendid influence in the fraternity world, but I feel that some definite acknowledgment of our appreciation of your work is needed to "complete its tale." The article is as follows:

"One does not soon forget Matthew Arnold's charming description of 'the voices in the air' that 'haunted' so pleasantly the memory of his undergraduate days at Oxford. No undergraduate Alpha Chi Omega of the past decade will soon cease to remember one of the most convincing 'voices of the air' that has ever echoed throughout the fraternity world. Adapting Arnold's words—'Happy the women who in that susceptible season of youth hears such voices! They are a possession to her forever.' A 'voice' so true, so clear yet so subtle, so gently humorous and withal so sweetly insistent as that of Miss Armstrong's has seldom been heard in the Greek world.

"It is difficult to speak of Miss Armstrong without using superlatives; one hears them on every side. From the most widely known man in the fraternity journalistic world came the message several years ago, 'Both (a prominent man and woman in journalistic circles) put her work and *The Lyre* at the head in sorority journalism.' And at the recent National Panhellenic Conference in Washington, the president of the Conference paid a tribute to Miss Armstrong when she described the *History of Alpha Chi Omega* as the 'most progressive piece of fraternity journalism that has ever been published.' All members of Alpha Chi Omega are justly proud of the splendid record which the publications of the fraternity have made under her guidance during the past nine years.

"As Secretary of the Editor's Conference in 1917 and President of the Conference in 1919, Miss Armstrong has contributed vitally toward the success of these meetings of fraternity editors that are held in connection with the meeting of the National Panhellenic Congress.

"Miss Armstrong has continued her work with *The Lyre* and the *History* under conditions that might easily have daunted a less adventuresome spirit. During three and a half years of her service she was doing graduate work at Radcliffe College, where she obtained her master's degree and did practically all of the work preparatory to receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for which she is now completing her dissertation. In addition she was president of the Radcliffe College Poetry Club, an enviable distinction, and spent one summer working on the *History* at the Macdowell Memorial Association where she was awarded the use of one of the studios. For the past two years Miss Armstrong has been in Washington, first in the intensely interesting work of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department where she did research and writing on European politics, and later in the State Department where she did similar work. In 1920 she accepted a responsible position as assistant editor in the Bureau of Mines.

"Fitted by direct contact with the varied interests of college life through the medium of a small college—Simpson, a progressive western co-educational state institution—Iowa State University, and a conservative woman's college, most intimately connected with a great university, rich in traditions of the east—Radcliffe College, coördinate with Harvard University, Miss Armstrong has enriched the pages of *The Lyre* and the *History* with her generous understanding of college problems, her keen interpretation of significant movements, and her marvelous sympathy with men and women.

"Above everything else—she is real, human, and a most remarkable friend. After all, we who know her are most grateful for the fact that she is so very much more than a 'voice in the air'!" (For photo see p. 216.)

NELLA RAMSDELL FALL

No more delightfully popular member of the Council has graced the fraternity's honor roll of distinguished officers than Nella Ramsdell Fall.



NELLA RAMSDELL FALL, *Beta*

All of her friends think of her—as all of de Sévigné's friends spoke of her—as being delightful, and more than that, beautiful. To Mrs. Loud, who has cherished Mrs. Fall's friendship longer than any of us, we give the privilege of describing her services and her contribution to Alpha Chi Omega. "For several years before Mrs. Fall's election to the Council," says Mrs. Loud in *The Lyre* for November, 1919, "she was coveted as a national officer, because of her charming personality, unusual ability, and the important work she had rendered for Alpha Chi Omega. She was one of the two founders of our fine Gamma Gamma Chapter, and had a large part in the writing of our beautiful initiation and other

ceremonies and our present Constitution and Code. Home responsibilities and limited strength compelled negative answers to several appeals to take a place on the Council, so it was with real delight that the fraternity learned early in 1916 of her acceptance of the office of National Inspector.

"Alpha Chi Omega has had splendid inspectors always, and it is no reflection on her predecessors when I say that Mrs. Fall made an ideal visiting officer. She was able to accomplish what no other national officer has done in visiting every college chapter of our fraternity. Besides this, she has made many extension visits and was personally responsible for the installation of Alpha Epsilon, Lambda Lambda, and Nu Nu Chapters. In addition, she acted as National Panhellenic Congress delegate. * * *

"It is comparatively easy to present statistics, showing the number of chapter inspections and other visits made, but it is the quality of the work done, the personality and spirit of the worker that really count. According to prophecy, Mrs. Fall walked straight into the hearts of our college girls and quickly won their love and sympathy. As the chairman of the 1919 Nominating Committee so aptly said in her report, 'Mrs. Fall possesses an unusual combination of girlish spontaneity and womanly dignity and charm' and it was this combination which won for her the love and loyalty of our members and a sincere respect and enthusiastic tributes from faculty members with whom she came in contact. It is a fitting commentary on her work that in nearly four years of Council service not a single complaint was registered from any chapter or college visited.

"It was with deep regret that officers and chapters realized that they could not longer retain Mrs. Fall as Inspector. But we are truly glad that she accepted the office of National Panhellenic Congress Delegate and Panhellenic Adviser to our chapters. In this way our chapters will be able to keep in close touch with her and have the benefit of her counsel on Panhellenic relations and problems."

LILLIAN G. ZIMMERMAN

Lillian G. Zimmerman, K, accomplished for the fraternity more than any previous officer had found it possible to perform in putting Alpha Chi Omega on a sound business basis. Other National Treasurers had striven toward this goal, —particularly Laura Howe, Z, Winifred V. Mount, Z, and Myrta McKean Dennis, F; Miss Zimmerman gathered together all their results and carried them forward to greater fruition. From 1912 to 1915 Miss Zimmerman labored hard to improve the financial methods of the chapters and of the national organization. She conserved the fraternity's funds and developed plans for increasing them.

As chairman of the Chapter House Committee Miss Zimmerman directed far in advance the plans for



LILLIAN G. ZIMMERMAN

house building of Theta and Iota, for purchasing and remodelling chapter houses by Kappa, Lambda, Omicron, Pi, and for Alpha's campaign of memorial house construction. "As a result of her efforts," writes Miss Griffith, "there is not a single chapter of the fraternity that is not the proud possessor of at least a building fund." The fraternity is fortunate in retaining Miss Zimmerman as head of the fraternity's activities in chapter house ownership.

As Alumnæ Vice President, 1915-1919, Miss Zimmerman organized nineteen alumnæ clubs, and trebled the alumnæ membership in organized groups. No one phase of fraternity development has been so significant in beneficent results to the national order as the growth and intelligent coöperation of our large numbers of alumnæ. In stimulating this movement Miss Zimmerman's splendid vitality and charming persistence played an important rôle.

MAUDE STAIGER STEINER

Maude Staiger Steiner, Θ , served the fraternity four years as Extension Vice President. Six of our chapters came into the fraternity under her



MAUDE STAIGER STEINER

guidance. Says Miss Griffith of Mrs. Steiner's work, "Each of their charter members is ready to bear eloquent testimony to her patience, her thoughtful guidance, and her untiring response to the many perplexing problems that confront a newly organized group or a recently installed chapter.

"During this time she investigated the possibilities of colleges and groups, accepted six petitions, rejected eighteen informal petitions, and left nine informal petitions still pending (1919). In addition Mrs. Steiner directed the personal visits made by members of the Extension Board and others to twenty-four colleges and investigated through correspondence fifty institutions." Before assuming national duties, Mrs. Steiner held the offices of secretary of the University of Michigan Alumnae for two years; of president of the St. Louis City Panhellenic Association for one year; and secretary of the St. Louis College Club. Her fraternity service like her share of organized work of many kinds has been energetic and enthusiastic.

FAY BARNABY KENT

Fay Barnaby Kent, Δ, performed six years of significant service as National Vice President, an office which then embraced the duties of both the extension and alumnae vice presidents of today. Mrs. Kent left upon the fraternity the imprint of high artistic attainments and idealism, and she stands out as one of the most forceful and rich personalities in Alpha Chi's long roll of distinguished officers. From 1909 to 1916, Mrs. Kent contributed generously of her talent and time, often at enormous cost to herself on account of responsibilities and illness in her family. To Mrs. Kent, a former pupil of Macdowell and friend of Mrs. Macdowell, we owe the happy thought of building our studio for writers at the Macdowell Artists' Colony; to her also, with Nella R. Fall and Virginia F. Green, we are indebted for the impressive and thoroughly artistic ritual of the fraternity.

Under Mrs. Kent's leadership seven chapters began their fraternity life, Pi, Rho, Sigma, Tau, Upsilon, Phi, and Chi; eight alumnae chapters, Epsilon Epsilon, Zeta Zeta, Eta Eta, Theta Theta, Iota Iota, Kappa Kappa, Lambda Lambda, and Mu Mu; and twelve alumnae clubs, Decatur, Cleveland, Eastern Oklahoma, St. Louis, Des Moines, Albion, Omaha, Milwaukee, Meadville, Ann Arbor, Portland and District of Columbia. It can be seen by this brief survey of Mrs. Kent's achievements something of the significance of her constructive work. She continues her interest in Gamma Gamma Chapter which had been founded in 1907 largely through the efforts of Mrs. Fall, Mrs. Green and herself; in 1919 she had charge of the music at the installation of our chapter at Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Kent for many years has been a professional organist and director of the choir. For several years she played at the Church of the Ascension, Mt. Vernon, New York, and later became organist at the Congregational Church, at Plainfield, New Jersey, and teacher of music. She supports the activities of the Macdowell Club in New York, and is coöperating in the organization of the Macdowell Colony League to maintain the Colony by dollar subscriptions in order to relieve Mrs. Macdowell of the staggering financial burden of the upkeep of the institution. Her summers Mrs. Kent spends on the farm at Kent Knoll, New Jersey with Mr. Kent and their young son, Barnaby.

MABEL SILLER NAFIS

Mabel Siller Nafis, F, held, for a number of years, the position of Assistant Registrar, College of Engineering, Northwestern University,



MABEL SILLER NAFIS

1909-1913. Mrs. Nafis' fraternity work has been extensive. She was a member of the National Council as Secretary 1900-1902, and as Historian, 1905-1911. At the end of her work as Historian there appeared the *History of Alpha Chi Omega* compiled by her, with Miss Armstrong's help, the second, we believe, of such volumes to be published by a woman's fraternity. Mrs. Nafis' work was much wider, however, than either of her national offices denote. Only by reading carefully the full minutes of the national organization can one understand the scope of her service. She was Alpha Chi Omega's first delegate to the National Panhellenic Conference; she installed three

chapters of the fraternity, Nu (1907), Xi (1907), and Pi (1909). She has served on two standing committees—the Alumnae Committee, the Panhellenic Committee—and, in an advisory relation, on the Editorial Board of the 1916 *History of Alpha Chi Omega*; and served on twenty-five committees appointed by the National President to 1910. Such a volume of earnest work has made Mrs. Nafis an important figure in the history of Alpha Chi Omega.

Mrs. Nafis is secretary and advertising manager of the firm, Louis F. Nafis, Inc., Manufacturers of Scientific Glass Apparatus for Testing Milk and Its Products, Chicago. Her work is scientific as well as commercial and brings her in close contact with the U. S. Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dairy Division, and the various state experiment stations and dairy schools. She has worked with Mr. Nafis on several inventions that have been patented and which the firm manufactures. Mrs. Nafis has won unusual success in advertising and business.

JA NETTE ALLEN CUSHMAN

The first National President of Alpha Chi Omega, after the passing of the period when Alpha and Beta Chapter constituted the Grand

Chapter and the officers of one chapter or the other directed the fraternity, was Ja Nette Allen Cushman (1891-1893). Mrs. Cushman is the sister of the most conspicuous figure in the honored list of Alpha Chi presidents, Alta Allen Loud. Our first National President has never lost her interest in Alpha Chi Omega; she was instrumental in the establishment of a most successful alumnae chapter, Delta Delta, of which she has ever since been an active member. Since the 1919 Convention Mrs. Cushman has served on *The Lyre* Finance Board. Mr. Cushman has long rendered the most valuable service to Alpha Chi by advising and aiding in the handling of *The Lyre* Reserve Fund with



JA NETTE ALLEN CUSHMAN, *Beta*

maximum return to *Lyre* coffers. In 1921 Mrs. Cushman assumed the chairmanship of the Scholarships for Children on the Pacific Coast. Not only has she labored for her fraternity but she has given her a loyal daughter, Dorothy, B and II. Mrs. Cushman is an officer in the Hollywood Woman's Club and a member of the Hollywood D. A. R.

MARY JANET WILSON

Mary Janet Wilson, A, served as President of Alpha Chi Omega from 1896 to 1898 and from 1897 to 1900 as Editor of *The Lyre*. Her service

as editor of *The Lyre* has been described in that connection. Miss Wilson is recognized as one of the loyal steadfast early leaders, whose privilege it was, using Miss Wilson's own modest words, "to help sail the boat of Alpha Chi Omega after she had been launched upon the sea of college life; many a time it was not easy to keep it afloat, but in spite of unfavorable winds that threatened to change its course if not wreck it entirely, kept it true to the end for which it was launched until stronger and more capable sailors were enlisted." Miss Wilson's professional life has consisted of twenty-five years work as librarian of the De Pauw School of Music 1893-1918, part of which period she served also as instructor, and was for a time organist in the Presbyterian Church. In the autumn of 1918 she rejoined her parents who had gone to the San Joaquin Valley in California. (For photo see page 214).

MARY STANFORD

Mary Stanford, Γ, served as the second General President, from February, 1893, to March, 1894, having previously served as General Treasurer, 1891-1893, with Ja Nette Allen as President. Miss Stanford has had a long professional career. She taught voice in Chicago for several years. For sixteen years she had a studio in Kimball Hall and for four years she taught voice at the Chicago Training School for Home and Foreign Missions. In 1920 on account of ill health she was compelled to give up her work temporarily. She is living at her home, 4638 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago. The fraternity was glad to welcome Miss Stanford at the 1919 Convention in Chicago.



MARY STANFORD, *Gamma*

CHARLOTTE WEBER SCYCLE

Charlotte Weber (Mrs. Ernest Scycle), Δ, became General President in March 1894 and served in that capacity until April, 1896. Miss Weber was well qualified for her office because of her previous experience as General Vice President from February 1893 to March 1894. During her term of office two chapters—Epsilon and Zeta, were admitted to the fraternity.

RAEBURN COWGER OBENCHAIN

Raeburn Cowger (Mrs. F. C. Obenchain), A. The sixth National Convention passed the important legislation that the grand officers form

the Grand Council and be the governing board of the fraternity. Under this ruling Raeburn Cowger became the first President of the Grand Council in December, 1898, and served for two terms, or until November, 1902. For photo, see page 150. The office of Grand Historian being created, Miss Raeburn was the first to fill that position serving from November, 1902, to January, 1905, making a total period of national service of more than six years. Miss Raeburn was thus the first on the roll of national officers who have rendered long service to the fraternity. Since her retirement from national work Mrs. Obenchain, though handicapped by ill health, has maintained an eager interest in the progress of the fraternity. She was present at the installation of Alpha Beta Chapter, at the 1919 Convention in Chicago, and at the first Eastern Province Convention, held in Indianapolis in February, 1921. Through the efforts of Mrs. Obenchain the Monticello Alumnæ Club was organized in February, 1921.



EVANGELINE BRIDGE STEVENSON

EVANGELINE BRIDGE STEVENSON

Evangeline Bridge Stevenson, Z, served as National President, 1910-1912. As the representative of Zeta Chapter to the Convention Evangeline Bridge had become acquainted with national fraternity officers, and they with her. Her dignity and force and her professional experience caused her to be selected to succeed the retiring President, Alta Allen Loud. During her two years of office the fraternity established its Reserve Fund, installed three new chapters, and published its first *History*. During her presidency Miss Bridge became Mrs. W. B. Stevenson and is now the mother of two sons and a daughter. An account of Mrs. Stevenson's artistic work may be found on page 379.

KATE CALKINS DRAKE

Kate Calkins (Mrs. Rollin L. Drake), B, was elected Grand President at the Eighth National Convention held at Evanston, Illinois, October 29, 1902, and served for two terms, or until January, 1907. Significant progress was made during Miss Calkin's term of office and a number of noteworthy steps were taken under her leadership, among them being the beginning of national committee work and the even greater step of Grand Council meetings alternating with the Grand Convention. In 1920 Mrs. Drake was living in Port Arthur, Texas. Mrs. Drake assisted in making an unusual success of the Detroit Convention in 1910, taking the principal part in the exemplification of the new ritual which was presented for the first time at that convention.

FLORENCE REED HASELTINE

Florence Reed Haseltine, Z, performed distinguished work as editor of *The Lyre* from 1907 to 1910. Comments on her achievements for the fraternity may be found in the chapter entitled *The Lyre*. (See page 215).

Mrs. Haseltine is the mother of two sons and a daughter. She is a prominent club woman, and performed important work in a position of leadership in local Red Cross work during the war while Major Haseltine was overseas.

LAURA A. HOWE

Laura A. Howe, Z, served for three terms as National Treasurer of the fraternity from November, 1902, to January, 1909. In close coöperation with Mrs. Hazeltine, the editor, Miss Howe assisted in placing *The Lyre* on a better business basis, and marked advance was made toward the much desired end of making the magazine self-supporting. As National Treasurer of the fraternity Miss Howe labored strenuously to introduce a better system of fraternity finances. She did constructive work in her office so that the *Lyre* treasury was able to report the beginning of a

Reserve Fund. Miss Howe's co-workers in the fraternity consider her one of the important builders of the organization.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS

The growing emphasis placed by college women on the importance of social service as a profession is indicated by the increase in the number of Alpha Chis doing this work since the 1916 *History*.

Florence E. Cain, A, for several years has done social service among the mill girls in the mountains of the South.

Glennie G. Weston, B, holds the highly specialized office of Director of Religious Education in the Battle Creek Y. W. C. A. Her professional work lies along the line of teaching classes and organizing the work of religious education, and also of organizing student association club work in the high schools. She has published a textbook called, *Chapter Studies in the Gospel by John* and has written also many articles that have been used by clubs of industrial girls, business girls, high school and grade school girls. Among her duties appear addresses to high school girl assemblies and county Sunday School Associations, and talks at noon meetings of industrial plants. Miss Weston obtained her professional training at the Bible Teachers' Training College, New York.

Mabel Keech, B, stands out as one of the earliest members of Alpha Chi to recognize the possibilities of social service as a profession. She has been connected with Deaconess' work in Philadelphia for a number of years, and has published a volume and several articles in connection with her work. Miss Keech assisted the national officers in the installation of the Alpha Epsilon Chapter at Pennsylvania.

Dorothy Purcell, I, was an active worker in the War Camp Community Service during and after the recent war. She began her activities in 1918 as a volunteer worker in Racine, Wisconsin, where she taught dancing to working girls. Later she was sent by the War Camp Community Service to Dayton, Ohio, where she assisted in staging a pageant with over four hundred participants, aiding in the dancing and costuming, and helping foreign groups to prepare their parts. She was then sent to Davenport, Iowa, as chief director of a large and successful pageant. Miss Purcell spent three months in Moline, Illinois, as director of the Girls' Community Service Club, where she taught dancing and dramatics, and organized opera study clubs and gymnasium classes. When in Moline, Miss Purcell secured for the town the establishment of Community Service on a permanent basis, supported by the city itself.

Mary Richardson Vose, I, has been connected prominently with social service work for a number of years in Chicago. Her recent work has been described in the chapter on war service (page 310).



LUCILLE LIPPITT, *Delta*

Lucile Lippitt, Δ , has held for several years an interesting position in the Baltimore Y. W. C. A., first as industrial secretary then as general secretary of the Bryn Mawr School League Branch of the city Y.W.C.A. In 1921, she began work in Meadville as industrial secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Miss Lippitt has served the fraternity loyally as a member of the 1916 *History* Board, and as special assistant to the Editor of *The Lyre*.

Laura Feige, Θ , has become an authority on the subject of women in retailing. After graduating from Michigan with honors, both in scholarship and in campus activities, Miss Feige entered a course of professional training in Boston along the line of women in business. She worked in research under the direction of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Mrs. Prince's School of Salesmanship. Remaining in Boston, she accepted the position of educational director in one of the largest department stores of Boston. In 1921 she entered upon similar work in Detroit. She contributed an article to *The Lyre* for July, 1920, on the opportunities for college women in retailing.

May Allinson, Ph.D., I, at the time of her death in December, 1918, was recognized as one of the most distinguished research workers in the field of women in industry. Her academic training was received at Illinois and Columbia. She received a fellowship from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which was making a number of investigations on the condition of women in industry in Massachusetts. At this period she decided to devote all her time to an attempt to better the conditions of women in industry. Four years she remained at the Union as Associate Director of the Research Department, conducting investigations and writing up the results, which were published by the United States Bureau of Education, and by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1912-1913 she studied conditions of women and girl workers and the trade school systems of Italy, Germany, and England. In 1917 Miss Allinson received an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; in the spring of 1918 she was granted a leave of absence to go to Washington to serve as Executive Secretary of the Council of National Defense, Women in Industry Service. Her war service and her supreme sacrifice are described in the War Work Chapter (page 311).

Miss Allinson, as chairman of Alpha Chi Omega's Advisory Committee on Vocations, planned a service for the fraternity's members that

would have aided them greatly. Six main branches of information in the several geographical districts of the country were planned for, each directed by a member of the national committee who should assume responsibility and supervision over the alumnae chapters and clubs in her district, holding the list of possibilities and a record of the members of her district. Methods were outlined by Miss Allinson in the *Argolid* for December, 1916, "to connect the girl and the job." "Later," she wrote to Mrs. Graff in November, 1916, "I hope to be able to develop a book on the Vocational Opportunities of College Women as seen in the experience of our alumnae. Also I think we ought to be able to make surveys of the vocational opportunities in our several districts through the alumnae clubs and chapters. All of these things will aid the committee members in assisting the girls to get established in a particular district or line of work." Her absorption in her increased responsibilities and her early death prevented the realization of these excellent plans.

L. Grace Griffith, A, has accomplished important results in her social service which began with the entry of the United States in the war. A contemporary account of her war work of remarkable interest appeared in the April *Lyre* 1919, entitled "Social Service with the War Workers of Washington," and a brief account of it is given on page 311. Following the war, Miss Griffith served as executive secretary of the Lend a Hand Club in Davenport in 1919-1920, after which she accepted a scholarship from New York University and began training for a department store executive.



L. GRACE GRIFFITH, *Lambda*

Ruth Hoople, A, after several years of successful social service for the Larkin Company, sailed for China to do Y. W. C. A. work.

Ethel J. McCoy, A, before entering upon college teaching and the ownership of a summer camp, served as vice-president of Sunday School work of the Southern Methodist Church in the State of Florida 1913-1916. In fact, during this period, Miss McCoy held offices in four state organizations (page 383).

Mildred Moody, A, is elementary specialist for the National Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Church. Her headquarters are at the Methodist Book Company in Kansas City and her territory covers seven

of the Middle Western states. Her work consists of training Sunday School teachers in story telling and child psychology for work with children up to twelve years of age. From 1914 to 1916 Miss Moody was in charge of a branch of the work of the New York W. C. T. U., and a national lecturer for the W. C. T. U. during 1916.

Dorothy C. Thompson, A, served as New York State organizer of Woman Suffrage, 1914-1916, and at the present writing is in the midst of a Balkan tour, as described on page 323 of this volume.

Lora Hagler, M, for some years has held the position of Religious Work Director in different cities of Iowa.



PAULINE PETERS, *Sigma*



MARY E. OGG, *Mu*



Photo by Gerhard Sisters

INA SCHERREBECK, *Sigma*

Mary Ogg, M, has gone to China as secretary to Dr. Grosbeck, Superintendent of Missions in southern China and in the November, 1920, *Lyre* recounts the joys of life in the vast republic in the stirring present.

Leila Hinkley, N, went to China in 1920 as a Y. W. C. A. worker. Her first year was to be spent at language study in Pekin where she carried on some club work in the meantime. Her plans were to become secretary of girls' work at Shanghai for the city Y. W. C. A.

Aletha Kelly Kenoyer, O, has been located in Allahabad, India, since 1916 where her husband Dr. Leslie Kenoyer is at the head of the Biology department in Ewing Christian College. Mrs. Kenoyer teaches Bible two hours a week at the Wanamaker Girls' High School in Allahabad and three hours each week conducts a class in water colors and home culture.

May Jaggard MacGuire, O, continues her Y. W. C. A. work as committee-woman for Loose-Wiles factory girls.

Louise Chesney, O, during 1917 to 1919 was president of the Young Womans' Foreign Missionary Society in one of the Methodist churches in Kansas City, and did splendid work also for the Y. W. C. A. as one of their high school leaders.

Ruth Roseberry Havighurst, O, and her husband took up missionary work in 1920, in China.

Pauline Peters, Σ, holds the important position of Associate Director of Psychiatric Social Service for the Lake Division of the American Red Cross and the United States Health Service. Her work includes supervision of psychiatric work through Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

Iva Scherrebeck, Σ, occupies the post of Field Executive of the Y. W. C. A. for the district embracing Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Miss Scherrebeck previously served five and a half years as Field Student Secretary for the same district. Her staff in 1921 consisted of a city secretary, an industrial secretary, a secretary for the colored students, a publicity secretary, three secretaries for girl's work, three for town and county work, two office secretaries, one finance secretary with three helpers, and seven office helpers. Miss Scherrebeck's work comprises the usual duties of an executive of a large force that covers a scattered area of service. Her first official position was that of general student secretary of University of Iowa.

Social workers of Upsilon Chapter are: Rowen Hudson Winn, who with her husband, is a missionary to Japan; Miriam Jane Bartlett, who has been engaged in social settlement work in Hull House, Chicago; and Mary Humma, social settlement work in Muscoda Mines, Alabama.

SCIENTISTS

Several Alpha Chis follow science professionally. Ruth Bigelow Martin, N, is secretary of the American Chemical Society, Colorado Section. During the war she served as a chemist for the Red Cross. Bess Storch Thompson, P, was director for two years of the City Bacteriological Laboratory in Los Angeles. Edith Hindman Johnson, P, has worked with the State Food and Drug Laboratory of Washington. In medicine



RUTH BIGELOW VERTREES, Nu



DR. AGNES HERTZLER, *Phi*

Alpha Chi is represented by Dr. Agnes Hertzler, Φ , who practices with her father in Kansas City. Ramoth Huff, A B, is engaged in research in the Public Health Service at Washington, D. C.

LAW

Sigma is represented in the legal profession by Mabel Elwood who is an expert in the legal form of legislative documents.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS

Mary E. Wilhite, A, was a pupil of Dean Howe at De Pauw. She was principal of the Music Department of the Central Normal College,



HELEN WOODS BARNUM, *Alpha*



MINNIE MURDOFF KIMBALL, *Alpha*

Danville, Indiana, for some time. In 1913 she moved to Indianapolis where she is a member of the faculty of the Metropolitan School of Music. Minnie Murdoff Kimball, A, one of Indiana's best known musicians, served as professor of piano in De Pauw University. Two years before the World War, she went to Europe, studying with Leopold Godowsky in Vienna and Leonid Kreutzer in Berlin. Mrs. Kimball has occupied many positions of responsibility, having been president for seven years of one musical club; vice-president of the State Association of Music Teachers, and in 1920 president of the State Federation of Music Clubs.

Among Beta Chapter alumnae are five college teachers. Alta Allen Loud graduated from Albion College both from the Liberal Arts Department and the Music School. From 1898-1903 she was teacher of Greek at Albion College. She was then married to Edward Reed Loud, Delta Tau Delta. Her life has been a full one, for she has served Alpha Chi Omega for many years with consecration and energy. A fuller account of her brilliant service appears on page 359.

Ethel Calkins Johns, B, is an instructor in pipe organ at Albion College.

Myrtle Hatswell Bowman, B, is a member of the faculty of the Northwestern School of Music in Evanston, Illinois. She gives instruction in voice, being particularly efficient in the singing and teaching of bird songs, and does concert and recital work. She has served the fraternity in national work besides being alumnae adviser for Gamma. She served as Province President of the Eastern Province and assisted in the installation of Upsilon Chapter at James Millikin University. She is a member of Alpha Alpha Alumnae Chapter, and of the Music Club of Evanston, Illinois.

Martha Reynolds Colby, B, has studied under eminent musicians in the United States and under Herr Hilf of the Leipzig Conservatory in Germany. She was for many years the head of the stringed instrument department in Albion College and also spent a number of seasons in concert tour; at present, she is teaching violin and cello in the Albion Conservatory. She organized and trained the Colby String Quartet



MARTHA REYNOLDS COLBY, Beta, and MARTHA COLBY, Beta and Zeta, Alpha Chi Mother and Daughter

of Albion College. Her daughter, Martha, was the first daughter of a Beta member to be initiated into the chapter. Martha graduated from Albion College in 1915 and then studied for several years at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston; she is now teaching violin and piano in Kents Hill Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine.

Jennie Worthington, one of Beta's charter members and for several years her alumna adviser, was a member of the Alpha Chi Omega Quartet which did concert work. The other members were Cora Travis, Marion Howlett Garfield, and Jean Whitcomb Fenn. Miss Worthington graduated from both Albion and New England Conservatories and studied Public School Music in Detroit and Chicago. For eleven years she taught piano and harmony in Albion College, and served as organist and choir director of the Presbyterian Church for about fifteen years. She introduced music into the public schools of Albion and served as supervisor for several years.

Harriet F. Reynolds, B, of Horton, Michigan, completed the course in piano at Albion College and studied in Boston; she then became a member of the Albion College Conservatory faculty until ill health in her family forced her to retire.

Clarissa Dickie Stewart, B, of Battle Creek, Michigan, the daughter of President Dickie of Albion College, graduated from Albion College, and spent several years in advanced study at Detroit, Chicago, and New York. She later became an instructor in piano at Albion College. At present she is prominent as a pianist and accompanist at Battle Creek, as well as a giver of lecture-recitals. She married in 1903 Mr. Louis E. Stewart, one of the leading attorneys of Battle Creek, and has two daughters.

Gamma's alumnae to the number of seven have taught at Northwestern University: Sadie Knowland Coe, Instructor in Piano; Eleanor Kirkham, Instructor in Voice, 1904; Mabel Dunn Madson, Instructor in Piano, 1901-1903; Grace Ericson, Instructor in Piano; Myrta McKean Dennis, Instructor in Piano, 1905-1909; Hedwig Brenneman, Instructor in Voice, 1908-1915; Mae Smith, Instructor in Piano, 1909.

Several of Delta's members have served as faculty members or instructors. Theo White is a violinist of merit and has done much concert work. For five years, she was at the head of the Violin Department in Elmira College, Elmira, New York. Miss White organized and directed with much success Y. W. C. A. orchestras in Newark, N. J. and while there opened her popular "tea shoppe," The Blue Lantern. Juvia O. Hull, at the time of her initiation was the Director of the Conservatory of Music. She is prominent in the musical life of Meadville, being choir director of the Christ Episcopal Church of Meadville and leader of the Oratorio Society. Mary Pinney, after teaching piano several years

in the Meadville Conservatory of Music, went in 1893 to New York where she became engaged as organist of the First Church of Scientists. After a short period of teaching in New York she devoted herself to accompanying and to organ work. Lucia DeTurk teaches French at Allegheny. She is a native of Belgium and returns frequently to Europe for study.



LUCIA DE TURK, *Delta*



CARRIE A. TROWBRIDGE, *Epsilon*

Epsilon Chapter has been fortunate in having several members on the faculty of the music school of the university. Miss Carrie Adelaide Trowbridge is a member of the faculty of the College of Music of the University of Southern California, and is head of the Normal Training Department of the College of Music. Her concert work as accompanist and pianist has also won her recognition, and her success as a teacher has been very successful. In 1919-20 with Davol Sanders, violinist, she gave a series of five concerts in Los Angeles. She is in 1921 president of the Los Angeles Music Teachers' Association and chairman of the Program Committee of the Dominant Club, the foremost women's musical club of Los Angeles. Miss Trowbridge has composed several pieces for the piano.

Lillian Arnett, 1905, and Isabelle Curl, 1907, taught music in the University; Doris Coomber taught history in the Liberal Arts Department.

Evangeline Bridge Stevenson, Z, for a number of years was an instructor in the New England Conservatory and had a large private class of advanced pupils. She is distinguished in Alpha Chi Omega for her service as National President 1910-1912. She has been a member of Zeta Zeta Chapter since 1909, and served as delegate to Convention in 1908 from Zeta, as delegate for Zeta Zeta in 1912. She graduated from New England Conservatory in the Piano Department as soloist and did brilliant concert work. She was a pupil of the famous Carl Baermann.



BLANCHE BROCKLEBANK, *Zeta*

Zeta has numerous alumnae on college faculties. Miss Blanche Brocklebank has been teaching piano at Wellesley since 1912, and Miss Mima Montgomery held a similar position in the teaching of voice. Miss Brocklebank graduated from the New England Conservatory in 1912 as a soloist in the Piano Department. She has been, since that year, a member of *Zeta Zeta Alumnae Chapter*. She is also an assistant teacher of George Proctor at the New England Conservatory of Music. She has been *Zeta's* alumna adviser and Custodian of the *Alpha Chi Omega Songbook*. During the war Miss Brocklebank was granted leave of absence for overseas service, an account of which appears on page 318.

Alma Marti Olsen, *Z*, served on the faculty at Washburn College (Kansas). She graduated in piano at the New England Conservatory in 1905.

Blanche Crafts Kaiser, *Z*, teacher and soloist in violin, taught in Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, and later at Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, North Carolina, and at St. Mary's, Raleigh, North Carolina. She became concert mistress of the New England Conservatory Orchestra, and served on the faculty of New England Conservatory in 1906-1907. She went to Meadville to National Convention as delegate in 1904. While a student she won the Trustees' Scholarship.

Annie May Cook, *Z*, was instructor in the New England Conservatory 1909-1910. Since that time she has done private teaching in her own studio. She served *Zeta Chapter* as alumna adviser 1911-1915 and served as Custodian of the *Songbook*. She has long taken the leading part in the initiation ceremony at *Zeta* and assisted in the same part in the installations at Pennsylvania, Bucknell, and at Vermont. She is known to

many in the fraternity because of her representation of Zeta Chapter at the Detroit Convention, and her attendance at the Long Beach Convention.



RIVERS ELLET, *Zeta*
On faculty at Lasell Seminary



NAOMI BEVARD, *Zeta*
Winner of Mason-Hamlin grand piano

Olive Cutter, Z, graduated from the Violin Department of New England Conservatory and served as instructor of violin in that institution. She is a member of Zeta Zeta, and was present at the Long Beach Convention. She made the exquisite design for the Alpha Chi Omega Calendar for 1916.

Josephine Freeman Haley, Z taught at Western Union College, LeMars, Iowa, 1907-1908. She graduated from New England Conservatory in 1906 as a teacher and soloist of the piano.

In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, a very interesting work was done by Nell Brushingham Starr, Z, mezzo-contralto as director of the vocal school in Salem College, the historic old Moravian institution which has been identified for generations with the best in music. Subsequently Mrs. Starr has continued her residence in Winston-Salem, and confined her concert work to the South.

Spicie Belle Chaffee, Z, is now on the faculty of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., as one of the teachers of piano. Mrs. Chaffee served as president of the Amateur Musical Club 1915-1917, and as president of the Southern Women's Club, 1919-1921.

Helen Wegmann, Z, from 1917 to 1920 served on the faculty of the University of Idaho, as head of the Piano Department. She appeared in faculty recitals and toured the state with the Idaho Glee Club, as accompanist and soloist. She also has given programs for clubs in Portland. In 1921 she became president of the Portland Alumnae Club.



HELEN WEGMANN, *Zeta*

and 1906, and Instructor in Music School, 1909; Susan Reed Stifler, Ph.D., Instructor in History Department, 1908-1910; Mary Brene-man, Instructor in Music School, 1902; Mary Greene, Instructor in Music School, 1907; Florence Kirkup, Instructor in Music School, 1909-1915; Alison Marion Fernie, Instructor in Music School, 1899; May Allinson, Ph.D. taught methods in industrial research at Columbia University (see pp. 372, 394); Elizabeth Bryan, Librarian of the University Library, 1912 to date; Stella Galpin, Librarian of the University Library, 1914 to date; Ola Wyeth, Librarian of the University Library, 1906-1917, then in A. L. A. work for army hospitals, and assistant director of library work for hospitals under federal Public Health Service (see also p. 319); Rachel Baumgartner, Assistant in Zoölogy, 1914-1916.

Members of Kappa Chapter on the faculty at University of Wisconsin during the history of the chapter are: Margaret H'Doubler, assistant professor in the Department of Physical Education in the University of Wisconsin is gaining re-

In Theta Chapter have been the following University instructors: Virginia Fiske, Instructor in Piano; Maude Kleyn, Instructor in Voice Culture; Florence Potter, Head of Public School Music, 1909-1910; Frances Hamilton, Instructor in Piano; Leonora Allen, Instructor in Voice Culture.

Members on the faculty in the history of Iota Chapter are: Eunice Dean Daniels, Dean of Women, 1905



MARGARET H'DOUBLER
Kappa

cognition through her remarkable work in dancing. Miss H'Doubler has demonstrated her work and lectures to the universities of Ohio, Illinois, Northwestern, and to the State Teachers' Association of Michigan.

Gertrude E. Johnson, assistant professor in the Department of Speech published two books recently—*Choosing a Play* and *Modern Literature for Oral Interpretation*. The latter is receiving wide commendation and is being adopted by many universities and colleges.

Others are Ruth Morris, Assistant in Physical Training; Mary Sayle, Assistant in Biology; Alice Regan, Instructor in Piano.

Russel MacMurphy Chase was for some time, instructor in piano at the University of Wisconsin and later director of the Macdowell Club Music School, Derry, New Hampshire. Mrs. Chase was State President of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, and Chairman, as well, of the State Music Committee of New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ethel J. McCoy, A, holds the position of head of the history department of Virginia Intermont College, a junior college. During the summer she directs a large summer camp near Asheville, North Carolina, Camp Junaluska, which she has founded and which she owns. To this camp, which is the leading camp for girls in the South, Miss McCoy devotes her remarkable store of constructive energy.

Mu Chapter has a number of faculty members including two deans of women, a physical director, and a professor of French. They are: Effie Silliman Kimer, teacher of Public School Music, 1906–13; June Hamilton Rhodes, Director of Physical Education for Women, 1912; Dean of Women, 1914–1915; Alice Barrows, Instructor in Piano, 1903–1905, 1908; Myrtle Bussey, Instructor in Piano, 1905–1908; Nellaby Finney, Instructor in Voice, 1915–1916; Lora Hagler, Instructor in English, 1903–1908; Dean of Women and Principal of Academy of Simpson, 1908–11; Nell E. Harris, Secretary of Conservatory Faculty, 1906 to 1917; since that time assistant university Examiner, University of Iowa. Carrie McBride, Instructor in Voice, 1910–11; Florence A. Armstrong, In-



GERTRUDE E. JOHNSON, *Kappa*

JUNE HAMILTON RHODES, *Mu*

Normal College, Albion, Idaho. Mabel Fett teacher of piano in Hiram College, Ohio.

Alice M. Loomis was born in Nebraska. She completed the home economics course in the Kansas Agricultural College, and later studied in Chicago University and Columbia University. In the latter institution she held the Caroline Stokes Phelps Scholarship. From the University of Wisconsin she received her M.A. degree with a major in Physiological Chemistry, under Dr. E. V. McCollum and a minor in Sociology under Dr. E. A. Ross. Miss Loomis introduced

structor in English at Iowa State College, 1908-10. Both Miss Barrows and Miss Bussey have opened studios of their own. Miss Hagler has become a religious work director in a city Y. W. C. A.

Florence M. Hier taught French at Simpson College, 1914-16, where she was initiated into Alpha Chi Omega. She then resigned her position at Simpson to accept an instructorship at the University of Iowa, from which position she went to Columbus to become a member of the faculty of the University of Ohio. Miss Hier graduated from Mt. Holyoke in 1910, and studied at the University of Paris 1912-13.

Kathryn Vollmar, Director of Music Department in State

MYRTLE BUSSEY, *Mu*

a home economics course into the State Normal, where she had graduated ten years previously, and in this connection had charge of a "self-boarding dormitory" which had been built by the president in an attempt to improve the conditions of living for students who were forced to board themselves.

Later Miss Loomis substituted as Assistant Professor of Home Economics in the Rhode Island Agricultural College, taught in the University of Wisconsin for three years, and for seven years was in charge of the Home Economics Department in the University of Nebraska. After the Smith-Hughes Act was passed, Miss Loomis was one of the two federal agents in Home Economics Education and helped to introduce instruction under the vocational act in twenty-two of the states of the Union.

She is now state supervisor of Vocational Courses in Home Economics in Nebraska where she is having an opportunity to work out her firm belief that there should be no line of demarcation between cultural and vocational education.

Miriam Little, Xi, teacher of the cello in the University Conservatory of Music.

The following alumnae of Omicron Chapter have served on the faculty of Baker University: Birdean Motter Ely, Instructor in Fine Arts; Eula Smith, Instructor in Voice; Helen Mayer, Teacher of Violin in Conservatory of Music. Katherine Kester teaches dramatic art in the English Department of the University of Minnesota; she writes and coaches annually a play for children at Ludington, Mich.

Grace Medes, Omicron, received her Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr College in 1916. After holding the position of Instructor in Physiology at Vassar College, Miss Medes has become the Assistant Professor of Physiology.

Leona Young, II, Department of Chemistry at the University of California.

At the University of Washington, Edith Hindman Johnson, P, was Instructor in Pharmacy; and later served at the State Food and Drug Laboratory. She has contributed several articles to food journals; her research on cascara sagrada bark has won her recognition.

Norma Harrison Thrower, Σ, Director for the Regent Photo Film Co., had charge of the Public Speaking Department at the University of Iowa 1910-1914. She graduated at Cumnock and did postgraduate work



ALICE M. LOOMIS, Xi

there. Her work since her teaching at the University of Iowa has been spent in staging and writing photoplays.

Other faculty members of the University of Iowa have been: Nina Shaffer, for several years reference librarian of the University Library, a charter member of Sigma, and at different times alumna adviser; Agnes Flannagan, Σ , first assistant to the Director of the School of Music.

Two members of Alpha Chapter established conservatories of music and have become well known in Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, respectively, for their work as musical leaders. Katharine McReynolds was president of Alpha in 1887, and thus she had the honor of initiating Madame Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler. She received artist's and teacher's certificates from the Royal Conservatory, Stuttgart, Germany, (1891-1895) and artist's certificate from the Stern Conservatory, Berlin (1899-1900).

In 1895, together with Fraulein Fanny Koehle, she founded the McReynolds-Koehle Music School of Washington, D. C., which for nineteen years held high standing in the community.

The school was closed in its twentieth year, in 1914, when Miss McReynolds gave up her professional career to become the wife of Hon. Martin A. Morrison, Representative of the 9th District of Indiana in the Congress, later President of the Civil Service Commission.



ETHEL S. BERGEY, *Alpha*

She was a member of the De Pauw Symphony Orchestra, and a tutor in the school of music. Later she studied a year in Europe and spent some time at Milan in operatic study. She has been accompanist in several operatic companies. Ethel Sutherlin Bergey was instrumental in the organization of Bergey's Chicago Opera School. She has given many piano recitals in Chicago and is well known in the music world.

At Brenau College Alpha Chi Omega has been represented by Grace Jean Salls, principal of the School of Oratory; Margaret Brown Holder, director of Theoretical department of the conservatory of music;

Iona Peterman, director of Pipe Organ and instructor in Piano; Ruby McGaughey, instructor in Piano.

Upsilon's faculty members have been: Anna McNabb, Instructor in the Conservatory of Music, 1912-14; Elizabeth Putnam, Instructor in Applied Art Department, 1913-; Cora Irene Leiby, University of Idaho.

Chi Chapter has been well represented on the faculty with Mrs. Kerr, wife of the president; Miriam Thayer Seeley, Director of Physical Education of Women; Bertha Davis and June Seeley, Instructors in the School of Home Economics; and Irene Ahern, Instructor in the Chemistry Department. Miss Davis is serving in 1921 as State Supervisor of Home Economics of Oregon.

The above list of Alpha Chis who have served or are serving as college professors or instructors is far from complete, we are certain, but it is extensive enough to be significant in revealing the large percentage of our membership who are working in professional lines.

MUSICIANS

Numbers of the members of Alpha Chi Omega have won conspicuous successes musically. (For details of the work of many of them see *The Lyre* for April, 1913.) In the mention made above of Alpha Chi Omegas on college faculties, and of writers, several musicians have been noted. Some of the others who have distinguished themselves in the musical world we will mention, with regret that space cannot be given to relate the fascinating stories of their careers.

Alpha—Lucy Andrews Odell, violinist, lecturer on art and translator of Armenian songs. Pearl Waugh, one of the leading teachers of music in Washington, D. C., has a studio in that city; she also gives lectures to women's clubs, illustrating technical points at the piano. Berta Miller Ruick, of Indianapolis, is a soloist.



GRACE BROWN, *Beta*

Beta—Grace Brown, for several years head of Piano Department in Michigan School for the Blind, later at University of Oklahoma; Zella Brigham Sand, Cleveland, organist and accompanist; Marie White Longman, contralto, Chicago; Kate Calkins Drake, concert singer, Texas; Ella Gustafson Turrentine, contralto, concertist; Eva Marzolf Tiney, Director of Music in Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; Jean Whitcomb Fenn, conductor and founder of the New York Woman's Choir which provides group instruction in individual voice development and ensemble singing.

Gamma—Cordelia Hanson, chairman of Chicago Committee of Ravinia Park and director of Birchwood Musical Club; Zella Marshall, Chicago, pianist; director of Illinois Federation of Musical Clubs, and is compiling series of books on Illinois composers; Marie White Clark, Evanston, soprano; Mary Marshall and Julia Marshall, pianist and violinist, respectively; Myrta McKean Dennis, pianist; Tina May Haines, organist and choir director; Vesta Lister, soprano, song recitals; El Fleda Coleman Jackson, soloist, and director young people's social activities, Presbyterian Church, Muskogee, Oklahoma; chairman of Macdowell Studio Committee; president Eastern Province 1917 to 1919. Mabel Dunn Madson, teacher of music in Cleveland.

Delta—Fay Barnaby Kent, organist of the Congregational Church, Plainfield, N. J., and teacher of music. See also index for references to her fraternity work.



SARA F. EVANS, *Delta*

teacher of violin, viola and ensemble at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., 1917-1919; Miss Durrell played frequently for the soldiers at "Y" huts, Camp Devens and Charlestown and at the Navy Yard. Anne McLeary,

Sara Frances Evans, contralto soloist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; May Thorpe Graham, chorus, piano; Juvia O. Hull, chorus, vocal; Bertha McCord, Canton, Ohio, teacher of voice; Charlotte Marhoffer Grinager, pianist and soloist; Alta Moyer Taylor, soloist; Gertrude Ogden Fleming, soprano soloist; Fern Pickard Stevens, vocal and piano teacher, accompanist; Flora Tucker Dick, Meadville, Pennsylvania, soprano soloist.

Zeta—Edith Wells Bly, pianist in chamber concert work and symphony. Josephine Durrell, Boston, violinist, leader of Durrell String Quartette 1916 to date; was

New York, pianist and organist; Helen Wegmann, Portland, Oregon, pianist; Dicie Howell, New York, soprano soloist; George Thoenssen, soloist; Louise Daniel, Houston, Texas, pianist, accompanist, soloist with orchestra; Alice Mustard Adams, soloist, Seattle; Spicie Belle South Chaffee, officially interested in the National Federation of Musical clubs; Fannie Heaton ("Yvette"), singer of French and other songs, at Keith's. A. Vernice Gay, head of piano and pipe organ department at Albion College; Estelle Hibbard Osborne, pianist; prominent in musical clubs of Chicago and Grand Rapids; appears often in recital; Chairman of 1919 Convention Committee; Iva Jane Thomas, 1918-1919 head of the voice department of the Billings (Montana) Polytechnic Institute.



JOSEPHINE DURRELL, *Zeta*



MARTHA BAIRD VAN LAAR,
Zeta

Martha Baird van Laar graduated at New England Conservatory in 1917 with highest honors in secondary subjects and with special honors in ensemble playing. She was the winner in competition of the Mason & Hamlin piano. Since her graduation and especially since her return from Europe, Mrs. van Laar has come into prominence as a pianist of distinction. She has played in recital with the Boston Symphony orchestra, and as assisting artist with Mme. Melba.

Sara Helen Littlejohn, pianist; Estelle M. Dunkle, Boston, organizer of Zeta Zeta Chapter; treasurer of Alumnae Association; pianist. Lillian Goulston McMasters, pianist and teacher. Won Mrs. Jack Gardner Scholarship in competition in 1903; Florence Larabee McLeary, New York, pianist, appeared in Boston with Boston Symphony Orchestra.



WINIFRED BYRD, *Zeta*

One of Alpha Chi's most brilliant artists is Winifred Byrd. She graduated from New England Conservatory in 1905 as piano soloist, winning during her study there the Spaulding scholarship. She was Zeta's delegate to convention in 1906. She twice returned to Boston to study with Madame Hopekirk and also studied later with Carl Baermann and with Madame Teresa Carreño. Critics have likened the warm, magnetic quality of her touch to Madame Carreño. Her playing is vital, full of fire, and rich in suggestion. Her successes in New York and

other musical centers have been marked.

Theta—Alice Reynolds Fischer, founder with her husband, Edgar S. Fischer, of Fischer School of Music, Walla Walla, Washington.

Iota—Llora Hofman, soprano soloist in Metropolitan Opera Company.

Lambda—Frances Waldo Fee, teacher of piano in Seattle until her marriage to James Alger Fee.

Mu—Nellaby Finney, soprano soloist. Of the Phillips Girl's Orchestra, Mu Chapter writes: "Four of the six Phillips' sisters are Alpha Chis and the younger two will soon become Alpha Chis. The girls have a full orchestra, including trombone, clarinet, cornet, drums, violin and piano. They are noted far around Indianola for their musical talent and entertaining ability. They do much Chautauqua and lyceum work and are very successful."

Xi—Genevieve Fodrea, violinist, Chicago; Clara Hill Knight, Lincoln, singer with Redpath-Horner Lyceum; Frances Gettys, soprano soloist with Redpath Chautauqua and Lyceum bureaus, with Montague Light Opera Singers, and soprano soloist and pianist for Ellison White with the Symphonic Sextette.

Omicron—Edith Bideau Normelli, B.A., B.M., studied two years in Italy under Mme. Bensberg Barracchia. She studied in this country

with Richard Hageman. Mme. Normelli has appeared in recital at Aeolian Hall, New York, with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, in recital at Chicago, in joint recital with Rivé-King and in many other engagements. In Evanston she sang at St. Luke's Episcopal Church as soloist, and as soloist in the Pittsburg Mendelssohn Choir, which gave "Messiah" in 1920 with Ernest Lund as conductor. Mme. Normelli in 1921 resided for a time in Washington, D. C. where Mr. Normelli served as consul in the Swedish Legation; later official duty took Mr. Normelli to New York.

Pi—Leila Nielsen, singer, California.

Rho—Margaret McCulloch Lang, violinist, and concertist.

Upsilon—Gertrude Guller, piano soloist and accompanist.

ARTISTS

Miss Ruth Hutchins, A, has published a number of costume or dress designs in the *Fashion-Art Magazine* and in the *School Arts Magazine*. For one set of designs she went to the Metropolitan Museum and copied armor and from her copies developed children's dresses. Miss Hutchins teaches costume design at Mechanic's Institute, Rochester, N. Y. She designed the lovely Alpha Chi Christmas cards, 1721. Another Lambda Alpha Chi is devoting her time to art, Ethel Hoffman, who won, upon graduating from Syracuse, the Hiram Gee fellowship for foreign study in art. She chose Paris as the seat of her study in painting.

June Hamilton Rhodes, M, as managing director for a few years of the Ted Shawn and Ruth St. Denis concert dancers, found scope for the application of her artistic ideals. She directed the ballet *The Mysteries of Dionysius* and *Bacchus*, at The University of California Greek Theater in 1920. Mrs. Rhodes formerly served as Physical Director at Simpson College.

Doris McEntyre, II, was associated with Maxwell Armfield in dramatic work and took part in their production with Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn in *Miriam* staged in the Greek Theater.

WRITERS

Of writers Alpha Chi Omega has not a few. There are many members who have published works of various kinds, written as a by-product of a busy life; several Alpha Chi Omegas, however, are professional writers. Among these members, all well known to the fraternity through the pages of *The Lyre*, is Mary Masters Needham, B, magazine writer. Her article, *What a War-Nurse Saw*, from the *Independent*, was republished in *The Lyre*. During the war Mrs. Needham wrote constantly of French affairs and needs. For her work during these years see page 316. Olive

Porter, Δ, author of *The Ringmaster* did journalistic writing in Paris for seven years before and during the war. Several of her articles on the war have been quoted in *The Lyre*. Margaret Barber Bowen, Δ, poet, formerly on *The Atlantic Monthly* staff, has been good enough to contribute several short poems to *The Lyre*. She has published a volume of verse *Singing Places*, and has written several plays. Mabel Chalfin, E, has written several beautiful and successful songs, and has done many travel sketches. She travels widely and gathers her material from all parts of the world. She is a member of the Woman's Press Club of Southern California. Louise Van Vorhees Armstrong, Θ, is doing dramatic composition and stage production in Chicago. With her husband, Henry W. Armstrong, an artist, she has a studio. She has directed plays at the Chicago Art Institute, and the Northwestern University Settlement. In 1919 Mrs. Armstrong was in charge of *The Enchanted Mirror* which was given at the Municipal Pier. Her artistic work has been exhibited at the Art Institute in Chicago and at the John Herron Institute in Indianapolis. Some of her plays have been produced by the Art Institute in Chicago.

Aside from these professional writers are about two score members who have published a considerable body of writing. Jean Whitcomb Fenn, B, wrote the *Whitcomb-Fenn System of Technic for Junior Grades*. Mabel Keech, B, published *Training the Little Homemaker by Kitchen Garden Methods*; Alta Allen Loud, B, has contributed frequently to *The Lyre*, and served on the editorial board of the first two editions of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*. To the first edition she wrote the Introduction. Nella Ramsdell Fall, B, has contributed to *The Lyre*, and in the writing of the ritual of the fraternity assisted Fay Barnaby Kent and Virginia Fiske Green.

Six members have filled the post of Editor of *The Lyre*: Mary Janet Wilson, and Elma Patton Wade, A; Edith Manchester Griffin, and Florence Reed Haseltine, Z; Florence A. Armstrong, M; and Mary-Emma Griffith, Δ. Miss Armstrong has written much for newspapers and magazines and served as editor of the first edition and author of the second and third editions of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega*. During and following the war she wrote steadily on European politics for the Federal Government, and then became assistant editor of one of the bureaus of the Interior Department. Miss Griffith has held an editorial position in the Department of Agriculture for several years. Mabel Siller Nafis wrote the first edition of the *History of Alpha Chi Omega* with the assistance of Miss Armstrong.

Elva Murray, E, wrote a sociological monograph on *Social Thought in the Current Short Story*. Hazel Wilkinson, E, wrote a sociological monograph on *Social Thought in American Fiction*. Both studies were pub-

lished by the Southern California Sociological Society. Miss Wilkin-son served as instructor in Economics at University of Southern California after her graduation.

Elizabeth Egleston-Hinman, Z, is the author of *Naya*, published by Rand, McNally and Company.

Carrie Adelaide Trowbridge, E, composer of a set of seven *Characteristic Pieces for Piano*, and of *Valse Melodique*, both published by R. W. Neffelfinger, Los Angeles.

Margaret R. Lang has written a large number of songs published by Arthur P. Schmidt, Boston, Leipzig, New York. Besides these she has written pianoforte solos, part-songs, and songs to order for G. Schirmer; Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel; John Church Co.; C. C. Birchard and Co.; Ginn and Co.; J. B. Millet; Silver, Burdett and Co., and others. Mrs. H. H. A. Beach has published songs and concertos. Maud Powell wrote poems and violin pieces. Ellen Beach Yaw has written poems and songs.

The compositions of Elthea Snider Turner, I, include choruses for women's voices, such as *The Call of the Thrush* and *Shadow March*; anthems, two violin solos—*Chanson du Soir* and *Melodie*, a violin-cello suite in A Minor, compositions for piano, among them being *High Tide*, *Sunset 1919*, *Venetian Valse*, *Lullabye*, *La Fontaine*, *Marche Brillante*, *Minuet in E Major*, *Danse Oriental*, et cetera, works for the organ, and many songs, among which are *June Time*, *Sunshine*, *Japanese Love Song*, *Call of the Spring*, *Hunter's Song*, *Tonight*, and *Irish Spring Song*. Besides these numerous compositions, Mrs. Turner has written the incidental



ELTHEA SNIDER-TURNER, *Gamma*

music for two pageants. She was one of the artists at the Macdowell Colony in 1919; while at the Colony she did her creative work in Star Studio, Alpha Chi Omega's own contribution to the Macdowell Colony.

Of composers an incomplete list includes: Margaret Upcraft, Z, who is the composer of several songs, published by G. Schirmer and Company, New York; Olga Brandenburg Currier, Z, composed *Spring Quartette*, songs, piano pieces, and also cello pieces, as *Night Mood* and *Bruges*. She also sings in recitals and concerts. Gladys Livingston Graff, Z, National President, former National Alumna Editor of *The Lyre*, contributed a brilliant series of sketches of Alpha Chi Omega artists to *The Lyre*, has written for *Boston Globe*, and *Des Moines Register*. (See also page 351).

Virginia Fiske Green, Θ, has written poems, Alpha Chi Omega songs, and she assisted in writing the beautiful ritual of Alpha Chi Omega.

Susan Reed, I (Ph.D. Illinois), wrote *Church and State in Massachusetts, 1691-1740*, published in the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. (This monograph was reviewed in the *American Historical Review*, January, 1916, and in the *Nation*, July 15, 1915.) She has published also an article, *British Catography of the Mississippi Valley in the Eighteenth Century*, printed in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, September, 1915.

May Allinson, I, was the author of the following works: *Studies of the Health of Women Workers*; and *Dressmaking as a Trade for Women*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. She was director in investigation and author in coöperation of the following works: *The Public Schools and Women in Office Service*, published by Boston School Committee; *Women in the Boot and Shoe Industry of Massachusetts*, published as a bulletin of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; *A Trade School for Girls*, published by U. S. Bureau of Education; *Industrial Efficiency of Girls Trained in Massachusetts Trade Schools*, to be published as a bulletin of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In her work for the Council of National Defense during the war Miss Allinson made and wrote a survey of labor laws and conditions of women in industry in Indiana, and began a number of other important studies. Miss Allinson's heroic war service is described briefly on pp. 311 and 372 in this volume.

Gertrude Johnson, K, has written two books published by the Century Company: *Choosing a Play*, and *Modern Literature for Oral Interpretation*. Inez Boyce, K, is the author of *The Relation of the Basis Diet to the Composition of Body Tissue as Affecting Arterio-Sclerosis*, published by *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. Mary Sayle, K, wrote *The Reactions of Necturus Maculosus to Stimuli Received Through the Skin*, published by the *Journal of Animal Behavior*.

Virginia Sanderson, II, was awarded the prize given by the League of National Drama for a play on Food Conservation; her play was entitled, *Bread upon the Waters*.

Gretchen O'Donnel Starr, P, is author of *Bibliography of the Geology and Geography of the State of Washington*, published and distributed by the State Geological Survey. Being the first bibliography written for ten years covering this subject, the bulletin has been in great demand by libraries and colleges.



FLORA MERCER, *Sigma*



HELEN CHENEY BAILEY, *Alpha Epsilon*

Flora Mercer, Σ , A.B., Western College for Women, A.M. Columbia, is studying for her Ph.D. degree in music at Iowa under Dean Seashore. Her research lies in the field of psychology of music. She has composed and orchestrated a symphony which the New York Symphony Orchestra played.

Helen Cheney Bailey, AE , had a play *The Demigod*, published in the November, 1918, issue of *Drama*.

THE FOUNDERS

We have withheld to the close of the chapter the sketches of the founders of the fraternity, those loyal and well-known women who in some ways are the most important leaders of all.

Anna Allen (Mrs. Harry M. Smith). Anna Allen was born in Greencastle, Indiana, in 1870, and there she has spent her life. While attending

the public schools she began the study of music and became an accomplished musician at an early age. Being one of the first students of the department of music of De Pauw University, she was the youngest to do advanced work, graduating from the conservatory at the age of nineteen. During her junior year she began teaching pianoforte in the School of Music and occupied that position until 1896, when she went to Chicago to study under Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler and Emil Liebling. Her reputation as a brilliant performer and an excellent accompanist has rendered her prominent in local musical circles, where her generosity has proved of much benefit and pleasure to the public.

Miss Allen was married to Mr. Harry M. Smith, of Greencastle, where their beautiful home on Walnut Street has always been open to the Alpha Chi girls. It has been her privilege to be more closely associated with the mother chapter than any of the other founders. The members of Alpha have always felt not only sincere appreciation for her influence and counsel, but love and respect for her charming personality and the impartiality of her advice.

Olive Burnett (Mrs. Ralph B. Clark). Olive Burnett was born in Greencastle, Indiana, June 10, 1867. After attending the public schools there until 1880, she spent one year in Indianapolis, Indiana, resuming her studies on the piano and beginning on the violin. She then attended high school in Anderson, Indiana, until the fall of 1885, when she entered the School of Music of De Pauw University, studying the piano and violin. During the first year in the school, upon the request of Dean James Hamilton Howe, she took up the study of double bass and cello in order to fill a long-felt need in orchestra and ensemble work. During the years 1886-88, she was a member of the School of Music faculty of De Pauw, teaching pianoforte and primary work on the violin, cello, and double bass; at the same time she was organist at the College Avenue M. E. Church. In the spring term of her junior year she gave up her studies and began teaching piano and violin in Anderson and in Franklin, Indiana.

Her work for the building up of Alpha Chi Omega has, from the very first, been enthusiastic and tireless, for all her life she has lived in an atmosphere of fraternity spirit, and she believes it to be a vital influence in a college education. She has always remained in touch with Alpha Chapter enjoying many visits with the members.

Miss Burnett was married in 1889 to Mr. Ralph B. Clark, a business man and musician of Anderson, Indiana. In their home Mr. and Mrs. Clark have continued their own music study and have emphasized music in the education of their two sons and their daughter, each of whom has studied a different instrument; this harmonious ensemble creates a

beautiful musical atmosphere, the influence of which has brought great joy and satisfaction not only to the immediate family, but to their many friends.

The two sons graduated from De Pauw University—George L. in 1914 and Robert W. in 1916. Both belong to the Phi Beta Pi fraternity and both are Phi Beta Kappas. Maryellen attended De Pauw in 1917 and 1918 and was the first daughter of a Founder to be initiated in Alpha Chi Omega. In June, 1920, she graduated from the Teachers' College of Indianapolis, having completed the three year course in primary and kindergarten training. Mr. and Mrs. Clark reside at 2950 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Bertha Deniston (Mrs. Scoby Cunningham). Bertha Deniston was born at Peru, Indiana, July 28, 1869. It was the wish of her mother, who died in the spring of 1885, that her daughter should study music at De Pauw University, so in the fall of that year she entered the School of Music and lived in the dormitory.

Although very quiet and reserved, her genial smile and sweet disposition soon placed her in high favor with all the students. She was well advanced in piano study when she entered the music school, and her remarkable execution and composure were the envy of all the students, especially at recital time. She won the reputation of accomplishing more work with less expenditure of time than any student in the school. She and Mary Jones (Mrs. Richard Tennant) were the first national delegates of Alpha Chi Omega, having been chosen by Alpha to establish Beta Chapter at Albion, Michigan.

Miss Deniston left school before graduation to accept a position in Pearson's Piano House in Indianapolis. On July 18, 1893, she was married to Mr. Scoby Cunningham (Beta Theta Pi), a graduate of Indiana University, and since that time they have lived in Indianapolis. She is an enthusiastic member of the Beta Beta Alumnae Chapter at her home city, and meets with the De Pauw girls each year at their annual banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have two sons, Harold and Frederick, who with their parents, welcome the wearers of the lyre to 1909 Ruckle Street.

Amy Du Bois (Mrs. Julius Rieth). Amy Du Bois was born in Nokomis, Illinois, December 31, 1869, but when she was very young her parents moved to Oxford, Indiana, where she lived at the time she entered De Pauw University in 1885. She studied both the pianoforte and voice in the School of Music and was familiarly known as the "little girl with the big voice." Although she attended the music school but one year, in that time she endeared herself not only to the Alpha Chis but also to her teachers and to the students by her bright, cheerful disposition, her

straightforward manner, and her industry. She was honored several times during the year by being selected to sing on important occasions, one of which was the Festival of the School of Music in which she took a leading part.

After leaving college in 1886, she moved to Colby, Kansas, where she organized a music class. A few years later she was married to Mr. Julius Rieth, and went to live at Crete, Nebraska. For four years she was connected with the Doane College as teacher of piano, voice, and harmony. From Crete, Nebraska, they moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where with their one daughter, Mrs. Rieth lived at 2433 Lynn Street until her death on August 12, 1915. Here Mrs. Rieth had enjoyed keeping in touch with the fraternity through Xi Chapter. The death of one of the seven Founders caused deep grief throughout the fraternity.

Nellie Gamble (Mrs. Edward Childe). Nellie Gamble was born May 12, 1867, in Martinsville, Illinois. After completing the course in the public schools in her home city, she entered the School of Music at De Pauw University to pursue her piano studies. She had much personal charm, was an energetic and conscientious student, and had the qualities of a good fraternity girl, loyalty, earnestness, and unselfishness.

Her musical career, however, came to an end a short time after she entered the school, as she soon returned to her home to be married to Mr. Edward Willard Childe, of Moores, New York. Good traits of character are as essential to successful housekeeping as to professional work, so Mrs. Childe has been fully equal to the requirements of her domestic "career." She and her husband are now living in Martinsville, Illinois.

Bessie Grooms (Mrs. Luther Keenan). Bessie Grooms was born in Greencastle, Indiana, April 28, 1866, and lived there until her marriage to Mr. Luther Courtland Keenan in 1895. She began the study of piano-forte music when very young and by the time she graduated from the high school, was an accomplished musician. She immediately entered the Music School of De Pauw University to continue her studies, intending to complete the course, but her work came to an abrupt end when by over-practice she strained the muscles of her left wrist. She lost the use of the fingers of that hand for over a year and, as a consequence, gave up her music entirely, for fear that steady practice might cause a permanent affliction.

Mrs. Keenan was one of the three Greencastle girls of the seven founders of Alpha Chi Omega. The first large social function of the fraternity, an elaborate and memorable affair, was given at her home. In 1918, Mrs. Keenan's daughter Hannah entered De Pauw University and was initiated into Alpha Chi Omega. Hannah served as president

of Alpha Chapter for one year. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan had a family of five sons and daughters and made their home in Le Roy, Illinois, where Mr. Keenan is engaged in the banking business. In November, 1920 the fraternity was deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. Keenan on November 4, 1920, after only a few days' illness. Mrs. Keenan was deeply interested in the fraternity and gave to it freely of her home, means, and strength. Mrs. Smith writes: "Her last visit (to Alpha) was made when her daughter Hannah was in college. She came to superintend the arrangements for a house party for the girls, and I distinctly remember the pleasure she had in doing it, for she was seemingly happiest in making others happy."

Estelle Leonard. Estelle Leonard entered the School of Music of De Pauw University, September, 1885, and graduated from that department in 1891, having been a member of the faculty for the last two years that she was a student there. Miss Leonard was principal of the Music Department in Moores Hill College, 1889-1893, during which period she carried work at De Pauw University. After studying at the Cincinnati College of Music in 1893-1894 and receiving a certificate, she became principal of the Piano Department in Centenary College, 1894-1895. During the next four or five years she studied at the College of Music irregularly and then located at 217 Plum Street, Union City, Indiana, where she now has a large class in piano music. Miss Leonard was choir director at the Lutheran Church in that city one year; for fourteen years she has been organist and choir director at the First Methodist Church there, as well as an active member of the Cecilian Musical Club of which she was president 1907-08. During her vacations Miss Leonard has studied with the best teachers in the East, having spent some time learning the methods in Musical Kindergarten, which she has introduced with marked success into her classes. She has recently published a volume of easy teaching pieces for the piano.

In 1914 Miss Leonard entered the field of Public School Music, and since that time has been music supervisor in Union City East Side Schools. On July 14, 1916, she graduated from the American Institute of Normal Methods in Chicago. She also studied at Northwestern in the summer of 1916. Beside her work in the public schools she is still teaching a large class of private pupils.

Too much cannot be said of Miss Leonard's loyalty and influence for Alpha Chi Omega. Besides being one of the founders and Alpha's first president, she had the pleasure and satisfaction of working in the fraternity for several years and did much toward effecting practical organization, and toward establishing a firm foundation for future growth.

CHAPTER XXX

THE CONTRIBUTION OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA TO AMERICAN LIFE

The history of a fraternity during the past generation is a cross section of the American development of the higher education of women. When Alpha Chi Omega was founded, the education of girls had become important; but the experimental stage was not entirely passed. "One of the most interesting inquiries that has arisen," writes the American Commission of Education in 1884, " * * is that of the effect of college education upon their health!" Bryn Mawr College was but founded in 1885; Harvard had issued one certificate of final examination to a woman; and the University of Illinois was just changing its name from the Illinois Industrial University. One of the degrees conferred upon women was M.P.L., Mistress of Polite Literature. At the present time there are six hundred colleges in the United States, sixty per cent of which are co-educational. Women have won so many Phi Beta Kappa keys in competition with men students that the administration of the fraternity became alarmed lest it become a woman's order. The higher education of women now almost equals in importance and quality the higher education of men.

The college has become, in the meanwhile, a force in the artistic development of the nation. In 1921 America is no longer the most public schooled and the least cultivated country in the world. Our musicians, both composers and interpreters, are now to be reckoned with in the art of music. The same is true in painting, in the writing of history, philosophy, science, drama, poetry, and the short story. Sculpture has made remarkable progress during the past decade. And the life intellectual has been somewhat more nearly approached by the nation during the life of Alpha Chi Omega.

Some state universities have extension courses in their Fine Arts Colleges as well as in their Liberal Arts and Science Departments. And the development of Fine Arts Schools in the universities is, artistically, one of the most hopeful of the characteristics of the period of our study.

At the conclusion of a history of the development of a college fraternity it is only logical for the reader and the writer alike to utter the query, "What of it?" It impresses the writer that Alpha Chi Omega, as a part of the great fraternity movement, has had a real share in the educational and artistic progress of the country. About 600,000 students, it is said, have become members of fraternities, including

leaders in every art and in every profession. More than 2,000 chapters not including professional fraternities have been established. Their total wealth includes a good many millions. Through their discipline of these 600,000 rather influential persons in matters of intellectual, moral, and social standards, the fraternities have contributed, beyond words, to the cultivation and charm of the educated class. In the opinion of many thoughtful persons the fraternity doubles the value of a college course to the student because of this discipline.

A perusal of this volume shows, it seems, that Alpha Chi Omega has made, in the lives of her own membership and through the influence of their practice, a concrete, tangible contribution to the æsthetic culture of the nation. The enthusiasm for art and something of an understanding of its place in life which the Founders hoped to advance and which the traditions of the fraternity have perpetuated constitutes a unifying force in the fraternity. It is a fragrance left by the nine college generations of Alpha Chis. A phase of the contribution of the fraternity to the nation is that Alpha Chi Omega has assisted, in some degree, in nullifying Matthew Arnold's statement in the eighties, that in the United States "the born lover of ideas and of light could not but feel that the sky over his head is of brass and iron."

In the denominational colleges, where Alpha Chi Omega placed her early chapters, the small size of the student-body and the close affinity of the liberal arts and the fine arts courses rendered possible and most desirable the union of the æsthetic with the purely intellectual courses. The acquisition for membership of many of the most distinguished musicians in the colleges, the giving by the fraternity of concerts of high order, and of interesting dramatic productions, combined to bestow on the earliest chapters, as they soon recognized, "an unique and enviable standing in the college and in the community." This prestige was enhanced further by the accession to honorary membership (a form of membership common in fraternity circles, in the early days) of the greatest creative and interpretative musical artists in America.

As was mentioned above, a liberal education was desired for all members, and in but one instance despite very numerous opportunities, was a charter granted to a separate school of fine arts. The school so honored, the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, is in rank the first school of music in America, with certain literary requirements of its students. The chapter placed there has been a source of great happiness and honor to the fraternity. There may come a time, it is hoped, in the future of American education, when the general literary opportunities of other colleges of Fine Arts may be sufficiently broad, and the material foundations sufficiently deep and strong, to warrant their winning, with honor to themselves and to the fraternity, charters of Alpha Chi Omega

and other National Panhellenic Congress fraternities. For fine arts and the liberal arts supplement each other.

In an organization with such inter-relation of æsthetic and intellectual ideals as Alpha Chi Omega, one is not surprised to find its first fellowship established for the encouragement of creative art. Shortly after the establishment of the Macdowell Memorial Association in memory of Edward Macdowell, the most gifted of American composers, Alpha Chi Omega built the Star Studio, at the association's colony for artists at Peterborough, New Hampshire. The use of this studio is awarded annually by the association for creative work in one of the arts, and has been occupied by several writers, and one composer, two of whom were Alpha Chis. In case the fraternity presents an applicant who is eligible to membership in the association, the standards of which are very high in creative achievement, a member of Alpha Chi Omega may receive the fellowship. The fraternity thus encourages creative art among her own members, as well as among other young artists.

Upon her entrance into the state-supported university, early in the second decade of her existence, Alpha Chi Omega passed into a new experience. The relation between the liberal arts and the fine arts courses, in such institutions, is much more loose, and much less important than in the cultural college. The significance of the state institution in American education became so tremendous that Alpha Chi Omega, ever flexible to the needs of her membership, responded to the changed situation; slight adaptations and changes in her laws rendered it possible for a university chapter of Alpha Chi Omega to make in its choices of members the same emphasis, in regard to the curriculum, that the controlling bodies themselves were making in their appropriations for strengthening university departments.

By this same adaptation to educational conditions, Alpha Chi Omega is free to choose the finest type of university woman, whatever her college course, and may, if desirable, enter a college where there is no fine arts school. She persists, nevertheless, in her traditional devotion to music and the cognate arts, and in her insistence on the æsthetic element in a woman's education and life.

Like the ancient Greeks, the members of Alpha Chi Omega, from the cultural colleges and the great universities alike, have done much to disseminate musical culture. The author has been told by four different musicians of note that the most significant and promising portent for the future of America as a great musical center lies in the understanding and appreciation of music cultivated by the public schools and particularly by the colleges, with their increasingly efficient schools of music, artists' recitals, orchestras, glee clubs, bands, and musical festivals. The names of many members of Alpha Chi Omega appear on the lists of

the faculties of these schools of music; a few have established successful music-schools of their own; many have their own studios and do private teaching; while many either are, or have been, on the concert stage. Artist, teacher, or "creative listener" she may be; it makes no difference. An Alpha Chi Omega may be engaged in chemical research, or in home-making; she is always a patron of the arts.

The unifying force of their ideals has partly eliminated in the members of Alpha Chi Omega that disruptive element which has seemed to cling to things Grecian. They have positive tendency toward coöperation and harmony which has made the fraternity, generally, desire peace and union among contemporary fraternities. This tendency has made it inevitable that Alpha Chi Omega should be coöperative, in Panhellenic relations, rather than combative; courteous rather than malicious; an arbitrator rather than a foe.

Embedded in the same ore with the cohesive element that has characterized our sisterhood is absolute fairness in Panhellenic relations. Fairness is a costly process in the Greek world, but less so than its reverse. It strikes the undergraduate, when hard pressed in rushing, that "absolute fairness" is impossible under some circumstances; and she sometimes thinks that, if it wins in the end, as she is taught, the end is certainly slow in coming. That trait, however, which Mrs. Crann called the fastidious fairness of the college woman, stands firm when backed by fraternity tradition.

The spirit of coöperation is revealed in the part played in the community life of the college. The endless array of undergraduate honors in college activities is possible by but one road—citizenship. According to national ruling, in fact, each member must partake in two college activities; genuine academic citizenship is the result. But the same kind of a league with the faculty is insisted upon by the laws of the order. There is constant supervision of the class work of each member on the part of the chapter, the alumnae adviser, and the national inspector. A certain amount of work must have been completed at a certain grade before a student may be pledged, or initiated. Work of a grade determined upon by the fraternity must be done by all initiated members. The outcome of consistent supervision, of requirements, of encouragement, and of help by upperclassmen is undeniably powerful. Between the 1915 and the 1919 conventions 21 reports have been received of Alpha Chi Omega chapters that have ranked first in scholarship among the fraternities in their institutions, and 16 have ranked second, making 39 high ranks in four years. In many instances the relative ranking of chapters has gone up by leaps and bounds. Alpha Chi Omega, indubitably, has made for higher standards of scholarship in the college life that she touches.

In every university Alpha Chi Omega fosters unswerving loyalty to the institution; enthusiastic support of its requirements; and a general attitude of responsibility toward its concerns. No more staunch and loyal students share the duties toward Alma Mater than members of Alpha Chi Omega. Loyalty to God, to college, to fraternity, she nurtures by her precepts.

With this last token, loyalty to fraternity, we shall conclude our story. Of the personal meaning of fraternity the world hears most. The friendly association of personalities is the basis of all fraternity; the benefit from the interaction of congenial and diverse characters is its unforgettable boon. Fraternity, moreover, in the words of Alice Freeman Palmer regarding college life, "makes the world a friendly place."

A cosmopolitan sympathy follows a cosmopolitan friendliness. Asked, "What has your fraternity meant to you?" a superb athlete replied: "I think that the biggest thing lies in the bond of union I feel with all other Alpha Chis over the country, especially since I have been out of college. It has helped more than anything to keep me filled with hope and enthusiasm for everything I have been doing." Another replied, "A broadening of purpose in life, a democratic spirit." A third confesses, "Alpha Chi Omega is helping me more and more all the time to be a part of the busy life of the world. Naturally, I am inclined to live largely within myself, and not to make many friends. Being brought into such close touch with so many girls helped me wonderfully in bringing me out of myself, and in bringing me to see the interests of others."

A different point of view which yet stresses the same advantage is that of an eastern college woman who received her doctor's degree from a co-educational university. Alpha Chi Omega meant, in her own words, "a delightful chance to have the friendship of a type of undergraduate whom I could not have known in any other way, and to study the problems of the college girls of various types of institutions, while it has offered always a splendid opportunity for service."

Personal friendships are not, by any means, the sole good accruing from fraternity membership. But, nevertheless, memories of friends and bonds of friendship are, to the hundreds of thousands of members of college fraternities, the priceless asset. The development of the æsthetic sense, of the power to coöperate, of the quality of leadership, of intellectuality, of idealism, are all involved, more or less, in the magic gift of fraternity. But the human friendships, as Aristotle says, are "most necessary for life. * * For where is the use of all the good things in the world if there be taken away the doing of kindnesses?"

Fraternity is rich in weal, "like the pomegranate, full of many kernels." It is praised most, notwithstanding, for its enduring friendships, because friendship is in reality the deep root of the spirit of good will, harmony, unity, aspiration, and courage—the spirit that is the recognized flowering of the fraternity, and is its greatest contribution to the nation.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY OF COUNCIL OFFICERS

The National Officers are elected at the closing session of each Grand Chapter, but, in order to facilitate matters for the successors, the retiring officers continue their duties for two months after convention. As is stated in the chapter on Government, during the early years of Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha, except for a term of two years of Beta's leadership, was Grand Chapter. Thus Alpha's officers were really the general officers of the fraternity until the First Convention elected the first national officers.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

October, 1891–February, 1893.

President, Ja Nette Allen, Beta.
Vice-president, Bertha Moore, Alpha.
Corresponding Secretary, Jessie Fox, Alpha.
Recording Secretary, Zannie Tate, Delta.
Treasurer, Mary Stanford, Gamma.

February, 1893–March, 1894.

President, Mary Stanford, Gamma.
Vice-president, Charlotte Weber, Delta.
Corresponding Secretary, Laura Marsh, Alpha.
Recording Secretary, Effa Simpson, Beta.

March, 1894–April, 1896.

President, Charlotte Weber, Delta.
Vice-president, Mayme Jennings, Alpha.
Corresponding Secretary, Irene Clark, Beta.
Recording Secretary, Virginia Porter, Delta.
Treasurer, Ella Strong, Gamma.
Editor of *Lyre*, Mayme Jennings, Alpha.

April, 1896–April, 1897.

President, Mary Janet Wilson, Alpha.
Secretary, Ida Steele, Alpha.
Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, Delta.

April, 1897–December, 1898.

President, Mary J. Wilson, Alpha.
Secretary, Alta Allen, Beta.
Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, Delta.
Editor of *Lyre*, Mary Wilson, Alpha.

December, 1898–December, 1900, First Grand Council.

Grand President, Raeburn Cowger, Alpha.
Grand Vice-president, Winifred Bartholomew, Theta.
Grand Secretary, Ethel Elizabeth Egleston, Zeta.
Grand Treasurer, Gertrude Ogden, Delta (1898–1899); Florence Harper, Delta (1899–1900).
Editor of *Lyre*, Mary J. Wilson, Alpha.

December, 1900–November, 1902.

Grand President, Raeburn Cowger, Alpha.
Grand Vice-president, Spicie Bell : South, Zeta.
Grand Secretary, Mabel Harriet Siller, Gamma.
Grand Treasurer, Florence Harper, Delta.
Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester, Zeta.

November, 1902–January, 1905.

Grand President, Kate Calkins, Beta.
Grand Vice-president, Virginia Fiske, Theta.
Grand Secretary, Alta Moyer, Delta (1902–1903); Bertha Sackett, Delta (1903–1905).
Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe, Zeta.
Grand Historian, Raeburn Cowger, Alpha.
Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester, Zeta.

January, 1905–January, 1907.

Grand President, Kate Calkins, Beta.
Grand Vice-president, Bertha Sackett, Delta (1905–1906); Mary Jones Tennant, Alpha (1906–1907).
Grand Secretary, Virginia Fiske, Theta (1905–1906); Marcia Clark, Theta (1906–1907).
Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe, Zeta.
Grand Historian, Mabel Dunn Madson, Gamma (1905); Mabel H. Siller, Gamma (1905–1907).
Editor of *Lyre*, Edith Manchester Griffin, Zeta (1905–1906); Elma Patton Wade, Alpha (1906–1907).
National Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, Alpha.

January, 1907–January, 1909.

Grand President, Alta Allen Loud, Beta.
 Grand Vice-president, Marcia Clark Howell, Theta.
 Grand Secretary, Imo Baker, Iota (1907–1908); Helen Wright, Iota (1908).
 Grand Treasurer, Laura Howe, Zeta.
 Grand Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller, Gamma.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Elma Patton Wade, Alpha (1907); Florence Reed Haseltine, Zeta (1907–1909).
 National Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, Alpha.

January, 1909–November, 1910.

Grand President, Alta Allen Loud, Beta.
 Grand Vice-president, Fay Barnaby Kent, Delta.
 Grand Secretary, Frank Busey Soule, Iota.
 Grand Treasurer, Myrta McKean Dennis, Gamma.
 Grand Historian, Mabel Harriet Siller, Gamma.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Florence Reed Haseltine, Zeta.
 National Inspector, Mary Jones Tennant, Alpha.

November, 1910–November, 1912.

Grand President, Evangeline R. Bridge, Zeta.
 Grand Vice-president, Fay Barnaby Kent, Delta.
 Grand Secretary, Frank Busey Soule, Iota (1910–1911); Helen Hardie, Gamma (1911–1912).
 Grand Treasurer, Winifred Van Buskirk Mount, Zeta.
 Grand Historian, Grace Hammond Holmes, Delta.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Florence A. Armstrong, Mu.
 National Inspector, Myrta McKean Dennis, Gamma.

November, 1912–November, 1915.

National President, Alta Allen Loud, Beta.
 National Vice-president, Fay Barnaby Kent, Delta.
 National Secretary, Birdean Motter Ely, Omicron.
 National Treasurer, Lillian G. Zimmerman, Kappa.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Florence A. Armstrong, Mu.
 National Inspector, Lois Smith Crann, Mu.

November, 1915–November, 1917.

National President, Alta Allen Loud, Beta.
 First National Vice-president, Lillian G. Zimmerman, Kappa.
 Second National Vice-president, Maude Staiger Steiner, Theta.

National Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith, Lambda.
 National Treasurer, Myra H. Jones, Lambda.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Florence A. Armstrong, Mu.
 National Inspector, Nella Ramsdell Fall, Beta.

November, 1917–September, 1919.

National President, Alta Allen Loud, Beta.
 First National Vice-president, Lillian G. Zimmerman, Kappa.
 Second National Vice-president, Maude Staiger Steiner, Theta.
 National Secretary, Mary-Emma Griffith, Lambda.
 National Treasurer, Gretchen Gooch, Iota.
 Editor of *Lyre*, Florence A. Armstrong, Mu.
 Inspector, Nella Ramsdell Fall, Beta.

September, 1919–

National President, Elizabeth Dunn Prins, Iota (to March 1, 1920)
 Myra H. Jones, Lambda, Acting (March 1 to July 1, 1920)
 Gladys Livingston Graff, Zeta (July 1, 1920—)
 First National Vice-president, Myra H. Jones, Lambda.
 Second National Vice-president, Myrna Van Zandt Bennett, Phi.
 National Secretary-Editor, Mary-Emma Griffith, Lambda.
 National Treasurer, Gretchen O'Donnell Starr, Rho.
 National Inspector, Gretchen Gooch Troster, Iota.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA

Early in the history of Alpha Chi Omega, in 1886, at Greencastle, Indiana, was initiated the first of a series of celebrated musicians, Julia Rivé-King. During the existence of the fraternity, fifteen distinguished women have honored the organization in a similar manner: Adele Ausder Ohe, Θ; Mary Cheney Beach (Mrs. H. H. A.), Z; Teresa Careno, Z; Marie Decca, A; Helen Hopekirk, Z; Margaret Ruthven Lang, Z; Mary Howe Lavin, A; Mrs. Edward Macdowell, Z; Maud Powell (Mrs. H. Godfrey Turner), A (1868-1920); Julia Rivé-King, A; Neally Stevens, A; Antoinette Szumowska Adamowski, Z; Adela Verne, E; Ellen Beach Yaw Cannon, E; and Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, A. Madame Zeisler was the second to be initiated, in 1888, and Mrs. Macdowell, the last of the fifteen artists, was taken through the mysteries on January 5, 1916, in Boston. The relation between the honorary members and the college members has been affectionate and helpful. There was much for college women to do in the eighties in the cultivation of an appreciation of the best music and of the greatest artists both in academic circles and in the general public. Musicians of today attribute much of the remarkable development of the art of music in America to the interest and activity of college-bred men and women.

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